

OFFICERS REPORTS

AND

Proceedings

OF THE

SIXTY-FIFTH

Annual Convention

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS
FEDERATION OF LABOR



WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

August 6-10, 1951

OFFICERS REPORTS

AND

Proceedings

OF THE

SIXTY-FIFTH

Annual Convention

OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS
FEDERATION OF LABOR



WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

August 6-10, 1951

OFFICERS

President

HENRY J. BRIDES

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent

KENNETH J. KELLEY

Vice-Presidents

DISTRICT 1

JOSEPH P. FAHEY
BOSTON

JAMES J. DUNNE
BOSTON

DISTRICT 2

OSCAR R. PRATT
BROCKTON

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN
QUINCY

DISTRICT 3

JOHN A. CALLAHAN
LAWRENCE

JOSEPH F. GRACE
GLOUCESTER

DISTRICT 4

THOMAS P. AHEARN
LOWELL

JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN
CAMBRIDGE

DISTRICT 5

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY
WORCESTER

JAMES B. McNAMARA
WORCESTER

DISTRICT 6

BENJAMIN G. HULL
WESTFIELD

JOHN C. BROWN
SPRINGFIELD

DISTRICT 7

S. P. JASON
NEW BEDFORD

DANIEL J. McCARTHY
FALL RIVER

AT LARGE

MARY C. CADIGAN
BOSTON

JAMES M. LEONARD*
BOSTON

* Resigned March, 1950. Vacancy filled May, 1950, by NEIL MACKENZIE.

PROCEEDINGS

of the

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION

MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1951

MORNING SESSION

(The 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was called to order on Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock in the Worcester Memorial Auditorium, Worcester, Massachusetts; Henry J. Brides, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, presiding.)

SAMUEL DONNELLY
(President, Worcester Central
Labor Union)

Will the delegates kindly take their seats.

We will now have the National Anthem by Miss Mary McMahon and Mr. Gunnar Forslund, Vocalist and Organist, both members of Local 143 of the Musicians Union, American Federation of Labor.

(The National Anthem was then sung by Miss Mary McMahon, accompanied by Mr. Gunnar Forslund, at the Organ.)

President Donnelly: We will now have the Invocation by the Rev. David E. Sherin, Director of Public Relations, Diocese of Worcester. Rev. Father Sherin.

INVOCATION

Reverend DAVID E. SHERIN
(Director of Public Relations,
Diocese of Worcester)

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

O God, Creator and Preserver of all things, Thou who hast dignified labor by Thine own hand, Thou who has declared the laborer to be worthy of his hire, we pray Thee give to all who labor and to all who employ labor, the knowledge and conviction that labor requires capital as capital requires labor, that neither employer nor employee is supreme or independent.

Grant, we pray Thee, that the rights of those who toil may be considered the obligation of those who hire and the rights of employers as the obligations of those who are employed. Grant that in the spirit of conciliation, mindful of each other's rights and obligations, that all contentions may be resolved in justice and charity through Christ our Lord. Amen.

President Donnelly: Thank you very much, Father Sherin.

President Donnelly: President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Reverend Father, Senator Fleming, Delegates to this Convention. May I take this opportunity on behalf of the Worcester Central Labor Union to welcome the Delegates to this, the 65th Annual Con-

vention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I hope that your stay in our city will be an enjoyable one.

Our Local Committee will be glad to assist while you are staying here in our fair city. They have arranged a very fine program for you. They will be glad to assist you on hotel reservations, the question of traffic regulations or traffic violations. The Committee have stickers so that the cars will be identified in order that they may assist you, but I wish to make this announcement that if you do happen to have a yellow tag or any mail sent to you in regard to the traffic violations, we would like to have you get in touch with our Local Committee immediately, in order that we can try to arrange that that will be taken care of.

They have prepared a fine clambake for you for Tuesday afternoon, tomorrow afternoon, rain or shine. They have a tent that will seat over 400 people, so that if it is raining, you will still be under cover. There is a dance hall there, so that you can bring your wives or sweethearts. There will be an orchestra for dancing at the Scandinavian Athletic Field. The directions for that Field will be given to you tomorrow at the noon recess.

There is also a floor show arranged for Thursday evening at the Sheraton Hotel, a floor show of seven acts; also dancing, so that the delegates will be entertained and have an opportunity of having a good time dancing.

I wish to invite you also, while you are staying in our fair city, to visit the Great Brook Valley Housing Project. There are over 1,000 units at that area under construction. We are quite proud of that in Worcester, 400 units under the Federal Aid, Chapter 200, and our State Aid is under Chapter 200, and the Federal Aid with 600 units. Those who are interested in housing will be able to see the type actually under construction. Some of them are just being started; others, need only painting, and we will be ready to move people in within a very short time.

This Convention is the most important one in the history of the State Federation of Labor. I hope that your deliberations during this week will react favorably on all the Members of organized labor of the State of Massachusetts and all the workers of the State.

It is indeed a great pleasure for me at this time to introduce the Mayor of the city of Worcester. He is the first Mayor who has held the office of Mayor under our new system of government, the Plan E System of Government. He has co-operated with the Central Labor Union and its officers ever since he has been in office.

I give you the Mayor of the City of Worcester who will bring to you the greetings of the city. Mayor Andrew Holmstrom.

ANDREW HOLMSTROM

(**Mayor of the City of Worcester**)

Mr. Chairman, Father Sherin, President Brides, Secretary Kelley, Senator Fleming, Members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention and their guests.

It is a pleasure for me to come here this beautiful morning to bring you the greetings of the City. I hope you have a grand Convention and I hope you find our city hospitable.

Mr. Donnelly referred to traffic violation tickets and for a moment I got worried because I thought he was going to say to you that the Mayor was here and he would fix the tickets, but I see that Sam has that already taken care of. He has it already fixed with somebody else, and that is all to the good.

Now, labor is the basis of our community life. It always has been so from the very beginning. Labor is what has made Worcester. That can't be said of every community, but there must be labor in this world or we can't live, we just can't exist, and I am glad that I can say that management and labor as a whole worked together in the city of Worcester for the success of the individual enterprises in Worcester.

I am also glad to say that management in Worcester has come from the ranks of labor. I know of no one connected with management in Worcester who doesn't come basically from a laboring group. I know our own management of the Norton Company, they all came from blacksmiths or potters or something like that. My own father was a blacksmith, so we are basically a laboring people. There is no reason why we shouldn't work together.

Now, I hope that the weather will continue good for you and that your deliberations will be a benefit not only to your own Federation, but also to the community at large. May your stay here in Worcester be a very happy one.

President Donnelly: Thank you very much, Mayor Holstrom.

The next speaker I want to introduce is the State Senator from our fair city, one who not only voted 100 per cent right, but he has presented many pieces of legislation for the benefit of those who toil. We always look forward to his election because we know that we are looking forward to a man who when he goes to the State House works with us and votes with us.

It is indeed a great pleasure and a personal privilege for me to introduce to you the next speaker, Senator William D. Fleming from the Worcester District.

SENATOR WILLIAM D. FLEMING

(**Worcester District**)

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Reverend Father, President Brides, Commissioner DelMonte, Kenneth Kelley, Ladies and Gentlemen and Delegates to the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I promise you at the outset that I shall be brief. I should be in Boston right now, in fact, but I did promise Ken Kelley that I would come down here to say a few words. I, too, am mighty happy that the Federation of Labor has seen fit to select Worcester for your 65th Annual Convention; and as the presiding officer and the Mayor have told you in detail, some of the advantages and things that you are going to like about our city, I just want to caution you that in spite of the unfavorable publicity we here in the city of Worcester have received in the past few weeks, I think everything will be all right for you gentlemen and ladies provided you are very cautious in any comment you make.

You know, across the street we have the Court House and we have a certain individual who does not take too kindly or in a light manner any comment that may be made. So as a warning to you, the delegates to this Convention, I hope you will be very discreet in your remarks.

I want to just mention in a few words some of the problems that organized labor is faced with down in the State House at Beacon Hill. I understand that Commissioner DelMonte, who, by the way, has done a mighty fine job, and is the product of your own Locals, is carrying out the precepts of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry in a grand manner. The American Federation of Labor has every right to be proud of Commissioner DelMonte and the work that he has done since he has been Commissioner of Labor.

I want to call especially to your attention one of the main factors that your Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley is up against on Beacon Hill. You know, regardless of what legislation is in before us, and we have scores and scores of bills affecting labor, you have but one man down on Beacon Hill contacting the Senators and Representatives. I don't know how much money you pay Ken Kelley, but I can tell you right here and now that he is earning every nickel of it, because if he was not down there on Beacon Hill, I am sure that Labor would not fare half as well as it does. I know that Labor can be helped in a tremendous fashion, and you can help Ken Kelley in his legislative duties in a tremendous manner by simply contacting your Senators and Representatives throughout the Commonwealth. When I say Senators and Representatives, I mean those of both parties, because there are men in both parties who are more than anxious to vote down there, to vote in a manner that will bring credit and do some good for the welfare of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

You can help in a great manner, as I said before, by being on the ball whenever there is an important piece of legislation down there. Contact these men. Don't leave it all to your Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley, because it is humanly impossible for him to contact 240 Representatives, plus the 40 Senators, and bring home to them the merits and the true value of the legislation. You people can do a tremendous job, not alone for Ken Kelley, not alone for your organization, but for the countless thousands of workers throughout the Commonwealth.

Now, I am going to conclude my remarks. I think I have already said enough. I wish that you ladies and gentlemen will have a grand week here in Worcester. I know you have some mighty fine speakers coming to appear before you. They are going to talk on subjects most important. This is probably the most important Convention the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts has ever held. I hope the delegates will learn a lot, and when they leave Worcester they will take home with them the firm resolve to contact in each of the 52 weeks of the year, not just the week of or two weeks before election, that they will be in contact with their elected officials, and I am sure if each of you will do that you will have much better legislation passed on Beacon Hill.

I just want to say in conclusion that I hope that each of you will live as long as you wish and never want as long as you live. Thank you very much.

President Donnelly: Thank you, Senator Fleming, for that inspiring talk.

I am glad that the Mayor has gone. I just want to say this, that I can't impress upon you too strongly to be sure and contact the members of the Committee if you do happen

to get into any traffic violations or happen to be parking overtime.

I didn't want to say this while he was here, but it cost me nine dollars last week for traffic violations because I parked too long three times in one day, and they sent me the notices through the mail the very next day, so I had to pay \$3 for each ticket. I don't want you to have to do the same thing, and I know our local committee will take care of those things as soon as you get in touch with them.

It is now my proud duty to pass over the gavel to the President of the State Federation of Labor. I have had the opportunity of working with Henry ever since he has been President of the State Federation of Labor and I want to say that he has done a fine job, not only as President and Presiding Officer at Conventions, but he has also been a very fine presiding officer at the Executive Committee Meetings of the Executive Council. It is my great pleasure at this time to pass the gavel over to the President of the State Federation of Labor, Henry Brides.

HENRY J. BRIDES

(President, Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Thank you, President Donnelly, for the kind words you expressed in my behalf.

Reverend Father Sherin, my good friend Commissioner of Labor and Industries, John J. DelMonte, Secretary Kelley, Delegates and Friends to the 65th Annual Convention.

This is a solemn moment! We are gathered here today to witness another milestone in the progress of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor—your 65th Annual Convention—the Convention of the people who democratically, fearlessly, and with dignity, prepare and plan the activities for the coming year—the organized workers of the American Federation of Labor in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

As President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the past two years I have made every effort to be worthy of your confidence in me, and you have made it a pleasant assignment by your courteous and willing cooperation. I have also been capably assisted by the officers of the Federation, the Executive Council and the Committee on Education, but without the warmth and friendliness and goodwill of local representatives, as well as Local Union Members, we could not have accomplished the many tasks and carried out the many programs that have made the Massachusetts Federation one of the outstanding ones in the country. And quite humbly and sincerely I ask, "May we count on you in fifty-two?"

Your Federation of Labor had its start from humble beginnings, but through the perseverance, integrity and far-sightedness of men who cherished and fostered the ideals of true trade unionism, it has expanded and developed into a vast, influential and strong organization.

This organization has power! It has strength! May we always continue to use this force for good.

I have seen organized labor take great strides during my own lifetime. There is no comparison between conditions now and the conditions that prevailed when I joined organized labor.

Working conditions today are so much better than those of the past and have been brought about by organized labor, and nothing else.

You delegates gathered here realize this, too. Many of you have seen the changes the years have brought. You, too, can look around this Auditorium and remember the courage

and pride of leaders who have gone before you, men who have left their mark in the history of this Federation, men who were not only good Union men, but outstanding American citizens, men who received their baptism in the difficult years of labor unionism, men who met a challenge and played an important part in bringing recognition and honor to the labor movement in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The men and women in our movement today have before them the same challenge. They will accept that challenge, and carry on the principles and ideals that have inspired us. Each and every one of us should have the interest of organized labor always in mind and by our unity and strength enable all workers to enjoy the better way of life.

Since the year 1886 the American Federation of Labor has made organizations of workers into trade unions with collective bargaining its primary objective. The Federation believed that the development of bargaining power in labor relations would give workers power in all other fields; that economic problems should be dealt with by the economic groups daily in touch with them and able to act when needed; and that only when experience has disclosed how to deal with problems and standards and established practices should labor standards be written into law for administration by the government.

The Federation has always believed that the objective of Unions is to give workers increasingly wide opportunities for personal freedom. The Federation has consistently held that workers must maintain their individual rights as free people to decide matters that determine their future. To yield this right to others is to accept slavery.

Workers can make intelligent decisions about their own lives when they act collectively in accord with a majority decision. This fundamental purpose and service of Unions explains why early Trade Unionists devoted themselves to their cause with such fervor and zeal. The Union typified to them a practical manifestation of the many sacrifices and hardships endured by the pioneers of American labor so that Unions might exist and grow.

We, in organized labor, ask for no special privileges. We desire only an equal opportunity to share in the tasks affecting the lives of men and women who work for a living.

The labor movement no longer is merely struggling for existence. We are established as an essential part of our country's democracy. The time has come to demand that we be recognized as such and share in the decisions which so vitally affect our rights, our opportunities, and above all—our people.

There never was a time when unity of purpose and policy was more important to the wage earners of the United States. We need unity in order to obtain repeal of legislation which prevents unions from operating effectively in carrying out their necessary functions.

We need unity in protecting our organizations by binding together otherwise differing individuals into a strong, cohesive organization.

The opponents of organized labor are using delaying and other tactics in the hope of breaking down our opposition. Here in Massachusetts, as in other States, they have during the past year attacked our unemployment compensation system. Next year they plan other anti-labor and restrictive measures to eliminate some of the basic gains of organized labor. But we shall again be ready for them; experience has demonstrated that the purposes of industry and labor are better served when management and unions sit down together and determine their own rules, and then jointly administer the results. Out of such coordination justice develops.

Common danger requires cooperation of democratic bodies to work together in this period of defense mobilization. Danger to one is menace to all. Organized labor in Massachusetts again stands ready to meet these challenges.

The American Federation of Labor has a responsibility in helping to conserve the ideals of freedom and opportunity that are our rightful heritage. Honest devotion to these ideals will see our nation through this crisis.

We in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor are interested—vitally interested—in protecting the labor movement and the men and women who are its members—and we are determined to prevent any one segment curbing our rights or having big business act as policymaker for the men and women of organized labor—the very men and women who are the backbone of our nation. We cannot and will not accept this interference—this domination.

We are interested in staunchly defending the basic freedoms upon which the American government, the American enterprise system, and the well-being of our people depend. If these rights are destroyed or invaded, then very soon the power delegated to big business policy will destroy the very groundwork and principles of organized workers and dictate to the wage earners of the country where they may and where they may not work and for what wages. The freedom of self-government secured to labor through the development of trade unionism will thus be destroyed.

Labor must safeguard collective bargaining, trade union standards, agreements and social legislation, engage in training and retraining programs, and above all, maintain the principles of free labor.

We, in the labor movement, not only in Massachusetts, but throughout the country, must and will go forward.

Democracy is a government of the people—by the people—and for the people—and organized labor is an essential part of that democracy.

By close participation in the activities of your local Unions, in turn supplementing these activities through your affiliation with the Central Labor Unions and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, we are working together for common objectives: opportunity, security, rising standards of living, and respect for human rights and the dignity of man. Only through joint democratic efforts of labor organizations can we support and sustain each other and overcome the difficulties and obstacles that confront us in our path to freedom and a democratic way of life.

Whatever individual problems and interests labor groups may have, the solution lies in the unity of all groups, and the process will work itself out in action—united action—planned in the best traditions and functioning of the workers of our State and country.

A strong and prosperous American economy is a pre-requisite to a stable and peaceful world. Full recognition of organized labor as a part of that economy will help bring about its achievement.

Dangerous conditions exist today which cannot prudently be allowed to continue. The corrective lies in our own hands. Big business has been using high-handed methods to suppress the power and unity of labor. The working man and woman and the labor movement must not suffer at the hands of these individuals. The fundamental rights of the worker must be protected. The fate of democracy, with all that it means in terms of individual freedom and human welfare, hangs in the balance.

We, in the labor movement, should realize the full gravity of the situation in which we have been placed, and with full recognition of our responsibilities, must stand "firm and

united". We must exercise our democratic rights as citizens to protect our freedoms and our gains.

We, of necessity, are concerned with the welfare of the working men and women of this great Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In this year of 1951—with our nation beset with the mounting problems of mobilization—with a program for defense spending estimated at 75 billion dollars in the year of 1952—we must delve into the complex difficulties that confront the labor movement.

We have been told by the press and radio that Massachusetts is a dying industrial State. We have been told that we have not kept pace with the times. Industrialists have complained of our tax structure.

Let us examine the situation as to its effect upon the good and welfare of the workers whom we represent.

We have in Massachusetts a great pool of skilled labor that has never been fully utilized. The erection of a steel mill in Massachusetts or in the New England area will provide employment opportunities through its related industries—the like of which has never been known to our people. The development of public power by harnessing the natural resources and the development of the Port of Boston are necessary to attract mass production industry to our State.

These proposals must be discussed. We must see to it that industry progresses in Massachusetts. We cannot continue with an economy that is bolstered up by defense spending. This is only temporary relief. I propose that the Governor of our Commonwealth, Paul A. Dever, appoint a Commission representative of Labor, Industry, and the Public to investigate and report back to the Legislature for 1953 with a full and extensive study of the circumstances and facts surrounding our economic plight here in Massachusetts.

I contrast this concrete but practical demand of dealing with the causes of unemployment with the effects which we witnessed in the recent attempts of the reactionary forces to destroy the unemployment compensation law here in Massachusetts. Tampering with the unemployment compensation system will never solve our economic problems.

It is our duty and the duty of the Commonwealth to promote the general welfare of the working men and women, not to deprive them of needed benefits during seasonal layoffs. They must not be made the victims of political charges and counter-charges. Let us, therefore, begin the task of preserving our economy and promoting our general welfare.

In conclusion let me say this—the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts and throughout the United States has before it a heavy task—and a great responsibility. Many eyes are upon us today as we gather in Convention to chart our course for safe sailing in the year 1952. May God in His wisdom endow us with courage and determination to forget personalities—and keep in mind this one thought—what is best for the organization we represent—our beloved Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I ask humbly and sincerely for a continuation of organized labor's strength in the Commonwealth. We have many scores to settle in the elections of 1952—not in vengeance—but in an honest effort to further the cause of organized labor in our home State!

As President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I now declare the 65th Annual Convention officially open.

At this time Secretary Kelley will read to you the Convention Call of the 65th Annual Convention. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley: Mr. President, Reverend Father, Commissioner

DelMonte, Delegates to the 65th Annual Convention. It is a customary procedure at the opening Session of the Convention to read the Convention Call.

To All Affiliated Unions

Boston, May 8, 1951.

GREETINGS:

The Sixty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will convene on Monday, August 6, 1951 at 10.00 a.m. in the Memorial Auditorium, Worcester, and will remain in session until the business before the Convention is completed which will probably be on August 10th.

Rarely in the history of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor have there been such momentous matters confronting a Convention. On the national scene, the mobilization of a free nation is being administered in a manner detrimental to the interests of the working people of America. The trend of the past few months plainly indicates that the sacred American principles of liberty, justice and equality are not being adhered to. The gallant efforts of the leaders of organized labor to secure equal sacrifice of all groups in our defense program is not a fight for labor alone, it is part of the never-ending struggle for economic equality and security for all the people of America. All segments of our nation must join with the freedom-loving peoples of the world in repulsing the menace of communism and in the defense of human rights and human decency. The tides of reaction are running at full swell in this state also. Reactionary elements that have traditionally opposed progressive legislation are seeking, under the guise of the current crisis, to undermine the Unemployment Compensation system and other humane measures.

The 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will be meeting at a time which has been described as "the darkest hour that our country has ever faced." This Convention will be required to determine policies to guide the Federation during the uncertain days that lie ahead.

The Executive Council sincerely hopes that each affiliated union will recognize the importance of sending its full quota of delegates to this 65th Annual Convention, in order that the deliberations of the Federation may truly represent the wishes of all American Federation of Labor members in Massachusetts. Your officers, therefore, sincerely hope that each affiliated union will help to make this year's Convention the largest attended and most successful in the glorious history of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Representation

Each Union of 200 members or less attached to a national or international union, when one is in existence, shall be entitled to one delegate and an additional delegate for each 200 or a majority fraction thereof, and each Central Labor Union composed of miscellaneous bodies shall be entitled to two delegates.

Delegates must be selected at least three weeks prior to the Convention and their names and addresses forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on or before July 6, 1951. To assure delegate's appointment to Convention Committees, the original credential must be returned by that date.

Unions sending delegates must have paid their per capita tax to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor through June, 1951 inclusive.

Delegates representing Central Labor Unions must be members of local unions affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Credentials

Credentials in duplicate are forwarded to all affiliated Unions. The duplicate credential must be given to the delegate-elect and the original forwarded to Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer, 11 Beacon Street, Room 801, Boston 8, Mass., as early as possible but not later than July 6, 1951.

The Committee on Credentials will meet at the Convention Headquarters at the Hotel Sheraton, Sunday, August 5, 1951, at 5.00 p.m. All delegates appearing before this Committee must have at least five union labels on their wearing apparel to be seated in the Convention. Female delegates must have at least shoes bearing the union label.

Resolutions

Section IV of Article III of the Constitution provides that: "All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, to be considered by the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters, 30 days immediately preceding the opening of the convention. All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, received or submitted after the time hereinbefore stipulated must obtain a majority vote of the body for admission." Resolutions should be sent to Kenneth J. Kelley, Room 801, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts, before July 6, 1951."

That is the Convention Call, signed, Henry J. Brides, President; Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

District I

JAMES J. DUNNE
JOSEPH P. FAHEY

District II

OSCAR R. PRATT
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN

District III

JOHN A. CALLAHAN
JOSEPH F. GRACE

District IV

JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN
THOMAS P. AHEARN

District V

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY
JAMES B. McNAMARA

District VI

BENJAMIN G. HULL
JOHN C. BROWN

District VII

S. P. JASON
DANIEL J. McCARTHY

At Large

NEIL MacKENZIE
MARY C. CADIGAN

President Brides: You have heard the Call by Secretary Kelley. We will now have the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Timothy Grady, read off the Credentials.

(Mr. Timothy Grady, Central Labor Union, Holyoke, then read the roll call of Delegates.)

ROLL CALL OF DELEGATES

AMESBURY

MEAT CUTTERS, Local 219
 George Youghian
 Daniel Ray
 UNITED HATTERS, Local 87
 Frank N. Cynewski
 Andrew F. Hickey

AVON

FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 24020
 Carmenile R. Puopolo

BEVERLY

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 798
 James P. Fullerton
 CARPENTERS, Local 878
 Edward Thompson

BOSTON

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 Earl McMann
 Harry P. Grages

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, as follows:
 LOCAL, 86-1

Francis F. Morse

LOCAL 164

Edmund Powers

LOCAL 208

Thomas Connolly

LOCAL 238

Martin L. Foley

LOCAL 296

Joseph Tieso

Walter Shaughnessy

LOCAL 348

Joseph B. Nealon

LOCAL 435

James J. Kiley

LOCAL 445

John J. Hammond

Michael Riley

LOCAL 465

John Doherty

LOCAL 648

William V. Ward

LOCAL 656

Joseph L. Regan

LOCAL 704

Walter V. Campbell

LOCAL 709

Thomas J. Carney

LOCAL 780

Francis J. McAdams

LOCAL 804

William J. Kane

LOCAL 823

Thomas G. Kirwin

LOCAL 845

Frank H. Kelly

LOCAL 869

David A. Duff

LOCAL 900

John J. Rahilly

LOCAL 1122

James H. Kelly

LOCAL 1235

Martin J. Quinn

LOCAL 1242

James Drew

LOCAL 1406

Lawrence Bigler

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, Local 948

James E. O'Loughlin

AMERICAN GUILD OF VARIETY ARTISTS

Ralph Morgan

ASBESTOS WORKERS, Local 6

Ernest A. Johnson

ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND DRAFTSMEN, Local 105

Edward J. Coughlin

John F. Glynn

ATLANTIC FISHERMEN

Patrick McHugh

BAKERS, Local 20

Walter R. Aitchison

John Hallahan

BAKERY WORKERS, Local 45

Julius Brisgalsky

BARTENDERS AND HOTEL EMPLOYEES, Local 34

John J. Kearney

John C. Hurley

George H. Donovan

Thomas H. Coughlin

Albert C. Marr

John Daly

Thomas Tully

Fred A. Collins

John J. Kiley

Frederick E. Daley

BINDERY WOMEN'S, Local 56

Mary F. Coyne

BOILERMAKERS, Local 29

John P. Manning

John W. Buckley

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, Local 1-0

Leonard J. Ford

BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, Local 138

Daniel J. Goggin

John F. Mealey

Thomas A. Lyons

BRICKLAYERS (at Large)

James M. Leonard

Thomas E. Ryan

Edward Price

Joseph T. Dyer

Neil MacKenzie

Henry Brennan

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 86

Theodore F. Prodan

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 148

Albert Wythe

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 254

Edward T. Sullivan

Joseph L. McCarthy

Joseph P. O'Donnell

James N. Murphy

Walter W. Curdo

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 373

James A. Broyer

Richard Barton

Edward McNaught

John Goggin

Matthew L. McGrath, Jr.

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 384

John Chiaradonna

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 385

Jeffrey Murphy

James O'Hare

CAFETERIA AND LUNCHROOM WORKERS, Local 480

Saul Swartzman

CARPENTERS, Local 40

Peter A. Reilly

Victor A. King

CARPENTERS, Local 51

Daniel H. Kearney

Wm. F. Barry

CARPENTERS, Local 56

Michael D. Harrington

CEMENT MASONS AND ASPHALT LAYERS, Local 534	INT. LADIES GARMENT UNION, Local 291	WORKERS
John Carroll	Mary Palmerino	
COMPRESSED AIR WORKERS, Local 88	Dorothy Maggiore	
Richard D. Buck	Dorothy Lane	
COOKS AND PASTRY COOKS ASSOCIATION, Local 186	INT. LADIES GARMENT UNION, Local 313	WORKERS
Joseph Stefani	Isaac Gordon	
Mary Sciacca	Louis Acherman	
T. J. McCarthy	INT. LADIES GARMENT UNION, Local 359	WORKERS
William Pyne	Jack Halpern	
Michael Duggan	David Gingold	
Margaret Beck	INT. LADIES GARMENT UNION, Local 360	WORKERS
Philip Greco	Beatrice Paipert	
Pasquale Menconi	INT. LADIES GARMENT UNION, Local 391	WORKERS
George Dowling	Ralph A. Roberts	
Charles Allyne	INT. LADIES GARMENT UNION, Local 397	WORKERS
COOPERS, Local 89	Mary Levin	
Chester A. Witham	IRON WORKERS, Local 7	
DEPARTMENT STORE EMPLOYEES, Local 846	Henry Hughes	
Mary T. Smythe	Frank Moriarty	
Mary G. Phillips	Stephen McCloskey	
DISTILLERS, RECTIFYING, AND WINE WORKERS, Local 8	IRON WORKERS, Local 501	
Louis J. Blender	Charles H. Kelley	
Edward P. Reardon	LABORERS, Local 22	
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 103	Vincent DiNunno	
John F. Queeney	Cesare Pietrangolo	
Joseph A. Slattery	L. Scolletta	
Andre C. Jasse	LABORERS, Local 223	
John A. Gilmour	John J. Finn	
Edward P. Cunningham	James J. Dunne	
Edward C. Carroll	Patrick J. Desmond	
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 104	LATHERS, Local 72	
Henry L. Nolan	Joseph L. Coullahan	
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 1228	LAUNDRY WORKERS, Local 66	
Russell D. Lighty	John F. Donovan	
ELECTROTYPEERS, Local 11	James E. Callahan	
Martin J. Casey	LONGSHOREMEN, Local 1066	
ENGINEERS, Local 4	William H. McNamara	
James R. J. MacDonald	MARBLE AND TILE SETTERS HELPERS, Local 18	
Patrick L. Carr	James F. Meagher	
Rocco Alberto	MEAT CUTTERS, Local 75	
FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 22179	John Broderick	
Forrest V. Robertson	MEAT CUTTERS, Local 592	
FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 718	David C. Murphy	
Martin E. Pierce	John J. Lally	
John E. Burwell	John McNamara	
John C. Kabachus	James B. Nickerson	
George Graney	John Sullivan	
James L. Donovan	Max Egbert	
FIREMEN AND OILERS, Local 3	MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 182	
Joseph P. McNamara	Walter F. Diehl	
John J. McNamara	MUSICIANS, Local 9	
HOTEL AND CLUB SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 277	Bert Nickerson	
Louis R. Govoni	Gus Fischer	
John R. Hutchinson	Pat La Lelna	
Reginald J. Zimmerman	Wm. Maloney	
Grace McKinnon Giannone	Harry Sigman	
Katherine MacDonald	Sam Fully	
INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION, Local 24	Victor Mondello	
Albert Fraioli	Arthur Coleman	
John Crisofi	Hugh Murphy	
Frank Mussman	Thomas Hawkins	
Morris Pressman	NATIONAL ASSOCIATION LETTER CARRIERS, Local 34	
Stella Scuteri	William T. Sullivan	
Salvatore Di Lorenzo	Bernard E. Nugent	
Jacob Zuckerman	John M. Mulhern	
INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION, Local 46	John J. McElwain	
Mary J. Kearns	Francis J. Marshall	
Philip Kramer	NATIONAL POSTAL TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION	
Ann Hawk	James J. Cuniff	
INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION, Local 229	OFFICE EMPLOYEES, Local 6	
Mary O'Toole	Joseph B. Greenfield	
Saul Hamburger	PAINTERS, Local 11	
Sam Weinrebe	Con. V. Mahoney	
INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS UNION, Local 269	George Hewes	
James M. Barker	Oscar Omdahl	

PHOTO ENGRAVERS, Local 3	Matthew J. Curtin
Wilfrid T. Connell	John J. Bradley
John V. Connolly	Edward J. Lennon
PIPEFITTERS ASSOCIATION, Local 537	William P. Owens
John F. Brophy	William J. Flynn
PLASTERERS, Local 10	William A. Roche
Louis Klehm	Thomas J. Rush
Frank P. Hallahan	Patrick F. Donoghue
PLUMBERS, Local 12	Michael J. Flanagan
Charles S. Clougherty	Thomas F. Fallon
POST OFFICE CLERKS, Local 100	Daniel J. Donnelly
James M. Murphy	Richard Flaherty
Martin D. Kelley	Francis W. Ainsworth
Paul F. O'Neil	James B. McHugh
PRESS ASSISTANTS, Local 18	Henry J. Ferris
Anthony J. DeAndrade	John F. Quinn
Walter F. McLoughlin	William A. Brady
PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 3	Thomas J. O'Donnell
Neal J. Farrell	Thomas Freeley
Harold Dyer	Martin A. Glennon
Edward Mylett	
PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 67	STREET CARMEN, Local 589 PAST PRESIDENT
John E. Trayers	Thomas Bowe
Bertram W. Kohl	TEACHERS, Local 66
Joseph Maloney	Mary C. Cadigan
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF RADIO ARTISTS, Local	TEAMSTERS, Local 25
Edward F. Myers	Edward F. Jenkins
RAILWAY CARMEN, Local 815	Michael J. O'Donnell
George Doyle	Michael J. Norton
RETAIL STORE EMPLOYEES, Local 711	William J. McCarthy
Helen Tafe O'Donnell	William T. Sullivan
Charles Warren	Arthur J. Harrington
Walter Walsh	Thomas F. Tighe
Patrick Coleman	Thomas F. Carroll
George Robertson	Patrick Frank Coughlin
Mae Trelegan	Harry Herra
James Breslin	George Sordello
Walter L. Gardner	John J. Buckley
Roy DeCoste	Wm. McLaughlin
John Ferazzi	Nathan Higgins
George Moreira	Edmund Reardon
Beatrice Gibbons	TEAMSTERS, Local 25—PAST PRESIDENT
Patrick Shanahan	Nicholas P. Morrissey
Nora Grace	TEAMSTERS, Local 68
James A. Mahoney	John J. Duffy
RETAIL CLERKS, Local 189	Martin J. Moran
Margaret Hartnett	TEAMSTERS, Local 82
RETAIL CLERKS, Local 1114	Charles A. Armstrong
J. Manning	Vincent Zagami
RETAIL CLERKS, Local 1291	TEAMSTERS, Local 168
Frank R. Anderson, Jr.	Nate Hurwitz
Alice M. Durst	Wm. S. Mini
Harry H. Joel	TEAMSTERS, Local 259
RETAIL CLERKS, Local 1445	Israel Learner
Bernard S. Kenney	Thomas C. Healey
William J. Walsh	Joseph J. Goff
John J. Cunningham	TEAMSTERS, Local 379
ROOFERS, Local 33	Charles A. Burns
Edward F. Hurley	Charles J. Murphy
RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS	Frank J. McMorrow
NORTH AND SOUTH LODGE, Local 2028	Nick Gargano
Harry Lockwood	Robert Hammond
George Harland	TEAMSTERS—PAST PRESIDENT, Local 379
Dilbert Merenda	John J. DelMonte
Peter F. Day	TEAMSTERS, Local 380
William Conroy	Peter Bates
Donald Watson	Paul F. Dunn
SEAFOOD WORKERS, Local 1572-2	John Malone
John Donegan	Matthew J. Maloney
Thomas LeMoure	John F. Donovan
Patrick Connolly	Luke Kramer
SHEET METAL WORKERS, Local 17	Wilmer Brandon
James E. Brooks	William O'Brien
Alfred Ellis	Martin Kiley
John F. McNulty	TEAMSTERS, Local 494
SHEET METAL WORKERS, Local 395	Edward J. Trainor
James E. Patts	Hugh Mullen
STAGE EMPLOYEES, Local 11	Gussier LePere
Jeremiah F. Galvin	Joseph Foley
STREET CARMEN, Local 589	Raymond Spring
John C. Carey	TEAMSTERS, Local 496
Joseph P. Fahey	John V. Jenkins
Frank L. Shaughnessy	Dominic J. Zenga

TEAMSTERS, Local 504
 W. Frank Holland
 John J. Devlin
 TEAMSTERS, Local 646
 Joseph L. Hope
 TEAMSTERS, Local 829
 Jerome McCarthy
 John J. Greeley
 Arthur Kilty
 John C. Harrington
 Patrick Murphy
 Thomas Driscoll
 Henry J. O'Connor
 Francis J. Harrington
 Alphonse Heerter
 John F. Quinn
 TEAMSTERS, Local 995
 Robert McQuarrie
 Coleman Donahue
 TYPOGRAPHICAL, Local 13
 J. Arthur Moriarty
 Henry G. Taff
 Dugald MacCallum
 Benedict M. Keating
 Archibald C. MacKinnon
 John D. Craig
 Leo F. Greene

UNITED GARMENT WORKERS, Local 163
 Nathan Sidd
 WAITRESS, Local 112
 Katherine McNabb
 Mildred Gratton

BRIDGEWATER

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-
 PLOYEES, Local 503
 James L. O'Shea

BROCKTON

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 Henry J. Brides
 Francis E. Lavigne
 BOOT AND SHOE WORKERS, Local 38
 William J. Carey
 CARPENTERS, Local 624
 Oscar R. Pratt
 William H. Perrault
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 223
 Herbert S. Ferris
 FIREMEN AND OILERS, Local 47
 Michael Riordan
 LABORERS, Local 721
 Victor Parziale
 PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, Local
 276
 Charles M. Howard
 STREET CARMEN, Local 235
 Arthur Ellsworth Libby
 TEAMSTERS, Local 653
 James F. Clark
 Henry G. Gross
 George Cummings
 John Wheeler
 Anthony Calabrese

BROOKLINE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-
 PLOYEES, Local 1358
 Francis J. Hickey

CAMBRIDGE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 James P. Reilly
 Joseph D. McLaughlin

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-
 PLOYEES, Local 602
 George A. Doherty, Jr.
 BAKERY WORKERS, Local 348
 Marino J. Matarazzo
 BOOKBINDERS, Local 204
 John J. Barry
 CASKET MAKERS AND FURNITURE
 WORKERS, Local 560
 Howard H. Litchfield
 CHEMICAL WORKERS, Local 86
 Alexander F. McQueston
 Michael J. Breen
 CHEMICAL WORKERS, Local 116
 Chester E. Coyne
 John T. Cahill
 Albert DeVincents
 Fred Bonin
 FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 30
 Joseph C. Lehan
 LABORERS, Local 151
 Joseph L. Bonfiglio
 Joseph M. Bonfiglio

CHARLESTOWN

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-
 PLOYEES, Local 451
 James F. Gavin

CHELSEA

BUILDING LABORERS, Local 1421
 Arnold Rabinovitz

CHESTER

FEDERAL LABOR, Local 23980
 Philip J. Pease

CHICOOPEE

FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 18518
 Harold Giguere
 John C. Brown
 Reginald McNamara

CHICOOPEE FALLS

FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 19469
 Eugene H. Lazarz
 George H. Miller
 Onila Lavigne

CONCORD

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE,
 COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EM-
 PLOYEES, Local 429
 Bernard E. Dee

DANVERS

STATE HOSPITAL, Local 700
 Robert A. Noel

DEDHAM

ENVELOPE WORKERS, Local 524
 Francis X. Jordan

EVERETT

CHEMICAL WORKERS, Local 57
 James H. McShane
 Joseph H. Connors
 Thomas Mullen

FALL RIVER

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 Daniel J. McCarthy
 James Reardon
 INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS
 Local 178
 Lucy Levesque
 Frederick Siems
 LABORERS, Local 610
 William Maderios
 STREET CARMEN, Local 174
 Edmund Ferreira
 Arthur Cummings
 TEAMSTERS, Local 526
 Bennie Costa
 John McGuill
 George Lima

FITCHBURG

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 Anthony Pelullo
 Joseph S. Carbone
 BARBERS, Local 284
 L. J. Demus
 CARPENTERS, Local 778
 E. Blomquist
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 256
 Clarence J. Durkin
 LABORERS, Local 39
 Hubert Davis
 PAPER MAKERS, Local 12
 Robert R. Humphreys
 Ralph W. LeMay
 PAPER MAKERS, Local 372
 William P. Hurley
 James H. Norris
 Raymond Gallagher
 PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, Local 92
 William T. Daly

FRAMINGHAM

BUILDING LABORERS, Local 609
 James Merloni
 Philip Ottaviani
 MEAT CUTTERS, Local 343
 Amedee Richards

GARDNER

BARTENDERS, Local 275
 George C. McCarney

GLoucester

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 Chester Harding
 CARPENTERS, Local 910
 Joseph Grace
 FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 23832
 Lulu I. Anderson
 SEAFOOD WORKERS, Local 1572-1
 Robert Grover, Jr.
 Joseph Masquita
 Samuel Somers
 Maurice Landry, Jr.

GREENFIELD

CARPENTERS, Local 549
 Joseph A. Muka
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 761
 Walter J. Kenefick

HOLYOKE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 Joseph A. Hortie
 Kenneth E. Chalmers
 BARTENDERS, Local 81
 Joseph Nitcavic

BOILERMAKERS, Local 621

Charles F. Moran

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 707

Timothy F. Grady

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local B-1101

Charles H. Murray

FIREMEN AND OILERS, Local 4

Francis M. Curran

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, Local 415

Viola Hunter

LABORERS, Local 596

Michael Pope

PLUMBERS, Local 238

John Burke

SILK AND RAYON WORKERS, Local 1929

Edward A. Vanasse

STEAMFITTERS, Local 622

Louis Falcetti

HUDSON

WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS, Local 96
 Kenneth J. Morin

LAWRENCE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 John A. Callahan
 Franklin J. Murphy
 BARBERS, Local 235
 Louis J. Dempsey
 BUILDING LABORERS, Local 175
 John A. Fusco
 BUILDING SERVICE, Local 310
 George Murphy
 CARPENTERS, Local 111
 James Doiron
 Frank Arnold
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local B-1006
 John J. Havey
 IRON WORKERS, Local 351
 Joseph Douglas
 PAINTERS, Local 44
 James P. Meehan
 PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, Local 283
 Augustine P. Messineo
 POST OFFICE CLERKS, Local 366
 John Mulcahy
 STREET CARMEN, Local 261
 John H. Leonard
 TEACHERS, Local 1019
 Gladys V. Hill
 TEAMSTERS, Local 477
 Timothy H. O'Neil
 Raymond V. Hill
 Joseph P. Lawton
 TYPOGRAPHICAL, Local 51
 Samuel Steinberg
 WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS, Local 30
 Andrew Flanagan
 WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS, Local 38
 Harold L. Williams
 George F. Driscoll
 Anthony Perrochi
 John L. Ward
 WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS, Local 54
 George Handley
 WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS, Local 784
 Anthony Bettencourt
 Jean Poirier
 Leo LaRocque
 WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS, Local 1118
 Marion Willem
 Gertrude von Dohrmann
 Clementine Heaphey
 Louis E. Martin

Alfred Poulin
 Francis Kane
 Francis Wolfendale
 Frank Bettencourt
 John J. O'Neil
 Daniel F. Downey
 Thomas F. Mooney

LEOMINSTER

CARPENTERS, Local 794
 Cloois Hubiadean

LOWELL

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 John J. Mullen
 Sidney E. LeBow
 BARTENDERS, Local 85
 Armando V. Alberghini
 BUILDING LABORERS, Local 429
 John P. Emerson
 BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 159
 William F. Lane
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 1015
 Bert Saunders
 ENGINEERS, Local 352
 Albra W. Hersome
 FIREMEN AND OILERS, Local 14
 Herman Koster
 INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 281
 Thomas P. Ahearn
 Samuel McDowell
 Raymond Cohen
 MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 546
 Jesse B. Gill
 PLUMBERS, Local 400
 William P. Carroll
 STAGE EMPLOYEES, Local 36
 George T. Callahan
 STREET CARMEN, Local 280
 George Casserly
 TEAMSTERS, Local 49
 George W. Nickles
 Robert Margeson
 WOOLEN AND WORSTED WORKERS, Local 51
 Frank Lyons
 Ralph Frangente

LYNN

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 John E. Williams
 George Lewis
 BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 180
 John G. Flynn
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 377
 Harold B. Oliver
 LABORERS, Local 290
 Jeremiah Calnan
 MEAT CUTTERS, Local 71
 Peter V. Albacento
 William Emery, Jr.
 MOVING PICTURE OPERATORS, Local 245
 Jack Kanosky
 STAGE EMPLOYEES, Local 73
 William C. Scanlon
 STREET CARMEN Local 238
 Norman Branden
 Robert Jeffrey
 TEACHERS Local 1037
 Annie I. Gould
 TEAMSTERS, Local 42
 William A. Nealey
 William Brooks
 John McArthur
 Frank Murphy
 TYPOGRAPHICAL, Local 120
 Chester N. Twiss

MALDEN

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 Betty Sokol
 Aaron Velleman
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local B1026
 John J. Regan
 FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 20567
 Bella Black

MEDFIELD

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 1190
 Howard V. Doyle

MIDDLEBORO

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 601
 Exore Plausse

MILFORD

INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 257
 John R. Hayes
 Norman Parkhurst

MILTON

TOWN OF MILTON BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 376
 Lewis A. Doherty

MONSON

FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 24407
 Roland P. Richer

NATICK

PAINTERS, Local 916
 Stephen J. Angleton

NEW BEDFORD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 Julia E. Daley
 Dorothy B. DeLoid
 AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 851
 Henry D. Backus
 BUILDING LABORERS, Local 385
 Lionel Marchand
 Francis Paull
 CARPENTERS, Local 1416
 Joseph A. Guilbeault
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 224
 James F. Loftus
 STREET CARMEN, Local 1037
 Valmer DeMoranville
 TEAMSTERS, Local 59
 S. P. Jason
 Carlos Torres
 Ernest Tripanier
 Manuel Souza
 Gilbert DeMello
 UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS, Local 25
 John Vertente, Jr.

NEWTON

CARPENTERS, Local 275
 Angus MacLean

NORFOLK

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 464
 William S. Gallagher

NORTHAMPTON

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Byron O. Tilton
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 211
Grace Cote
BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 263
William Scott
HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, Local 773
John M. McDonnell

NORTON

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA, Local 2114
Candido Perry
Ralph F. Clapp

NORWOOD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Daniel Collins
BOOKBINDERS, Local 176
John Connolly
Adam R. Meissner
MOTOR COACH OPERATORS, Local 373
John F. Wipfler

PITTSFIELD

BARTENDERS, Local 114—PAST PRESIDENT
Thomas Durnin
BUILDING LABORERS, Local 473
Patrick Cassella
PAINTERS, Local 94
Remi Chagnon

QUINCY

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Walter E. Lockhart
Kenneth J. Kelley
FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 792
William A. Curtin
GRANITE CUTTERS
Panfilo DiBona
LABORERS, Local 133
Pasquale Rosatone
Ambrose Griffan
MEAT CUTTERS, Local 294
Raymond W. Simpson
William Hanberry
Joseph A. Sullivan
RETAIL CLERKS, Local 224
Harold F. Belcher
STREET CARMEN, Local 253
John C. Murphy, Jr.

ROCKLAND

FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 22694
Joseph A. Picone

SALEM

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Rosario C. Marraffa
Emery E. Burnham
CARPENTERS, Local 1210
Amable St. Pierre
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 259
Roy Conney

SAUGUS

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 1189
John J. Madden

SOMERVILLE

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Frank Mangan
Manuel Souza
BAKERY WORKERS, Local 458
Charles L. Smart
Wilfred J. Turgeon
INT. BRO. BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIP BUILDERS, AND HELPERS, Local 631
Edward Lazerow

SPRINGFIELD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
Arthur F. Caron
Eugene Pasini
ASSOCIATION OF ENGINEERS, ARCH. AND DRAFTSMEN, Local 112
Raymond E. Morrissette
BAKERY WORKERS, Local 32
Martin Whitmore
BARBERS, Local 30
William T. Fitzgerald
BARTENDERS, Local 67
Marcel Kenney
William F. Fitzpatrick
Joseph F. Lucia
CARPENTERS, Local 177
Charles G. Cook
Harry P. Hogan
ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 7
William J. Wylie
ENGINEERS, Local 98
James J. Bird
ENGINEERS, Local 602
John J. Bannon
FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 18385
Jean B. Bilodeau
Herman O. Shirly
FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 20681
Robert E. Morrison
Ralph Wallenius
FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 22804
Joseph Sledziewski
Warren Barber
August Patruski
FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 648
Daniel J. Lawler
M. V. Mansfield
HOTEL WAITERS AND MISCELLANEOUS EMPLOYEES, Local 769
Sidney B. Williams
INT. LADIES GARMENT WORKERS, Local 226
Sol Chick Chaiken
Fred C. Frank
Lou Brin
Jack Albano
R. Knutson
IRON WORKERS, Local 357
LABORERS, Local 69
Timothy J. Crean
Renzo Jondrini
LABORERS, Local 999
Thomas Brown
Edward Jasinski
William Francis
John Colsolini
LATHERS, Local 25
Roland J. LaValley
MOLDERS, Local 167
W. Paul Doran
PAINTERS, Local 257
Roy Suprenant
PATTERN MAKERS ASSOCIATION
Finton J. Kelly
POST OFFICE CLERKS, Local 497
James E. Walsh
PRINTING PRESSMEN, Local 488
Aime F. Beturne
SHEET METAL WORKERS, Local 63
Richard J. Leary

STEAMFITTERS, Local 603
 William Morris
 STEET CARMEN, Local 448
 Samuel P. Boudreau
 William E. Taylor
 TEAMSTERS, Local 404
 William J. Anderson
 William Levine
 Fred N. St. John
 Charles H. Ellithorpe
 Frank Kwolek

TAUNTON

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 386
 Edward Harrington
 CARPENTERS, Local 1035
 Arthur Anctil
 HOD CARRIERS, BUILDING AND COM.
 LABORERS, Local 876
 Lawrence Lopes

WALTHAM

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, Local 1318
 John B. Sullivan
 AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, Local 1190
 George A. Collins
 BUILDING LABORERS, Local 560
 Salvatore Pavone
 Paul DeCoste
 CARPENTERS, Local 540
 Edward Cunniffe
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 1505
 Charles J. Anastasia
 William R. Anderson
 Walter J. Brown
 John J. Caruso
 David J. Coady, Jr.
 James Doughty
 Melvin D. Eddy
 James A. Johnson
 Henry Lally
 George Lustibar
 Edward McDonald
 Andrew McGlinchy
 John Mickle
 Albert O. Nicollazo
 John J. O'Brien
 John A. O'Grady, Jr.
 John J. O'Toole
 Frank Pignone
 Alice Walker
 Frank Rambola
 Leslie F. Ross
 John Smith
 Harold Noyce
 Joseph Spampinato
 James Sullivan
 LATHERS, Local 142
 Frank C. Burke
 STREET CARMEN, Local 600
 Francis M. McIntyre

WESTFIELD

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 Benjamin G. Hull
 FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 20291
 Edward Wall
 Melvin Tripp
 FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 24295
 Jeanette Burke

WEYMOUTH

CARPENTERS, Local 1550
 John Wm. Knox

WINTHROP

BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 392
 William Thorne

WORCESTER

CENTRAL LABOR UNION
 Daniel Early
 Cecelia Nicholson
 BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS, Local 251
 Leo D. Dell'Olio
 BAKERY WORKERS, Local 133
 David Widoff
 BARBERS, Local 186
 Alexander S. McQuoid
 BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 375
 Timothy J. Looney
 BUILDING SERVICE EMPLOYEES, Local 381
 Edmund J. Foren
 Francis LaPorte
 Willie H. Putnam
 Michael A. Cassidy
 CARPENTERS, Local 107
 Andrew E. Shusta
 ELECTRICAL WORKERS, Local 96
 Samuel J. Donnelly
 FEDERAL LABOR UNION, Local 24081
 Rudolph F. Sarette
 FIRE FIGHTERS, Local 1009
 Earle R. Patnod
 Thomas Guilfoyle
 HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, Local 95
 James P. Loughlin
 LABORERS, Local 243
 Frank Lapriore
 MEAT CUTTERS, Local 137
 John Sullivan
 MUSICIANS, Local 143
 George E. Gallagher
 PAINTERS, Local 48
 Charles W. Fassett
 RETAIL STORE EMPLOYEES, Local 826
 Alice V. Whalen
 Francis Dolan
 STAGE EMPLOYEES, Local 96
 John E. Murphy
 STEAMFITTERS, Local 408
 Louis Weber
 STREET CARMEN, Local 22
 Paul Greenfield
 James B. McNamara
 TEACHERS, Local 1029
 Ruth Woodis
 TEAMSTERS, Local 170
 Oscar Johnson
 John W. Davis
 Frank Monahan
 Edward J. Graves
 TYPOGRAPHICAL, Local 165
 Philip F. Coyle
 WEB PRESSMEN, Local 29
 Cyriel Rogiers

Delegate Grady: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the Report of the Credentials Committee be voted upon and the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President Brides: The question comes on the recommendation of seating the Delegates with voice and vote. All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no".

The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. The Delegates will kindly rise. Now, we are going to take the oath. Will you repeat after me:

"I, _____, promise to use all possible effort to ask co-operation of fellow members and others to purchase and pro-

mote the use of goods, commodities, and services bearing union label cards, buttons, or other insignia, showing that they are produced under conditions satisfactory to members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Delegates will kindly be seated.

At this time Secretary Kelley will read to you the various Committees that have been set up for this Convention. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: (Secretary Kelley then read the names of Delegates on the Committees.)

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

TIMOTHY F. GRADY, Electrical Workers, Local 707, Holyoke, Chairman
 FRANK J. McMORROW, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston
 FRANCIS F. MORSE, AFSC&ME, Local 86-1, Boston
 WILLIAM A. ROCHE, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston
 HERMAN KOSTER, Firemen and Oilers, Local 14, Lowell
 JOHN J. MULCAHY, Carpenters, Local 111, Lawrence

COMMITTEE ON RULES

WARREN BARBERS, F.L.U. 22804, Springfield, Chairman
 BENJAMIN E. NAYLOR, Teamsters, Local 404, Springfield
 MANUEL SOUZA, Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford
 JAMES E. BROOKS, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston
 JOHN E. BURWELL, Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston
 ARTHUR ANCTIL, Carpenters, Local 1035, Taunton
 SALVATORE PAVONE, Building Laborers, Local 560, Waltham
 JOSEPH SLATTERY, Electrical Workers, Local 103, Boston
 THOMAS J. RUSH, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston
 MARY LEVIN, ILGWU, Local 397, Boston
 GEORGE FITZPATRICK, ILGWU, Local 257, Milford
 AMABLE ST. PIERRE, Carpenters, Local 1210, Salem
 JAMES NICKERSON, Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston
 WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Barbers, Local 30, Springfield
 MICHAEL HARRINGTON, Carpenters, Local 56, Boston
 HARRY JOEL, Retail Clerks, Cambridge

COMMITTEE ON OFFICERS' REPORTS

JAMES MURPHY, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston, Chairman
 HARRY HOGAN, Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield
 ERNEST A. JOHNSON, Asbestos Workers, Local 6, Boston
 HERBERT S. FERRIS, Electrical Workers, Local 223, Brockton
 DANIEL F. DOWNEY, Woolen & Worsted Workers, Local 1113, Lawrence
 FRANCIS BURKE, Lathers, Local 257, Waltham
 CHARLES SMART, Bakery Workers, Local 458, Somerville
 FRANK ANDERSON, Retail Clerks, Local 1291, Boston
 MARTIN D. KELLEY, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston

JOSEPH M. BONFIGLIO, Laborers, Local 151, Cambridge
 EDWARD SULLIVAN, Building Service, Local 254, Boston
 ROY SUPRENTANT, Painters, Local 257, Springfield
 PETER DAY, Railway and Steamship Clerks, Local 2028, Boston
 EUGENE PASINI, Central Labor Union, Springfield
 JOSEPH STEFANI, Cooks and Pastry Cooks, Local 186, Boston
 BERNARD DEE, AFSC&ME, Local 429, Concord

COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY-TREASURER-LEGISLATIVE AGENT'S REPORT

J. ARTHUR MORIARTY, Typographical Union, Local No. 13, Boston
 SIDNEY E. LEBOW, Central Labor Union, Lowell
 PATRICK COLEMAN, Retail Clerks, 711, Boston
 EARL L. McMANN, Central Labor Union, Boston
 JAMES BROYER, Bldg. Service, Local 373, Boston
 MICHAEL V. MANSFIELD, Fire Fighters, Local 648, Springfield
 ALBERT FRAIOLI, ILGWU, Local 24, Boston
 EDWARD REARDON, Distillery Workers, Local 8, Boston
 ALBERT LAFRENNIE, C.L.U., Fitchburg
 SAMUEL SOMERS, Seafood Workers, Local 1572-1, Gloucester

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

EUGENE LAZARZ, F.L.U 19469, Chicopee Falls, Chairman
 SOL CHICK CHAIKIN, ILGWU, Local 226, Springfield
 ALFRED ELLIS, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston
 HENRY TAFF, Typographical, Local 13, Boston
 ISRAEL LEARNER, Teamsters, Local 259, Boston
 WILLIAM V. WARD, AFSC&ME, Local 648, Boston
 WILLIAM A. CURTIN, Fire Fighters, Local 792, Quincy
 JOHN J. MULLEN, Central Labor Union, Lowell
 AARON VELLEMAN, Central Labor Union, Malden
 FRANK CYNEWSKI, Hatters, Local 87, Amesbury
 ARTHUR PAYETTE, Moving Picture Operators 186, Springfield
 ROY DECOSTA, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston
 PHIL KRAMER, ILGWU, Boston
 JOSEPH McCARTHY, Building Service, Local 254, Boston
 JOHN GOODWIN, Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 534, Boston

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION

JOHN CARROLL, Cement Finishers, Local 435 Boston, Chairman
 JOHN J. KEARNEY, Bartenders, Local 34, Boston
 WILLIAM NEALEY, Teamsters, Local 42, Lynn
 ANTHONY J. DeANDRADE, Paper Handlers, Local 21, Boston
 DAVID MURPHY, Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston

JOHN KNOX, Carpenters, Local 1550, Weymouth
 HELEN O'DONNELL, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston
 JOHN O'NEIL, Local 1113, UTWA, AFL, Lawrence
 FRANKLIN MURPHY, Central Labor Union, Lawrence
 JOE PICONE, Federal Labor Union, Local 22694, Rockland
 JOHN O'GRADY, Electrical Workers, Local 1505, Watertown
 BENNIE COSTA Teamsters, Local 526, Fall River
 LOUIS BLENDER, Distillery Workers, Local 8, Boston
 JOHN BRADLEY, Street Carmen Local 589, Boston
 DOROTHY WHALEN, Retail Clerks, Worcester
 HARRY RUSSELL, Engineers, Local 98, Springfield

COMMITTEE ON GRIEVANCE

JAMES R. J. MACDONALD, Hoisting Engineers, Local 4, Boston, Chairman
 EDWARD J. TRAINOR, Teamsters, Local 494, Boston
 JOHN LEONARD, Street Carmen, Local 261, Lawrence
 WALTER KENEFICK, Electrical Workers, Local 761, Greenfield
 STEPHEN McCLOSKEY, Iron Workers, Local 501, Boston
 JULIA DALEY, Central Labor Union, New Bedford
 PETER ALBACENTO, Meat Cutters, Local 71, Lynn
 JOHN KABACHUS, Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston
 NATHAN BARKER, ILGWU, Local 313, Boston
 REGINALD McNAMARA, Federal Labor Union, Local 18518, Chicopee
 JOSEPH LUCIAN, Bartenders, Local 67, Springfield
 HOWARD LITCHFIELD, Casket and Furniture Makers, Cambridge
 THEODORE PRODAN, Building Service, Local 86, Boston
 MATTHEW L. McGRATH, JR., Building Service, Local 373, Boston
 THOMAS E. RYAN, Bricklayers-at-Large, Boston
 WALTER J. BROWN, I.B.E.W., Local 1505, Waltham

COMMITTEE ON GUESTS

CHARLES A. BURNS, Teamsters, Local 379, Boston, Chairman
 THOMAS W. BOWE, Street Carmen, Local 589, Boston
 NICHOLAS P. MORRISSEY, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston
 JAMES WALSH, Post Office Clerks, Local 497, Springfield
 VINCENT DiNUNNO, Laborers No. 22, Boston

COMMITTEE ON SERGEANT-AT-ARMS

MICHAEL J. NORTON, Teamsters, Local 25, Boston, Chairman
 FRANK HOLLAND, Warehousemen, Local 504, Boston
 MINOT POWERS, Meat Cutters, Local 137, Worcester

COMMITTEE ON STANDING COMMITTEE'S REPORTS

MARTIN PIERCE, Firefighters, Local 718, Boston, Chairman
 JOHN G. FLYNN, Building Service, Local 130, Lynn
 HOWARD V. DOYLE, AFSC&ME, Local 1190, Medfield
 PETER A. REILLY, Carpenters, Local 40, Boston
 JOHN J. STUART, Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 703, Boston
 JOHN C. HURLEY, Bartenders, Local 34, Boston
 ALICE S. DUFFY, Teachers No. 495, Lowell
 JOHN J. BANNON, Engineers, Local 602, Springfield
 JAMES H. McSHANE, Chemical Workers, Local 57, Everett
 KATHERINE McNABB, Waitresses, Local 112, Boston
 PAUL GREENFIELD, Streetcarmen, Local 22, Worcester
 PHILIP J. PEASE, F. L. U. 23980, Chester
 RALPH F. CLAPP, UTWA, Local 2114, Norton

Secretary Kelley (Continuing): This last is a new Committee. It was the result of action taken by last year's Convention, setting up in the future a Convention Committee to be known as a Committee on Standing Committee's Report.

That, Mr. Chairman, completes the roster of the Convention Committees; and there are under the Federation's Constitution certain Standing Committees that function in addition to these. Those are the Standing Committees that function on a 12-month basis, the Committees that I have just read to you, Convention Committees that function during the Convention.

(Secretary Kelley then read the names of Delegates on the following Committees):

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

PHILIP KRAMER, ILGWU, Boston
 VINCENT DiNUNNO, Laborers, Boston
 NICHOLAS P. MORRISSEY, Teamsters, Boston
 J. ARTHUR MORIARTY, Typographical Workers, Boston
 CLARENCE DURKIN, Central Labor Union, Fitchburg
 JAMES P. MEEHAN, Painters Local, District Council, Lawrence
 RICHARD BUCK, Compressed Air Workers, Boston
 ETHEL FAIR, Teachers, Boston
 JAMES E. WALSH, Post Office Clerks, Springfield
 JOHN CARROLL, Cement Finishers, Boston
 JOSEPH O'Brien, Associated Fire Fighters, Boston

COMMITTEE ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, Meat Cutters, No. 294, Quincy
 PATRICK DESMOND, Laborers No. 223, Boston
 THOMAS RUSH, Street Carmen No. 589, Boston
 LOUIS J. BLENDER, Distillery Workers No. 8, Boston
 JOSEPH McCARTHY, Building Service Employees No. 254, Boston
 JOHN DONOVAN, Laundry Workers No. 66, Boston
 PATRICK COLEMAN, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston
 R. J. McNAMARA, F.L.U. 18518, Chicopee

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY

JOHN J. O'NEIL, Textile Workers, Local 1113, Lawrence
 HARRY HOGAN, Carpenters Local 2296, Springfield
 DANIEL J. McCARTHY, ILGWU, No. 178, Fall River
 EDWARD SULLIVAN, Building Service Emp. No. 254, Boston
 CHARLES COSTELLO, AFSC&ME No. 648, Boston
 MAE BURNS, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston
 THOMAS CARROLL, Teamsters, Local 494, Boston
 FRANKLIN J. MURPHY, CLU, Lawrence

COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

JOHN CARROLL, Chairman, Cement Masons and Asphalt Workers 534, Boston
 OSCAR PRATT, Carpenters, Local 624, Brockton
 THOMAS RYAN, Bricklayers, Local 3, Boston
 FRANK C. BURKE, Lathers, Local 142, Waltham
 PATSY ROSATONE, Laborers, Local 133, Wollaston
 EARL McMANN, Central Labor Union, Boston
 JAMES R. J. McDONALD, State Bldg. Trades, Boston

COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

HELEN F. KIRBY, Teachers Union, Local 66, Boston
 JOHN GREELEY, Teamsters, Local 829, Boston
 JOHN BURWELL, Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston
 FRANCIS MORSE, AFSC&ME, Local 86-1, Boston
 CHARLES GRAVEL, Federal Labor Union, Springfield
 ARMANDO V. ALBERGHINI, Bartenders, Local 85, Lowell

COMMITTEE ON UNION LABELS

MARTIN J. CASEY, Electrotypes, Local 11, Boston, Chairman
 JOHN DONEGAN, Seafood Workers, Local 1572-2, Boston
 WALTER AITCHISON, Bakers, Local 20, Boston
 LUKE KRAMER, Teamsters, Local 380, Boston
 MINOT POWERS, Meat Cutters, Local 343, Worcester
 JAMES CLARK, Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton
 WALTER LOCKHART, Central Labor Union, Quincy
 CHESTER TWISS, Typographical, Local 120, Lynn
 HOWARD LITCHFIELD, Casket and Furniture Workers, Local No. 560, Cambridge

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

HARRY P. GRAGES, Central Labor Union, Boston, Chairman
 ROSE NORWOOD, Retail Clerks, Local 1445, Boston
 S. A. PERCOCO, Federal Labor Union, Local 21914, Watertown
 DOROTHY DeLOID, Central Labor Union, New Bedford
 MICHAEL J. WALSH, AFL Regional Director, Boston

JOHN J. MULLEN, Central Labor Union, Lowell
 LOUIS GOVONI, Hotel Club Service, Local 277, Boston

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

EDWARD HINES, Charlestown Metal Trades Council, Boston
 NEIL MACKENZIE, Bricklayers-at-Large, Boston
 EUGENE LAZARZ, Federal Labor Union, No. 19469, Chicopee Falls
 GEORGE LEWIS, Central Labor Union, Lynn
 JOHN M. SHEA, Street Carmen No. 22, Worcester
 EDWARD SULLIVAN, Building Service, Local 254, Boston
 JOSEPH STEFANI, Cooks & Pastry Cooks No. 186, Boston
 CECELIA NICHOLSON, C.L.U., Worcester

Secretary Kelley (Continuing): This, Mr. Chairman, is the list of Standing Committees, these last ones that I read. The other Committees are the Convention Committees and the Chairman will impress the Chairman of the Rules Committee to come forward so that there may be a meeting of that Committee immediately and report back the Rules of Order for this Convention.

President Brides: You have heard the names of the various Committees that have been set up for this Convention. I would like to have the Chairmen of the various Committees come forward as soon as possible to set up their Committees.

Is the Chairman of the Rules Committee, Ben Naylor, in the hall? (No response)

Is Manuel Souza from New Bedford in the hall? Please come forward. He is the next ranking officer on that Committee.

If the Delegates in the back of the hall will kindly take seats I understand that Congressman Kennedy has arrived, and I want Chairman Burns and his Committee to bring the Congressman to the platform. Chairman Burns.

The next speaker who is going to address this Convention is one I believe each and every delegate to this Convention knows, one for whom we here in the labor movement in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have the highest respect and affection for, a young fellow who has done more in Washington to help the labor movement than possibly any other Congressman in the nation.

He is one who at all times is ready and willing to listen in his office at Washington to any Committee or individual representing the labor movement of his State or nation, and above all, a tried and true friend, because his record speaks for itself.

We here in Massachusetts are proud of the next speaker. We say to him, "Carry on" We feel the year of 1952 is going to be a year of decision and we know and we hope in your aspirations for the United States Senate that the labor movement in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be behind you 100 per cent.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Congressman with the 100 per cent labor record, John F. Kennedy

**CONGRESSMAN
JOHN F. KENNEDY**

My friend, Henry Brides, Secretary Kelley, Officers of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts, Ladies and Gentlemen

I feel that it is a privilege to be invited to speak before a group which has contributed so much to the welfare of Massachusetts. I first addressed the American Federation of Labor at your annual Convention in 1947 at

Springfield, five short years ago. At that time the United States was going through the difficult period of reconstruction after the great war.

We believed then that our future was secure though we faced some complex problems. We were engaged abroad in assisting the nations of Greece and Turkey in maintaining their independence. At home we were concerned with achieving high employment nationally, and here in New England we were seeking to maintain our competitive position with the South and the West.

Labor was still reeling under the impact of Taft-Hartley and the harsh state legislation that followed its enactment. But our hopes were high for a readjustment of this pattern which made government an ally of industry in maintaining labor in a subordinate and secondary position. But all in all the future looked bright and promising.

Now five years later, in the critical year of 1951, the scene has changed and darkened. In the East we are engaged once more in war—limited, indecisive, but still war against a friend of former days—China—and in the West we are attempting to rebuild military strength in Europe to preserve its integrity and our own national independence. 1951 is, as I have said, a critical year. Upon the correctness of the decisions we now make may well rest the future security of the United States.

We have two basic problems facing us: we must rebuild our national defense system and that of our allies; and we must control the inflation of our economy. It is about the latter that I would talk to you today.

Inflation must be controlled for two essential reasons. The first is its severe and costly effect on our rearmament program. According to the report of the Department of Defense to the Joint Economic Committee: "In terms of the number of guns that can be procured with available funds, the effect of inflationary price increases is about the same as if half the guns on order had been destroyed by enemy action." And General Marshall has told the Congress that inflationary prices for defense equipment have eaten over seven billion dollars out of available procurement funds since the start of the Korean War.

The second reason is the heavy burden which the steady rise in the cost of living has placed on the lower and middle income groups in America—on the men and women whom you represent.

The major error in the fight against inflation was made in the Summer of 1950 after the outbreak of war in Korea. It is an error for which the President and the Congress must bear great responsibility. The responsibility of the President rests with his failure to request full and complete powers to limit the rise in the cost of living at the beginning of hostilities in the Far East, and with his delay in using limited powers granted to him.

The responsibility of the Congress rests with its failure to accept the recommendations for across-the-board controls made by Mr Baruch a year ago, and with its willingness to give special categories, such as farm products, a privileged position. As a result of these errors, we have experienced a rapid inflation of our economy.

From June 15th of last year to June 15th of this year the cost of living has jumped from 170.2% of the 1935-39 average to 185.2%. The cost of food has jumped about 16% since January, 1950, and most of the increase has come since the Korean War. Prices of house furnishings have soared about 15% over those of June 15th last year, and also wholesale prices in general have risen nearly 20% in the same period.

During these same months, there has been an almost uncurbed expansion of bank credit which has seriously contributed to the building up of inflationary pressure. From April of last year to the present date, there has been an increase in commercial bank credit of over ten billion dollars. Business loans have expanded in the same period over five billion dollars and real estate and consumer loans expanded about another five billion dollars.

Another strong contributing factor to the rise in the cost of living has been the rate of increase in corporation profits. For the first quarter of this year they ran at an estimated rate of fifty-one billion dollars before taxes. In 1949 the comparative figures for profits were about twenty-seven billion.

Thus, we see that corporate profits for the first quarter of 1951 surpassed those of any previous period. And even after taxes, which admittedly were heavy, they were 50% higher than the first quarter of 1950.

To these elements, prices, credit, and profits which have had their basic effects upon our economy, we must add wages.

The average weekly earnings for all manufacturing workers has increased only 9% since June of last year—while the earnings of retail trade workers have increased less than 3%. This marginal advance in wages at a time when prices and profits were soaring indicates clearly that the wages of the working man and woman, including the white-collar worker, have lagged far behind the increase in the cost of living. The burden of maintaining a home and family has thus become correspondingly heavy.

We must remember that all of this has happened during a period when defense mobilization was taking only a 10% bite out of our national production. What will happen when it takes 20% of our National production as anticipated in 1952?

Why is the economy so riddled with inflation today? The fault lies in good part with the inadequacy of the defense production act of 1950 which the Congress passed last summer to contain the inflationary forces that were then building up.

Title IV of this act set forth a lofty goal and high purposes: "It is the intent of Congress to provide authority necessary to achieve the following purposes in order to promote the national defense: to prevent inflation and preserve the value of the national currency: to assure that defense appropriations are not dissipated by excessive costs and prices: to stabilize the cost of living for workers and other consumers and the cost of production for farmers and businessmen: to eliminate and prevent profiteering, hoarding, manipulation, speculation, and other disruptive practices resulting from abnormal market conditions or scarcities:—to protect the national economy against future loss of needed purchasing power by the present dissipation of individual savings: and to prevent a future collapse of value."

Up to today, not one of these objectives has been realized. Inversely, indeed, if the act had said that it was "the intent of Congress to create inflation, to dissipate defense appropriations through excessive costs and prices, to increase the cost of living for consumers, and so forth," conditions today would indicate that the law had worked perfectly. Unfortunately, the high sounding purposes were not implemented with hard-hitting substantive provisions.

The chief weapon the defense production act put into the President's hands to achieve the objectives of the law was the authority to control prices and wages.

The ineffectiveness of these controls is apparent today. While it is true that the economic stabilization agency needed time to get going after its organization last fall, it is

clear today that the purposes for which it was established have not been achieved to any considerable degree. Since last September the situation has steadily deteriorated. Consequently, the American people had a right to expect that Congress this Summer, with the experiences of the past year before them, would face the problem squarely and enact an effective stabilizing legislation.

Yet some members sought to scuttle all controls. Others sought to dilute them. The bill which was finally passed, the Defense Production Act of 1951, is an unsatisfactory substitute for adequate controls legislation.

In spite of the numerous requests made by the President to the Congress for powers strong enough to do the job, the coalition of southern Democrats and Republicans ran roughshod and weakened in many provisions the already unsatisfactory Production Act of 1950. What we managed to salvage is due in great part to the efforts of the United Labor Policy Committee in which the American Federation of Labor played a major role.

Today I want to tell you about some of the things for which we fought and lost.

1. We fought for further beef price rollbacks. The Act prohibited them. When the Office of Price Stabilization announced the first beef rollback on April 28th, beef catalog prices were 152% of parity, the highest price in the history of this country. Even if the rollbacks had been permitted to occur, the scheduled October beef prices would have been higher than the highest ever paid before Korea and would stand at 125% of parity. The provision in the present bill which prohibits these rollbacks is, in effect, a favor to a special interest group which is already being well taken care of by the Government and will cost the consumers of America hundreds of millions of dollars in the next month.

2. We sought to set up beef slaughtering quotas. The Act prohibited them. This will make much more difficult the O. P. S. job of maintaining satisfactory meat distribution and will inevitably result in black markets and increases in the cost of meat products.

3. The Act also failed to authorize licensing of businesses selling articles subject to price controls. Without such licensing, effective price control is difficult.

4. We opposed wholesale rent increases. The Act authorized a 20% increase in rents above the 1947 maximum rents. This will mean, in Boston alone for example, at least a 12% increase for almost 100,000 lower and middle income tenants. Other large cities will be similarly affected and millions of American rent payers will have a considerable rent increase added to their already burdened cost of living.

There are other major weaknesses in the bill:

1. It relaxes credit controls which are a prerequisite to the stabilization of the value of the dollar.

2. It fails to amend adequately the provision of the 1950 Act which states that price controls or ceilings cannot be imposed on any agricultural commodity below the highest of either, first, the parity for such prices; or second the highest price received by producers during the period from May 24, 1950, to June 15, 1950. When the first price freeze was put on back in January, the majority of farm commodities such as chickens, eggs, potatoes, citrus fruits, sugar, etc., were below parity. Consequently, we can expect further price increases in these categories. This is complicated by the fact that there is no such thing as a permanent parity price. As prices of farm products rise to a certain parity point, naturally there is a rise in food prices and a resultant need for higher wages by the consumer. This means, in turn, that the prices

farmers have to pay go up—necessitating the establishment of a new higher parity price for their own products. This starts a vicious inflationary circle. Complicating this is the failure in the 1951 Act to allow the adjustment for parity for agricultural commodities on an annual basis, as requested by the President, rather than on a monthly basis.

3. It fails to give to the President authority to curb, by margin requirements and other methods, commodity speculation and profiteering.

4. It fails to require that public utilities and common carriers, which are not regulated by state, city, or other municipal bodies be placed under the control of the Price Administrator. An amendment which I offered, that would have done this, was accepted by the House but in conference with the Senate was removed because of strong pressure from affected interests.

It is natural for you to ask, "Why has the Congress failed to enact a strong price controls law and other legislation in which labor is vitally interested?" The answer to that question lies in the political and sectional composition of the Congress. It has been the extremely strong coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats which has successfully bottled up all progressive legislation. It must be remembered that there are only 99 northern Democrats in the House of Representatives and but 19 in the Senate. This group makes up the great part of the liberal congressional bloc. The power of the Republican-Southern Democrat coalition is apparent when we note that the southern Democrats, including those from the border states number 135 in the House and 30 in the Senate, while the Republicans have 199 seats in the House and 47 in the Senate.

There are, in both of these latter groups, a number of men who are interested in progressive legislation yet their effectiveness is limited. For the past months the coalition has been in a dominant position. The extent of its influence can best be judged by the following facts: the southern Democrats control the chairmanship of every committee in the House with the exception of two, rules and judiciary, and the coalition easily controls the Rules Committee.

A southerner, Mr. Barden of North Carolina, is Chairman of the Important Committee on Education and Labor. Under his chairmanship, this committee, which has the disposition of so much important legislation dealing with the rights of labor and the rights of minorities, has had but two meetings this year.—One an organizational meeting in January, the other to pass to the floor the Lucas Amendment. The committee itself is made up of 25 members—14 Democratic—11 Republican, but of the 14 Democrats, 7 are from southern or border states. When the Lucas Amendment to the Defense Production Act of 1951 was proposed, which in effect would have stripped the Wage Stabilization Board of its authority to settle equitably wage disputes and insure just wage policies during our mobilization period, it was approved in a 17-man education and labor sub-committee by a vote of 12 For—with only 3 of us Against.

The American labor movement has a serious job to do if it would change the nature of a Congress which passed the unfair and unsatisfactory Defense Production Act of 1951 which cut the number of public housing units to be built from 50,000 to 5,000; which permitted in many cases a 20% increase in rents; which gave initial approval to legislation which would permit three states to seize control from the Federal Government or billions of dollars of deposits of oil in the tidelands; and which permits the Taft-Hartley Law to stay in effect.

The immediate job ahead of us is difficult and complex. The inflationary forces that are now pushing the cost of living upward are far stronger than any in our history. The job of controlling these forces has been complicated by the inflated price levels which were in existence when the Korean struggle began. Inflation of the American economy can give more aid and comfort to the Russians than a major mistake in military strategy.

Faced with this most serious economic emergency, our actions have been too little and too late. We are now paying and will continue to pay a heavy price for our failure a year ago to take the necessary steps to control the cost of living. Steps must be taken and taken fast to restore the American economy to a position of stability. Certainly any program to achieve this goal must include a strong and consistent across-the-board system of controls. It must include an effective and fair tax program. It must include the reduction or postponement of non-defense expenditures to a point consistent with the maintenance of essential functions of government.

We have lost the first two rounds in the struggle to achieve an effective degree in economic stability. This has happened largely because we as a nation have been unwilling to pay the price that must be paid if we are to maintain our position as leaders of the free world.

It is imperative, therefore, that in the coming year, when the impact of the defense program will be more heavily felt, that the American Federation of Labor continue its efforts to obtain for the President the powers that he has asked for to control the economy and provide for the common defense.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to come up here today at your initial meeting. I know you are going to have a successful week, and I know that the measures that you work on this week will have a tremendous effect in the next year. I think there is a big job ahead for the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts. I think the record of this present Congress has been lamentable. We haven't faced up to the job that needs to be done. I think the reasons for it are apparent, the reasons that I gave you. I think that that means, as the signs you have up there say, "1952 is a Critical Year" and one in which I think a tremendous job has to be done.

I want to thank you again and I wish you a great deal of success this week and in the coming year.

President Brides: On behalf of the Delegates assembled here, we want to thank Congress-

man Kennedy for the fine address, educational and enlightening, that he has given here this morning. I want to say to him, "Bon Voyage" on his trip to the Far East on behalf of the United States Government.

I want to again announce that the Chairmen of the various Committees will please come forward, and those who have been called and are in doubt about what Committee they have been elected to serve on, will find in the rear of the hall on the bulletin board out there, a copy of all the Committees. I hope that the Rules Committee will be ready at 2 o'clock when we reconvene and give the Rules to the Delegates for this Convention.

At this time I would like to have the Chairman of the Clambake Committee come forward and announce to the delegates what is transpiring tomorrow afternoon, the buses and so forth, that will take the delegates to the Clambake.

Is Chairman Donnelly here?

Is Jim McNamara here?

Delegate Donnelly: I want to say that the Clambake is tomorrow afternoon. We are arranging for the buses to leave here for the Bake. It is going to be down at the Scandinavian Athletic Field, which is the first street on the right, right after you leave White City, going towards Boston, on the Lake Shore Road, and go as far as you can on that and then take a left.

Tickets are \$5.00, which will also include admission to the floor show and dance on Thursday evening. There are members of the Committee that have Committee Badges on. We would appreciate it very much if you would buy them early because of the fact that it is very hard to get clams, and we would like to be able to give the caterer the guarantee before tomorrow morning.

We would appreciate your co-operation. The time the buses leave will be given by Brother McNamara. He says they will leave at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon in front of here.

President BRIDES: Thank you, Sam Donnelly.

There will be a meeting of the Rules Committee on the adjournment of this Convention, in the Green Room on the right here. Warren Barber, Federal Labor Union 22504 of Springfield will be the Chairman.

There being no other business coming before the Morning Session, the Convention will adjourn and reconvene sharply at 2 o'clock.

The Convention now stands adjourned.
(Adjourned until 2 p.m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

The meeting convened at 2:30 p.m., President Brides presiding.

President Brides: The Convention will kindly come to order. Will the Delegates on the right kindly take seats.

At this time Chairman of the Rules Committee, Warren Barber, Federal Local 22804, will proceed. Warren Barber.

Delegate Barber (FLU 22804, Springfield): At a meeting of the Committee on Rules, the following Rules were adopted:

1. At the opening of the convention, the President shall take the chair, call the convention to order and the Secretary shall read the Call. The President shall administer the oath to subscribe to the purchase and promotion of goods bearing union labels, cards, buttons or other insignia showing they are produced under conditions satisfactory to members of unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

2. A roll call shall be taken upon any question before the convention upon demand of 25 delegates.

3. Seventy-five delegates shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

4. All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, to be considered by the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, must be received by the Secretary-Treasurer at headquarters, 30 days immediately preceding the opening of the convention. All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, received or submitted after the time hereinbefore stipulated, must obtain a majority vote of the body for admission.

5. The sessions of the convention shall be held between the hours of 9:30 a.m. and 12 m. and from 2 to 5 p.m., except that on the opening day the session shall convene at 10 a.m.

The first day of the convention shall be given over to entertainment and speakers, and on the second day the convention will devote its entire time to the business of the convention.

5A. Announcements concerning caucuses to be held during the time the convention is in session may not be made either by the Chairman or any delegate.

6. Any member rising to speak shall, after being recognized by the Chair, give his name, the name and number of the local he represents and the location of the same.

7. The limitation of debate on all questions shall be five minutes, subject to the discretion of the Chair. No delegate shall be permitted to speak more than twice on any one question without two-thirds vote of the Convention.

8. After a motion is stated by the presiding officer, or read, it may be withdrawn by the mover, at any time previous to the amendment or final decision, by consent of the Convention.

9. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn; to lay on the table; for the previous question; to postpone to a certain day; to commit; or to amend —which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. The first three shall not be amended and shall be decided without debate; a two-thirds vote being necessary to carry a motion for the previous question.

10. Any amendment or resolution properly introduced cannot be laid on the table until the introducer of such amendment or resolution has had an opportunity to speak.

11. When a motion or question has once been put and carried, it shall be in order for any member who voted in the majority to move for a reconsideration thereof; but a motion to reconsider, having been put and lost, shall not be renewed.

12. A motion to suspend the rules must receive the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present, and shall be decided without debate.

13. The rules of one Convention shall remain in force until the Committee on Rules shall report at the next Convention and the report be accepted.

14. Roberts' Manual shall be the recognized authority on all questions not provided in these laws.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Roll Call of Delegates.
2. Reading of Minutes.
3. Report of Special Committees.
4. Report of Standing Committees.
5. Unfinished Business.
6. New Business.
7. Good of the Federation.
8. Adjournment.

Mr. Chairman, I move that these rules be adopted.

President Brides: The recommendation by the Chairman of the Rules Committee is that they be adopted.

Anything to be said on the motion?

Delegate Pratt (Carpenters Local 624, Brockton): Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Delegate Pratt.

Delegate Pratt: Mr. Chairman, I notice on the Report of the Committee on Rules that they don't have us in session this afternoon. I believe that the Rules established by the Committee state that Monday afternoon was to be for entertainment.

President Brides: That's right.

Delegate Pratt: And I would like at this time, Mr. Chairman, to offer as an amendment to the Report of the Committee on Rules, that we continue in session for the full day today and that the second day of the Convention, the afternoon session be given over to entertainment.

President Brides: Do I hear the amendment seconded?

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the amendment to the Rules Committee report that the Convention be in session this afternoon and tomorrow afternoon's session be given over to the Clambake.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

All those in favor of accepting the Rules as read, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, I am going to call upon one of the members from the Iron Works Local in the City of Boston, a Delegate to this Convention, who is doing and has done an outstanding job on behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in his work, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on the Community Chest in the City of Boston and representing the State of Massachusetts. I know that he will bring you a message of

the many problems that have confronted members of the various locals of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts.

He will tell you of the work that he has done in order that a great many members who have called upon him and the Community Chest in the City of Boston may benefit.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Stephen E. McCloskey, Liaison Officer, of the American Federation of Labor to the Community Chest in Boston.

STEPHEN E. McCLOSKEY

(Liaison Officer of the AFL to the Community Chest in Boston)

Thank you, President Brides, Distinguished Guests, Kenneth Kelley, Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I am going to give you what I think you should know, a report of my activities during the past eighteen months; and at the outset, I want you to know that I am not a fundraiser, but I am interested in Labor-Social work, or to help our members who are in need through trying times.

I work in the City of Boston as Staff Consultant for the United Community Services, representing some 370 agencies; and my job is to integrate our people in the Labor Movement to know the availability of these services.

We know the multiplicity of drives; we know that Boston has qualities that are very different from other big cities; a program that works in Boston might not work in Springfield; might not work in the fair city of Worcester; and it might not succeed anywhere else.

What are some of these qualities?

In the first place, Boston is an A.F. of L. town; and the A.F. of L. membership far outnumbers all other trade union groups in this area.

Secondly, 84 per cent of the Metropolitan District of Boston is Roman Catholic. There is a large and loyal Jewish community, and the "Beacon Hill tradition".

There is the problem of welding together all of the interests of these and many other groups in the community.

Then, too, Boston has the greatest number of Social Agencies in our entire Commonwealth.

They include many of the Catholic Charities, the Jewish philanthropies, and the century-old non-sectarian services by the benevolent residents of Beacon Hill.

Others still survive on Sabbath collections, street solicitations and endowments.

Until very recently, although trade unionists had generously supported every Fund Appeal throughout Boston, few workers knew the services that were available to help them in time of need.

In fact, they were afraid and suspicious of the Social Workers who manned these services.

In general, labor felt that private social work was largely the creation of the monied Americans who generally stood in opposition to trade unionism.

All too often, labor found its enemies of the economic front set up as the beneficial big brothers of the social work front.

The average business agent considered the social worker a snooper and inter-meddler. This was still true, to a large extent.

From the first, it has been clear that my biggest job was to build understanding and goodwill, first between the social worker and the union officer, and then between the social worker and the rank and file members.

My first year on the job as UCS was one of the hardest and most tiring of my experiences in my entire life. United Community Services had never had a labor repre-

sentative on its staff before. For awhile the job was like trying to ride two horses at the same time without losing balance on either.

Throughout, my aim remained that of selling goodwill and educating people in the Community Services that established agencies could provide.

On the other hand, I could see my biggest problem in Metropolitan Boston area was selling our own A.F. of L. people on the Federated services of the Community Fund—educating them as regards availability of service to anyone and encouraging their contributions to keep this service alive. To do this I ran come-and-seek tours to hospitals, settlement houses, and shelters for children.

I set up a year-round labor-management committee. I helped form and get rolling a permanent Labor participation committee, which now includes 58 members, and is responsible for many of the UCS Labor participation programs carried out throughout the year.

In addition, I spoke, through the courtesy and kindness of the officers of the State Federation of Labor at State and local Union meetings, social work conferences, State Conventions, Regional Conferences, and Central Labor Unions throughout the State, and to the students of the leading universities throughout the State of Massachusetts.

Between times I set up displays to explain Labor's role in community service at as many of the above events as possible, plus the Boston Public Libraries.

At the same time, I was instrumental in having resolutions supporting Community Services passed by the Building Trades; also, by our own State Federation of Labor; the Allied Printing Trades; and the Central Labor Unions throughout the State. Getting publicity for our A.F. of L. work in community services was another long-term project.

At the present, we are building up regular coverage of news in the State Federation paper, and through a column which is circulated by the United Community Services Bulletin, as well as national and local Union publications where members are active.

These articles accomplish a three-fold purpose of calling the attention to the A.F. of L. endorsement of Community Services, to give personal recognition to the individual members who are volunteering time and effort to the service of educating the general membership in the services available to them.

At the end of my first seven months at United Community Services, I realized I got my feet into a job and I set up the first of three Referral Agents courses to show the rank and file members the availability of service.

Working with the endorsement of the State Federation of Labor, the Boston Central Labor Union, plus five other Central Labor Unions in the area, I brought in the first class of 50 graduates. There are now 130 graduates actively following up cases.

The three courses have followed the same basic pattern. They are eight weeks with a two-hour class, one night a week. Experts from the field of social work, such vital public agencies as Unemployment Insurance, Workmen's Compensation, Public Housing, Health and Welfare leaders have gladly volunteered to describe their work to the class and tell how Referral Agents can help their fellow workers.

All cases are handled through what they call the Clearing House of the Red Feather Information Service.

When a case comes up in a plant or on a job, the Referral Agent immediately calls the Information Service, which is a clearing house and the client goes directly to the correct agency.

We have handled cases throughout the States, in other parts of the country, in Europe, South America, and all of these cases are kept with the strictest confidence.

A special program was set up during the Massachusetts Conference on Social Work last fall. It wasn't half long enough for those attending; and out of it came plans for the first Labor-Social Work Institute to be held in the State of Massachusetts.

On March 18 the A.F. of L., together with the U.C.S., held an all-day meeting, with over 300 people, half from the A.F. of L. and half from the Social Work Agencies.

The A.F. of L. delegates held their own Panels—many of them are already members of agency boards. Others contributed to the work shops from the floor.

Out of this conference developed so much better understanding and service, that next year a larger Institute is being planned for an entire week-end. This Conference was fully covered by the often indifferent Boston Press and was featured on the first page of several sometimes hostile suburban papers.

We are now setting up a Labor-Management Committee in September. Many of our members have chosen to represent organized labor on the Executive Boards of private agencies; also on hospitals.

Our Referral Agents who have graduated, will hold a reunion this summer, and they will intensify their activities to integrate into the agencies to show them the pulse of the Labor Movement.

As our members increase, the Boston Central Labor Union and others throughout the Metropolitan area can visualize a well-organized **Referral Program** conducted under the supervision of Chief Referral Agents, and local health and welfare committees. Their job will be to see that the rank and file members will get the best possible service that can be had.

I still consider my job a constant round-the-clock selling of goodwill and the availability of service to the rank and file trade union members.

As we now have between 320,000 and 340,000 A.F. of L. members in Massachusetts, my job is a long way from finished. In my capacity as Liaison Officer for the community chests and councils in the State, I am trying to reach as many of these people as is possible.

My contact for my work comes as Chairman of the Boston Central Labor Union's health and welfare committee, and as a member of the Executive Board.

Both the State Federation of Labor and the Boston Central Labor Union have never failed to give me their solid support and have backed me on every occasion. I also want to thank the Building Trades for the marvelous cooperation they have given me. I want to thank the officers again, and the fellows who are working in the Trade Union Movement, who are giving up their time to do good for other people, and I always say at the end of these little talks that I have a little poem which I have to dedicate to the workers who have worked so untiringly, without compensation, just to help their fellow trade unionists:

"When you do something for someone
And expect no thanks or pay,
You are getting close to being
A bit godly in your way.

If you say a little something
To make someone feel just right,
Then you're getting close to heaven
And no doubt you've seen the light.

Or when someone needs a something
And you remedy the need,
You are practicing real charity
In every word and deed.

When you place yourself a second
And a someone else a first,
You have found the key to heaven
For you have watered souls that thirst."

Thank you very kindly, Delegates.

President Brides: Thank you, Brother Mc-Closkey, for the educational and enlightening talk I am quite sure that the Delegates appreciate the work that you have been doing on behalf of the American Federation of Labor.

On behalf of the Delegates I say to you, keep up the fine work; we appreciate it.

I have a telegram here I would like to read to you:

"Henry Brides,
Massachusetts Federation of Labor
Auditorium,
Worcester, Mass.

Laundry Workers Local 66, delegates delayed by strike at Old Colony Laundry in Springfield. Will be in late today after complete union victory due to 100% cooperation from membership and much appreciated assistance of the public who refused to cross picket lines. Credit goes to membership who demonstrated that unity cannot be defeated.

JOHN F. DONOVAN, President.

At this time, I would like to introduce the next speaker whom I believe, a great many old-timers in the Labor Movement know through his father.

I am quite sure the message that he is going to deliver here this afternoon will be one which will be educational, and it will be one that a great many of the delegates will want to hear.

He is going to speak to you on the Welfare Plans and the status of those plans at the present time.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you William S. Collins, Vice President of the Union Labor Life Insurance. William S. Collins.

WILLIAM S. COLLINS

(Vice President, The Union Labor Life Insurance)

President Brides, Secretary Kelley, Officers, Delegates and Guests.

It is indeed a privilege for me to attend the annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Despite my reasonably long association with the Union Labor Life Insurance Company, there has always been rather strong competition from others in our organization to attend your annual meeting.

Of course, you have been addressed in the past by Matthew Woll, President of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. In addition, Ed Tobin and Ralph Diehl have so many personal ties of friendship with so many of you that it has been rather difficult to break into the act. But this year I made it and I am deeply appreciative of this opportunity.

We who have grown up in the labor movement know its history even though we may not have lived it. Through the years the character and purpose of unions have remained constant but they have also matured and grown. In years gone by labor and collective bargaining were concerned primarily with

wages, hours and working conditions—or for want of a better name—the so-called “bread and butter” issues.

The trade unions had developed the policy that with high wages, short hours and decent working conditions, the workers themselves could solve their problems of living standards, housing, medical care, unemployment, old age, etc. Yes, in the old days they opposed government activity in the field of social legislation and this condition remained pretty generally until 1935.

Of course, before that there was some interest shown by both Labor and Management, independent of one another, in solving some of the problems of the worker other than his basic needs. In the early part of this century Management tried, through group insurance, to hold the man to his job, build up company unions, to establish “open shop” opportunities and in general to defeat the purposes of collective bargaining. All are familiar with the attempts of unions to develop some type of benefit system and some unions actually started out as mutual aid societies only to assume trade union functions later on. But this interest on the part of both Unions and Management was really a passing one, and it was more of a paternalistic and charitable approach to a problem than a real, live, honest attempt to provide a satisfying solution.

The depression of the 1930's, if it did nothing else, brought about some changes in the thinking of the trade unions—at least with respect to the role of government. At that time, the government initiated a program of social welfare legislation which has done much to improve the security of the wage earner through Unemployment Insurance, Old Age Benefits and similar coverages. However, even at that time the unions, and rightly so, were concerned mainly with the extension of organization, and collective bargaining was limited to achieving union recognition, increasing or maintaining wage rates, shortening hours and improving working conditions.

With the advent of World War II we had the first economic stabilization policy adopted which endeavored to halt inflation, but, at the same time, gave the first major impetus to establishing health and welfare Funds through collective bargaining.

Many of you are familiar with the Executive Order 9250 and how the Little Steel Formula froze wage rates effectively making it absolutely necessary for unions to look elsewhere for changes.

And then there developed a series of fringe issues—issues not concerned directly with wages—issues such as vacations, night shifts, bonuses, overtime, etc. Health and welfare plans became one of those issues which seemed to be an order of the day without exceptions. For many employers this was a way to attract and hold their labor forces. For the government, this was a way to eliminate the piracy of labor that was going on on all sides. For unions, this was a way to make actual gains for their members.

The National War Labor Board developed the policy of permitting unions and employers to establish plans for group insurance and health and welfare benefits provided the cost of such plans did not exceed five per cent of the wages or salaries of the employees. In due time, too, the Treasury Department permitted employers to deduct the cost of such plans as business expenses, so that in reality they were costing management only a fraction of the dollar for providing life and accident and sickness, hospital and other benefits for the workers.

An additional, impetus was given by the National Labor Relations Board which, in the Inland Steel Company case, developed the policy that it was an unfair labor practice

for an employer to change a pension plan even though the plan was initially established by the employer. This decision was upheld by the Circuit Court of Appeals and only recently, the Supreme Court refused to hear the Company's appeal from this decision. This policy has now been extended to make it unfair labor practice to employers to refuse to bargain about health and welfare plans in general.

Today Health and Welfare plans are established in many major industries; the building trades, transportation, metal industries, theatre and amusement trades, textiles, the printing trades, and many others. Interest in Health and Welfare Plans in Massachusetts has grown greatly and is growing even more rapidly at this time.

For your information and to bring home to your members, may I emphasize that Health and Welfare Plans established by collective bargaining generally follow these patterns:

1. The fund is administered wholly by the employer with no union participation. Under this plan, the collective bargaining agreement spells out the benefits to be provided and the financing of the plan. The method of underwriting the plan and the cost of the program are left to the employer. Management has complete control over the plan at all times.

2. The employer and union establish a fund administered either jointly or by the union alone. This fund then purchases group insurance from private carriers. The collective bargaining agreement usually stipulates the method of financing the plan and the method of administration (selection of trustees, etc.). The determination of the amount of benefits to be provided and the rules of eligibility are left to the trustees of the fund.

The bases of almost all of these plans are life, accident and sickness, disability, hospital, and surgical benefits which are available not only to members but to their families as well. Union membership should be required in all plans. Most plans provide for the payment of disability benefits and to provide benefits during periods of unemployment—a condition incidentally which your Company pioneered and which other companies followed.

It is the considered judgment of many, that Health and Welfare Funds are plans which developed from the experience of local unions, the peculiarities of the industry, and the need of the workers for economic protection from the hazards of disability and old age and for health promotion. Its purposes are to protect the members from some of these economic hazards and to provide them with a reasonable amount of economic protection during periods of disability and health care. These funds should be built through joint cooperation of the union and the employers and be financed solely by employers. Although employer-financed, the Fund is administered by a Board made up of an equal number of union representatives as well as employers.

In summary, these Funds are the result of the success of local unions with their long experience in administering member-financed benefit plans, their high degree of control over the industry and their demonstration to employers of their ability to be responsible for the health and economic protection of their workers. This responsibility was achieved through the regular processes of collective bargaining.

We recommend them with an unqualified approval for all the members in the trade union movement and we also offer the technical skills in the formation and development of these plans of your company—the Union Labor Life Insurance Company—the company to which the Labor Movement throughout the U.S.A. and Canada is looking for help, guidance and sound advice in promoting the programs that

will increase the security and happiness of your people as well as add to the strength, stability and permanency of our trade union heritage.

President Brides: On behalf of the Delegates assembled here, we want to thank you very kindly for your constructive and also enlightening talk on the Union Labor Life Insurance.

I am quite sure the Delegates here fully realize the importance of the Welfare Plan and other insurance plans of your company.

On behalf of the Delegates, I want to thank you.

We have also here, one whom I think each and every one knows. We call him the New England Vice-President of the Union Labor Life Insurance; and I am going to ask him to take a bow, and I am going to pin the badge on him, Ralph Diehl.

At this time, Secretary Kelley will read a communication.

Secretary Kelley: (Reading)

"White House
Washington, D. C.

July 23, 1951.

Mr. Kenneth J. Kelley,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

The Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor this year will be one of the most significant in its history, for these are crucial times and every action that the members take will affect their own welfare during the coming year and will bear on the contribution they make to the preservation of the stability and safety of our country.

I wish it could be possible for me to attend one of the sessions, but I must remain at my desk. Therefore, I hope you will extend to the delegates my best wishes for a successful Convention and a very good year ahead.

With every good wish for all of you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JOHN R. STEELMAN,
Assistant to the President
of the United States."

President Brides: The question comes on accepting the communication and writing it in the records.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time you are about to witness one of the features of the program that has been inaugurated by the Educational Department of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Here today on this platform we have seated the winners of the Essay Contest; one of the winners of the Robert Watt Fellowship Fund; and also James McNamara, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who was one of the winners also of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Scholarship Fund.

At this time it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you one whom I believe every delegate, and practically every member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in this State holds in high esteem, because of the outstanding work that he has done for the past year on behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, your Director.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you, your Director, Francis E. Lavigne.

FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE

(Director of Political Education,
Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

President Brides, Officers, Distinguished Guests, and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

It is pleasing to come here and to be present on the platform for the ceremony that is about to take place.

It is the culmination of an effort on behalf of your Committee on Education that is bearing fruit, winning friends and bringing prestige to our Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

For years we have talked about the program in the schools and have lived annually in the hope of its achievement.

Two years ago, when we moved into the schools with an Essay Contest, we sensed the possibility of a project that could be beneficial to the Labor Movement here in our Commonwealth.

Last year we conducted for the first time a competitive scholarship award contest; and we learned for the first time that we had many misgivings about what was being taught in the School System of Massachusetts with regard to Labor; and so this year we furthered that program, and we utilized every experience that we gained a year ago.

We called upon every educator in the Commonwealth to give us his or her assistance. We invited the participation of every international union. We asked every President of the 48 Federations of Labor in the United States to give us the benefit of his thinking; and we had in our office over 1,600 questions that could be asked of the school children in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Your Committee, in co-operation with 20 teachers from Local 66 of Boston, called the questions that were submitted and we compiled the competitive examination that was given in the School System this year.

Now, we had not only the co-operation of the educators in the public school system, but we had also the assistance of the Director of Education for the Archdiocese of Boston Parochial School System. Monsignor Sherlock gave us every co-operation we could ask, and I know that at the conclusion of that contest no man was any happier than he was when the parochial school system produced a winner.

Today, I want to thank the Board of Education in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, A. Russell Mack, the Director of the Secondary School System in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and Commissioner Desmond for the part he played in the success of our Scholarship Award Contest.

I want to convey my personal thanks to the teachers, not alone of Local 66 of Boston, but to the teachers in the Public School System, for the assistance that they have rendered to us.

I want to pay special tribute, too, to the teachers here affiliated with the Worcester Central Labor Union who, when we were denied, because of a ruling in the Worcester Public School System, of the right to conduct the contest during the regular school period for the co-operation that they gave to Vice-President McNamara and conducting the contest on their time at a special session held in the public schools here in the city of Worcester. It is that effort, that little extra giving, that makes for success in an undertaking of this type.

598 school children in the senior level competed in that Scholarship Award Program.

I want you to peruse for one moment with me the report that is on the table before you. I want to call to your attention Question No. 5 that was submitted in the Multiple Choice Questions.

I wonder how many of you realized what happened when we submitted such a question as that to the school children in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts?

We said to them: "The political philosophy of Samuel Gompers advocated that labor rewards its friends and defeats its enemies", or "establish a labor party", or "stay out of politics completely", or "support the Democratic party". "Place a cross in the correct answer."

If you look at the number who answered the question correctly, you will find that the number was 153. That is the number who realize in the public school system the political philosophy of the American Federation of Labor.

But I want you to look down to the number who answered: "Stay out of politics completely", and you will find the number 284.

That, my friends, is the philosophy doctrine of the National Association of Manufacturers, with its \$11,000,000 program of education in the School System of the United States of America. It is that thinking that we must change and we must change it in the senior level of the high schools. With co-operation of this kind, we will get our program into the school system and we will change the thinking that exists there.

I listened attentively to the previous speaker who was discussing the question of health and welfare funds.

We submitted a question with regard to health and welfare funds to the students of the School Systems.

I ask you to look at Question No. 7, where we said: "The Taft-Hartley Act forbade employer contributions to a Union welfare fund unless fund was administered by: one, "Federal Security Agency", two, "Management and Labor Jointly", three, "Union Officials", four, "Insurance Companies".

Note that 329 answered the question correctly, but still there were a great number, almost 50 per cent, who were unable to come up with the correct answer.

Those are the things that we must get across to the school children. It is necessary for us to do this. When we look at the statistics and we find that less than 50 per cent of those who enter high school failed to graduate, and that fewer than 70 per cent—or more than 70 per cent of those who do graduate fail to go on to higher education—it makes it mandatory that we teach the subject of Labor in our secondary school system here in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It is the hope of your Committee on Education, through the compilation of these statistics, to present to the Board of Education, within the next year, the means and the method for making mandatory in the school curricula the teaching of Labor Law and Labor History.

You will notice, too, as you peruse that report, the names of the two winners whose essays were selected as the winners of the award. I think that it is timely that among the winning essays was the one by Miss Coulter on the subject, "The Value to Employer and Employee of the Union Label".

Here, in the year of 1952, we will bring to the City of Boston the Union Label Industry Show. I believe we can capitalize in the school system on this essay which was selected as one of the winning essays. Turning to the essay by Joseph Pagliarulo, I think that the last line of that essay is worth repeating—

bear in mind that the thinking is the thinking of a senior in high school:

"It is hoped that it does not signify a change in our government's policy toward Labor."

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a privilege for me to ask President Henry Brides at this time to present the two \$500 scholarships to this year's winners.

To them I convey the wishes of the Committee on Education for a successful term in their college career. I hope that they will feel free at any time to call upon the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for any further assistance that they might need to help them along the way. President Brides.

President Brides: Thank you, Director Lavoigne.

At this time I would like to call Boyd De-Andrade and Bert Kohl to the platform.

It is indeed a very happy moment for those of us who have been close to the Educational Department during the time that the judges were judging the Essay Contest. It is certainly a tribute not only to the two winners, but it certainly is a tribute to the mother and father of the two young people; and at this time I am going to ask Mr. and Mrs. Coulter to stand and take a bow.

They are the parents of this charming young lady sitting on the platform. I am going to call upon Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pagliarulo, the mother and father of the young gentleman sitting on the platform. They are sitting right down front. Please stand up and take a bow.

I know that the parents of these two children are indeed appreciative of the opportunity that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has given to their children; but there are two also sitting on the platform who happen to be the Business Representative and the International Representative of the Printing Pressmen's Union, the local of the father of the young girl, and they are very happy also that one of their member's children has won this essay contest.

On behalf of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, it gives me great pleasure to present, on behalf of the delegates assembled here, Miss Mary Coulter, St. Joseph's High School, who is going to the Salem Teachers' College, this \$500 check to further your education.

(President Brides then presented a check to Miss Mary Coulter.)

Miss Mary Coulter: At a time like this, "thank you" seem to be two very small words, but from the bottom of my heart it is said with the deepest appreciation of my thanks. I know I speak for my father, who is a Union Member of Local 67 of the Pressmen's Union, and for my mother and my teacher and mostly myself.

Thank you very much.

President Brides: It is also a pleasure and indeed a privilege to say that when the Essay Contest was first sent out to the various schools, a frequent visitor to the Director's office seeking information and possibly counsel, was this boy who, in order that he might be able to enter this contest with the fullest knowledge of the Labor Movement in this state and nation, spared no effort. It gives me great pleasure to present to this young boy on behalf of the delegates assembled here and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor this \$500 check to Joseph Pagliarulo, from the Boston Latin School, who is now going to study further at Harvard.

On behalf of the delegates gathered here, we say to you, Joseph, we know that when you go to Harvard you will carry the Trade Union Movement with you there.

(President Brides then presented Joseph Pagliarulo a check.)

Mr. Joseph Pagliarulo: Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I want to thank you all very much for this great award.

I hope I can live up to this honor. Believe me, winning this Scholarship has been one of the greatest thrills of my life. I can't thank enough all those who have compiled this reference material and all the different organizations whose pamphlets were of immense value in preparation for this exam.

I also want to thank Mr. Paul Pierson, head of the History Department in the Boston Latin School for all the help and encouragement which he gave to all his pupils who were studying the Labor Movement. I am truly grateful for winning this award because I have gained a much greater insight into labor and its workings and place in the world today.

I hope that this Scholarship Program is but a stepping-stone for a more extensive campaign for the education of all public, private, and parochial school students in the history and workings of the Labor Movement.

Once again, I would like to thank all those who are connected in any way with this Scholarship Program; and I hope that this investment which you have placed in me will some day pay dividends to you all. Thank you.

President Brides: Will the mothers and fathers of the two young people come to the platform?

I think at this time, because of the importance of the Essay Contest Winners, and the mothers and fathers here, that a round of applause should be given to the winners and the mothers and fathers.

Last, but not least, I suppose we will have to give one to our good friends Boyd and Bert Kohl, who probably educated the father in the activities of the Union questions and answers.

Now, the Director has half of the platform occupied, and I am going to call upon him to proceed with the next part of the program. Director Lavigne.

Director Lavigne: The education award conducted in the school system is only one phase of our program. We have, as you know, as a result of the mandate of the Convention of 1948, again, this year, conducted our Annual Robert Watt Fellowship Award.

This year we supplemented the Robert Watt Fellowship with a second award. As you read in your Executive Officers' Report, you find that we have a second award to be conducted along the same lines as the Robert Watt Fellowship, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Memorial Fellowship Award at the Harvard Trade Union Fellowship.

The conduct of the Fellowship Award in the Harvard Trade Union Fellowship is a more difficult and a more trying one.

This year we had 21 entries from among the various members of Local Unions affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The judges who sat during the interviews connected with that award saw men go up and down in their chairs because they were unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

They prevailed upon the record for guidance, and that record was that originally established by those who founded the Robert Watt Fellowship which left them with the information they desired and so needed to bring about the reward of the two fellowships.

The judges felt that here was a need not for two fellowships, but for approximately five fellowships. The competition was less keen.

It indicates that in the Labor Movement we will never die for lack of people interested

in extending their own education. Those who came were sincere men in the Trade Union Movement. There was no one there bluffing. They all had the necessary requirements for further education in the Trade Union Movement, and I know that when the judges finally arrived at their decision, that it was as a result of honest judgment, and it was in keeping with the recommendations made by our Federation of Labor for the selection of the fellow.

It is a pleasure for me now to present to you, President Brides, Jim McNamara, our Vice-President from the Worcester District, a member of Streetcarmen's Local 22, the Secretary of the Worcester Central Labor Union, and the winner of the Robert Watt Fellowship Award; and Louie Falcetti, the Treasurer of the Holyoke Central Labor Union, a member of the Housing Authority in the City of Holyoke, and a member and also Recording Secretary of Local 707 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of Holyoke for presentation of the two Fellowship awards at the Harvard Trade Union Fellowship.

President Brides: Thank you, Director Lavigne.

It is indeed a very happy moment, not only for Vice-President McNamara but for me because Vice-President McNamara has served the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the past few years with dignity. Noting the qualities that he possessed, I thought at that time naturally that when he entered the contest, he would be successful.

Two years ago, when he first applied as a contestant for the Robert Watt Fellowship, he was the runner-up and lost by a very small margin at that time.

Not only did he take his coat off and go to work, but he certainly inspired those who were close to him, and especially the judges of that contest, with his knowledge of the Labor Movement in the country.

And on behalf of the delegates assembled here, I present to you, Vice-President James McNamara of the Worcester Central Labor Union, this check for \$1,500 to Harvard University.

I know not only will you be a credit to the Labor Movement, but you will be a credit to the Streetcarmen and also the Worcester Central Labor Union.

On behalf of the delegates assembled here, I say to you: "You have done a splendid job, and we know that you will do a good job in Harvard on behalf of the Labor Movement of this State. Jim McNamara.

Delegate James B. McNamara (Street Car-men's Local 22, Worcester): Mr. President, Mr. Lavigne, Officers, Guests and Delegates.

It is difficult to say in a few words exactly how I feel. However, I considered it an honor and a privilege to be chosen as one of the representatives for the State Federation of Labor at Harvard this fall.

I feel certain that this Fellowship will give me an opportunity not only to bring assistance to my own Local, Division 22 of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric, Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, but be of value to the Worcester Central Labor Union, and enable me to contribute to the progress of the Labor Movement in general.

I appreciate the distinction of being selected as the 1951 Robert J. Watt Fellow; and I am grateful to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, the sponsors of this Fellowship. I will try to prove myself worthy of this great honor and be a credit to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Thank you.

President Brides: The next young fellow who is standing on the platform, as your director has said, has been very active in the Labor Movement in the western part of the State.

During our trip through the State with Director Lavigne and Secretary Kelley, we were impressed not only by the outstanding ability of the next winner, but certainly he impressed each and every delegate that was assembled at that conference that evening.

He has, for the past several years, been doing outstanding work on behalf of Electrical Workers Local 707, and serving as their Secretary.

I know that he also will bring due credit not only to the Holyoke Central Labor Union, but he will bring great credit to the American Federation of Labor in the western part of this State.

On behalf of the delegates assembled here, I wish to present to Louis Falcetti this check of \$1,500, to represent the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as a Memorial Fellowship, at Harvard at this coming Fall semester. Louis Falcetti.

Delegate Louis Falcetti (Electrical Workers, Local 707, Holyoke): Mr. Chairman, Brother Delegates, I can only echo the sentiments of my compatriot who won the Robert Watt Fellowship; and I say that I am deeply grateful and am appreciative of the great honor that has been conferred upon me.

I hope that I will continue to serve in a satisfactory manner; and through the efforts of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, in their Fellowship, perhaps improve myself and thereby improve my service to the Trade Union Movement. Thank you very kindly.

President Brides: Will the Chairman of the Guests, Charlie Burns, kindly escort Boris Shiskin to the platform.

This afternoon, we are privileged to have with us from Washington one of the finest economists that the American Federation of Labor could have sent to this Convention. He was formerly in charge of Labor advisers to the E.C.A. Program, and also the Marshall Program.

I know that he is very anxious to talk to this Convention, and after he delivers his address here, he is going to Montreal to an Executive Council Meeting of the American Federation of Labor.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Boris Shiskin, Economist of the American Federation of Labor. Boris Shiskin.

BORIS SHISKIN, Economist (American Federation of Labor)

Mr. Chairman and Friends of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

It is a very great privilege for me to be here with you at this Sixty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor; and to me it is a real homecoming.

During the last three years I was serving overseas in the Overseas Assignment as the Director of the European Labor Division of the Marshall Plan. I returned about three months ago and have resumed my duties as Economist of the American Federation of Labor. One of the first things that I wanted to do was to come to Massachusetts; but as it turned out, I have covered 36 states in traveling around the country before I got here.

So, to me, this visit with you here in Worcester is a very special occasion. It is a very special occasion in many ways connected with what I have done, because the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has made a tremendous contribution to the broadening and strengthening of the American Labor Movement beyond the boundaries of its traditions laid down in the past and setting it forward to new frontiers.

There are two men who have been contributed by the Massachusetts Labor Movement

to the American Labor Movement, and the American Labor Movement has contributed to the world. These men are Robert J. Watt and Frank Fenton, who have carried on not only the work of the Labor Movement for the entire nation here with the tremendous load on their shoulders, but also have carried it over and across the sea to make known what the American wage-earners stand for and to provide the kind of leadership that is now beginning to show in Europe in the construction of a war-battered world.

We have a very great responsibility—we have a responsibility for the future—and that is what I wanted to take a short time to talk to you about.

I have just come up from Washington—

President Brides: Quiet, please. The Sergeant at Arms in the back of the hall kindly keep the delegates quiet.

Brother Shiskin: I have just come up from Washington and, as you know, after much wrangling, definitive action has been taken by the 82nd Congress on the Defense Mobilization Program.

I don't have to tell you—you know how backward and reactionary those actions have been; and we have a particular responsibility to really appraise in full where we can today and where we are going from here at this juncture; because what we do here in our decision, more than in any other Federation of Labor Meeting anywhere in the United States, will depend the kind of answer and the kind of leadership that will be provided for the United States of America.

We are today in the United States at a point at which we are mounting a defense, a defense against aggression, which was launched by the Communists, and which threatens the world.

But this effort for defense carries with it corresponding responsibilities.

It is not enough for us to engage in a rearmament program. It is not enough for us to assume the burden, the best that we can, for providing the kind of defense, the only kind of defense that can be put forward against Communist aggression.

It is more important for us to realize what the effort that we are engaged in now is going to mean to us for the future.

Let's look back twenty years in order to determine where we stand today. Twenty years ago, the United States of America was wracked by widespread depression.

Twenty years ago, our country suffered from mass unemployment, with nearly 50 million people out of work.

Twenty years ago, our banking system, and even our monetary system, was in great jeopardy.

Twenty years ago, the United States was a secondary industrial nation.

Twenty years ago the United States had a secondary Merchant Marine.

Twenty years ago the United States had a second class Navy.

Today, we stand as the foremost industrial nation in the world.

Today, we stand with the foremost industrial countries.

Today, we stand as a nation able to produce one-half of all the manufactured goods in all the rest of the world.

Today, we have the first and foremost Merchant Marine, and the first and foremost Navy.

Today, we have the power and the strength that no nation today anywhere in the world can match.

And yet we know that we, as a peace-loving nation, without mobilizing for defense, have not enough to be able to withstand the threat of aggression that comes from the Communists.

And we realize that we are engaged in the effort to help our Allies in order to meet that threat of aggression.

We know that strength is the only guarantee of peace; and we all hope that our efforts will be successful and that we will win the peace.

But look at the pace we have been going. It has been as rapid as any nation has experienced.

Look at the pace at which we are going to go from here on out. It is going to be an even more rapid pace.

Let me tell you, one single fact that every American has got to realize very clearly, is that in this mobilization effort, we are now engaged in is a kind of activity which will increase the industrial production in the United States by 1953, since Korea, by 20 per cent.

That means a tremendous increase in the output.

That means a tremendous increase in the flow of goods and commodities.

The peace will be won. There isn't a man in this country that doesn't hope that it will be or who doesn't want to have the war avoided, and who doesn't do all he can because he knows that war must be avoided. This is the only way we will win the peace. But when the peace is won, remember that by 1953, we will have the economic policies written on the ticket last week by the 82nd Congress of the United States.

We will have the inevitable result of a widespread and devastating depression, because we will not have the purchasing power, the buying power, in the hands of the workmen of America, in the hands of the American consumers, to sustain them.

Are we going to be blind enough to permit the policies of inequality of sacrifice of the unequal burdens to be carried on to go with deadly certainty to the kind of situation which will not strengthen, but make us as weak as the Kremlin wants us to be?

I don't think so.

I think, for once, we will have to stand up and be counted.

We, in the Labor Movement, have to stand up and make sure that we, the great mass of Americans, will make our voice heard and will make our numbers felt, in order to put Democracy to work, in order to take full thought of what has been done to assure the inequality of sacrifice.

If economic policies that are foisted upon this nation by the 82nd Congress are maintained, we may win the peace, but we will not win the battle with Communism because of our vulnerability when we will have to confront that test of economic strength in peacetime.

If we have widespread unemployment, if we have the strain placed upon our economy, the peace that may be won by strength of arms, by the presence of them, will not be won on the economic battlefield, with which we are particularly concerned.

So, we have got to have a positive program of action.

Congress must act to eliminate defense profiteering at the expense of the worker and the consumer.

Congress must act to equalize the economic burdens.

It must accept the principle of equality of sacrifice.

Congress must act to provide progressive fiscal and monetary policies instead of the depressive policies it now pursues.

Congress must act to provide housing for defense workers and families of G.I.'s, instead of catering to the speculative builders, as it is doing now.

The present session of the 82nd Congress is rounding out. Pretty soon, Congressmen will want to go home.

The legislation is now on the books. It has been written, after much delay.

If the present session of Congress adjourns without taking these actions, Labor should be prepared to launch a gigantic petition with every workingman's family placing its name on the roll to have an emergency session of Congress called forthwith to enact the necessary measures.

Let the American laborer be prepared. Let us be prepared to stand up and be counted. Let us be prepared to act in concert for the welfare of the nation, placing it above all other interests.

Let American Labor take the lead in the drive for the future stability of the strength of our country.

This is no empty appeal. We have today millions of wage earners who are confronted with a very real problem, a problem of what is going to be for them in their pay envelope of 1952.

We have today one question that the Congressmen have not answered, that they have dodged—and that, ladies and gentlemen, is the \$64 question.

The average wage earner in manufacturing today earns \$64 a week; and many of our wage earners, who have a family of four to support, after they have added up their bills, just haven't got those \$64 to go far enough to be able to sustain themselves and their families at the present level of prices; but the ticket written by the 82nd Congress means that we are going to have a price increase within the next few months at the expense of the consumer.

We have had a lull in the rising inflation. Inflation never rises evenly. There is always a breathing spell and it has lulled many of us to sleep; but we know exactly what is going to be spent for the necessary defense expenditures and we know exactly what the impact of that is going to be.

Now, I have warned about the prospect of a depression unless we take these actions.

I am not one of those alarmists, you know,—there were a lot of economists during the World War II who said that we were going to have 8,000,000 unemployed, but that has not come to pass, and I was not one of them.

On the contrary, I was one of those few in the minority who said then that we will have a sustained prosperity at that time.

Why?

Because there were a number of very basic measures taken during World War II. One of them, for example, is the fact that during World War II we had a tremendous saving of purchasing power—accumulative purchasing power in investment, accumulated to induce production after the war.

Savings bonds were held, and Savings Bonds were bought widely; but we need additional measures today, because we are not in the same position.

We are spending as we go; we are spending beyond our means; and if we don't have those reserves to sustain employment, if we don't have a sound social security system—which is being weakened in every State. There is a tremendous drive around the entire country to weaken these safeguards. If there is no defense of the Minimum Wage Law, and it is being weakened in the administrative procedures every week in Washington, and at the local and state level, we are bound to ride toward a disaster, which must be stopped.

Now, we have another responsibility, a second responsibility toward the program that we are embarked on, that involves not only aid to our allies for rearmament, but also economic persistence.

Right, now, in the remaining weeks of this Congress, there is in the Senate a very grave threat to the enactment of that program.

Now, I have spent, as your representative overseas, three years of constant effort in which we worked in close harmony with the non-Communist Unions of Western Europe; and I want to bring back to you one report, and one only, that I think puts the whole realm of experience that we have covered in many of the efforts there into a nutshell. That is that, for the first time, in the history of the Labor Movement, International Labor Movement, the poor and impoverished worker, the oppressed and downtrodden workers of Europe for the first time have realized that we in America have executed a revolution.

For the first time, they began to realize that the rulers of the Kremlin and their agents are the heirs and the inheritors of the reaction and the oppression which they and theirs have been subjected to for many generations.

We are looking upon the source, as the inspiration of the kind of leadership that will mean self-government; that will mean freedom; that will mean liberty; because they know that the Kremlin has nothing to offer but dictatorship, but oppressive standards, standards that were written by the Kremlin alone; and those workers are independent. They will do much for freedom. They are willing to fight, but they will be willing to fight and defend what they have only if they have the assurance that what they have will not be taken away from them.

So, our responsibility abroad is the responsibility of carrying on the single purpose idea of the free world.

We do not and we cannot stand alone. We have millions of people that are with us, that are for us, that are for the kind of action that must be taken if that action means liberation from the oppression to which they have been subjected for generations.

But we must be on guard to make sure that our responsibilities are discharged.

We must help carry out the commitments we have made which are dedicated to the cause of freedom, and we must make sure that this action is taken.

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor has laid the groundwork for the contribution made, and I am not exaggerating an iota at the sacrifice of life at all, because, as you know, Robert Watt and Frank Fenton have given their lives for the pursuit of this cause; and I have carried on, I hope, in full, the tradition that they have established, because I so deeply realize, as everyone in the State Federation of Labor must realize, the need of making sure that the principles of liberty, of advancement of the wage earner, of the principle that the laborer has entire stability, that has been laid down, has been the source of that great drive and that great movement, that great movement which I think will carry us to a great victory, a victory not of arms, but a victory of ideas. Because I think that today there are harbingers all around that what we stand for, as spokesmen for Democracy, and for workers' rights, is carrying over on the other side of the Iron Curtain. We have signs that they are in serious revolt on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

And I think that if we dedicate the peace, carried out this program in full, that we would see not only in our lifetime, but within a few years, the crumbling of the walls built around these nations, built around the people who are also devoted to freedom, but built around in order to enforce the dictatorship of the Kremlin rule. I think we already see the vision of a free world and of growing prosperity, on which our future is founded.

These decisions that were taken during the past week in the 82nd Congress are the gravest threat to the prospect of our winning our victory; because the one objective that the Kremlin has is to destroy the force and the effectiveness of our organization in the United States.

I talk about experience in the last twenty years. All around, you know, you hear about free economy, the free competitive economy.

The spokesman for the free enterprise system insists always on free enterprise; but, remember what happened during the last 20 years—the tremendous growth, did take place, not because the economy was a free enterprise economy, but it was a competitive economy, and because it was a regulated economy, because it was not permitted to defeat itself, because it has permitted the kind of growth and standard of living that our nation has never experienced at any other time.

And when I say to you that if this 82nd Congress reverses the trend, and turns us back, as it has been turning back the nation, during the entire session from its beginning, I think it is our responsibility to act in specific terms on stabilization, on prices, responsibility for consumers, defense housing, etc.

There is no one who can report in more detail and more effectively than John Carroll, who has been one of the leading spokesmen from Massachusetts on the National Program for Housing. He will tell you the simple fact that illustrates the whole problem which labor has here; and that is that in the Defense Housing Bill, on which the House of Representatives has not acted since the beginning of the session, it was confronted with a Senate recommendation to provide government aid for defense workers and G-I families, the necessary housing that is needed right now. The Senate has provided only 5,000 units for the whole nation and the House responded by increasing that to 8,000 units.

There has never been a greater insult to the people of the United States than through a provision of this sort.

Now, those are the specific tangible things. And if this Congress adjourns without enacting the necessary measures to equalize sacrifices, without setting up proper protection against the rising prices, and because there is the certainty that before the end of this year that prices will rise, without making sure that the dollar that you have in your pay envelope is a stable dollar and is not going to deteriorate any more, without assuring stability and security of the United States in economic terms, it is the primary responsibility of Organized Labor to launch immediately a nationwide petition. A petition to the President of the United States and the presiding officer of the House and the Senate to convene an emergency session of Congress immediately in order to enact those measures, and to have every one of our members sign that petition in order to indicate that the great majority are dedicated to the purpose that has not been carried out in the present Congress in order to make sure that our foreign policy and our domestic policy are not turned into a football of 1952 politics. If there are no laws on the books that will give us that protection and that assurance, we will be able to stand up to say that this book written by the 82nd Congress so far will be thrown at those who have jeopardized and sacrificed the interests of the people of the United States in 1952—that book will be thrown at them in 1952, unless that is done.

But I think a better way is the constructive way. I don't think we ought to get involved in the political game and take up the lead by the reactionary forces on it.

I think the better way for us is to go for

an emergency session if this action is not taken now, and to have this Congress brought to Washington and be placed under direct responsibility by a majority petition of millions of signatures all the way around this land in order to carry out a minimum program of stability of defense production, of housing, that will assure us not only of winning the defense program, not only winning the peace, but winning for us the future stability and security which will eliminate this spectre of mass unemployment of which we may be confronted.

I think this is our responsibility No. 1. I think in fact we will demonstrate our strength and demonstrate the fact that American Labor has not been lulled into an apathy, as so many people say, that American labor is able to speak up in the defense of the best interests, not only of labor itself, but all of the people of the United States. Thank you.

President Brides: On behalf of the Delegates assembled here, we want to thank you very kindly for the words that you have spoken to them on the national and international scene.

Certainly, not only was it enlightening, but I am sure the delegates here received great benefits.

On behalf of the Delegates, I want to thank you very kindly for coming here today. Will the Delegates at the right hand side of the hall kindly take their chairs? It is very hard on the platform here for the speakers because of the noise in the back of the hall. I would appreciate it very kindly if the Delegates would please take seats.

The next speaker is one whom I had the opportunity of meeting in New York City several months ago; and listening to the fine address given by the next speaker, I thought it was wise to invite her to our next Convention.

The next speaker is a noted labor editor and also a commentator. Not only is she at home in Massachusetts, but for ten years she made her home and went to school here. I am certain she is no stranger to a great many of the delegates assembled here. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Ruth Taylor as your next speaker.

RUTH TAYLOR (Labor Journalist)

Mr. Chairman, fellow trade unionists; I want to talk to you about public relations.

Now, you needn't begin to get restless, because part of the speech has already been made.

Boris Shiskin had told you the need for it. Your sign up there: "We are counting on you for 1952" gives you the reason.

Mr. Lavigne gave you the tools of education in his talk and you saw the practical application in the awards.

So, a good part of my speech has been made, for which you can be grateful.

What I want to take up are just a few points on what you can do about your own public relations, because public relations is something no one can do for you.

Public relations is not publicity. Publicity is a lot like the cellophane, you know, that is put on those very beautiful baskets of fruit so you won't see the brown spots—that is what publicity does.

But public relations is something that you have to do for yourself. Public relations is what people think of you; and because it is what they think of you, it is what they think of your organization.

You know that in your own unions. You know it in your State Federation. We know it in the AFL.

No organization is any bigger than the people that comprise it, and they are going to judge your organization by you.

Now, there are a lot of things that you can do to improve your public relations.

There is one very practical thing I wish you would all do.

Mr. Kelley, what is your membership?

(Secretary Kelley replied.)

What is 5 per cent of that?

You are the Economist, what is 5 per cent of that?

(Mr. Shiskin replied.)

40,000.

Would 40,000 people take it upon themselves to answer any false charge made against the Labor Movement? That is only 5 per cent of your membership.

Well, if we made it one per cent, would they answer every charge made against the Labor Movement? Would they track down and answer every lie?

(Secretary Kelley replied.)

Secretary Kelley. After they get through listening to you they would.

Miss Taylor: I think he is an optimist.

The point I am getting at is this: Nobody is going to hunt up the facts. They expect you to bring them to them. And you have to hunt for the facts; I know that.

That is what they were doing for a particular reason. It is up to you to get the facts ready for the people you want to convince.

I know when I first started out writing, a very wise man said to me, "Now you must learn this: you can either tell people or you can sell them, but it is humanly impossible to do both."

Now, what you have to make up your mind to is, are you going to tell people that you are right, or are you going to sell them on the justice of your cause?

The first thing I think you should do is to start out by appreciating what the Organized Labor Movement means. I learned about it first from Dr. Selzi whose column I continue. He was completely sold on organized labor because he had known it from every angle, and he talked a great deal about the idealism of it.

Now, I have been in lots of Labor Meetings where it has been the fashion to scoff at idealism.

I am glad Boris said what he did about Bob Watt and Frank Fenton because, to my mind, those two men were symbols of the idealism that made Organized Labor and made it accomplish the things that it had.

Every one of you has been reaping the advantages of what the pioneers did. Those men were men of ability who could have earned a lot more outside of the Labor Movement. They could have gone ahead by themselves, but you can't have an organized Labor Movement based on selfishness. It has to be to lift the level of everyone; and that is what we have got to remember, and that is what we have got to convince other people. There are a lot of outsiders who say that the Labor Movement is purely selfish, that it is grasping and greedy.

Sure it is grasping, but it is grasping for everyone, and that is what you have to tell them.

Then you have got to—not just for publicity for your Unions—you have got to prove that you are better citizens because you know how to work together.

We had an example of that during the war.

Well, this is a story about the painter. There were two painters who lived in a non-union town, and during the war they went into Civilian Defense—helped along, they didn't say anything. They just did their job

a little bit better than anyone else. They were always on time and always did what was asked of them and a lot more.

At the end of the year, some city contract came up; and, much to their surprise, one of the non-union men employers suggested that the Unions be asked about this contract because it did seem to him that if the two men, the two Union members of the Board, were so good that maybe a whole Union would be.

Now, those two men did a real job of public relations. I could give you dozens of those, but I know you have got other places you want to go and you don't want me to take too much time.

Now, there is another thing I wanted to talk about. How do you use the Union paper? Your International Journal? And your local paper?

I happen to have a rather soft spot in my heart for Labor News. Freeman Saltus was a very good friend of mine. In fact, I had the honor of nominating him for the Vice-President of the International Labor Press four years ago in San Francisco.

I know the friendliness with which he taught the younger men about labor journalism; but what I would like to see you people do with both your local papers and your international papers is to watch out for articles that are good and send them to non-union people. Show them what labor really stands for.

The minute that there can be a common ground of agreement, the argument is half-ended, because you know what the other person is talking about; and the reason there is so much disagreement in this world is nobody knows what the other side is talking about.

They haven't tried to get on common ground. There is another thing I would like to have you do. I wish that every person here would, for one month, talk to one person who was not in favor of the Labor Movement every day.

Now you can imagine just what that would mean, how many you talk to.

Just think for yourself. If you were a Committee of one and you just talked to one person every day for a month and told them what the Labor Movement meant to you, just what it would do to change public opinion.

Now the importance of changing public opinion is obvious. We have a fight on our hands. We can't win without friendliness, without public opinion being with us; and to do that, we have to have good public relations; and to do that, we have to establish good communications.

We have to make the other person see our side of the picture; and the only way we can do this is seeing his side first.

One thing I want to suggest when you find someone saying something wrong against Labor, don't immediately start calling him a liar. I don't think you would like to be called that.

Tell him that you know that he is so fair-minded that under no circumstances would he have said that if somebody hadn't given him the wrong facts. Give him a chance to get out from under. It is the best way to convince him.

Make yourself a committee of publications in every one of your local papers. Watch the papers for anything that is wrong. Check the lie when it starts and don't let it spread. If we had been on the job in time, we wouldn't have had the Taft-Hartley Act. Would we? You have been talking about that.

But most of everything you have to do is that you have to be a perfect example of the Trade Union Movement and of the Union Label. It is all right to buy Union Label, but you also have to be it.

I know one time at a meeting there was a great deal of tension. Everybody was edgy. Labor was resentful; management was suspicious. Someone got up under the left wing crowd—they always manage to start trouble—and made a sweeping statement. It looked as if the fight was on.

Before he had a chance to go in and get started, a man got up and he said, "I resent that and that isn't fair; and pointed out the facts, and the tension stopped. That was Bob Watt. He was one of the best pieces of public relations the Massachusetts Labor Movement has ever had.

Then I want to tell you another story about a guy who was handicapped, and he went to the Walter Reed Hospital for Veterans and he was very discouraged; and he did this without anyone knowing about it; and he went every time he had a spare moment, and lots of times when he didn't have spare time; and he took off his collar and he put it back on again; he took his tie off and tied it again; took his shoes off and showed how he could do it; dressed and undressed until they saw that it could be done. That was public relations. That was Frank Fenton.

Those two men seem to me probably the best example of a Union Label on a man. There was one verse that I used to use that Bob Watt particularly liked and I want to close with it.

"What does the Lord require of Thee,
But to do justly, and to love mercy,
And to walk humbly with Thy guide."
That is the best kind of labor public relations.

Now, Mr. Kelley, if there are any questions that they would like to ask on any particular problem, I would be glad to answer—anything in the way of public relations.

President Brides: Miss Taylor would like to know if there are any delegates that would like to ask any questions with regard to public relations. She would be very happy to answer them.

Hearing none, I think Miss Taylor has done an outstanding job because she has kept all the delegates in their chairs.

I want to say to her on behalf of the delegates assembled here, we are very happy to have her here from Washington with us and we know that her talk on public relations will be helpful to the delegates.

Is there any Chairman of any Committee ready to make a report? If not, the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Eugene Lazarz, will come forward, please.

Amy other Committee Chairmen who would like to come up and announce their Committee and what time they are going to meet? And where they are to meet.

Delegate Lazarz (Federal Labor Union, 19461, Chicopee Falls).

As Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, I would like to call off the names of those people who have been selected to serve on the Resolutions Committee; and kindly bring to their attention that to the right of the Auditorium, to my right in the Auditorium, at the Green Room there will be a meeting of the Resolutions Committee tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

(Members of Resolutions Committee were read.)

The Resolutions Committee, I repeat, will meet in the Green Room to the left of the Auditorium facing the stage.

President Brides: At this time, Vice-President McNamara, Member of the Committee on Arranging the Clambake, would also like to make an announcement in regard to the buses tomorrow morning that are going to leave the hotel and run to the Convention Hall.

Vice-President McNamara: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would just like to bring this to the delegates' attention, that there will be buses running from in front of the Sheraton Hotel from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9:30. It will cost you a quarter (two tokens) for you to ride down and ride back. We will also have buses in front of the Auditorium taking you back to the center of the city.

To some of you delegates that are perhaps stopping in the center of the city, the Worcester Street Railway Company, of which I am an employee, has a system where you can ride to the center of the city. I believe it is three blocks for nothing, so if you get on the bus and the bus driver doesn't charge you, don't think he is insane—it is something that the company has set up to collect an extra fare.

But don't forget that that will be tomorrow morning from 9 until 9:30; the buses will be opposite the Sheraton Hotel in the morning coming down here.

We would also like to have the delegates who are going to the Clambake purchase their tickets for tomorrow now. This, in my opinion, and in the opinion of the Committee, will be one of the outstanding Clambakes ever held by any organization that has played host to the State Federation of Labor. So we urge you to purchase your tickets early tomorrow so that we will be able to inform the caterer how many delegates we will have present at the Clambake.

We will also have dancing at the Clambake, so we feel that you will enjoy yourself. So

please purchase your tickets early. Thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Vice-President McNamara.

At this time I am going to call on Chairman Carroll of the Constitution Committee. He is going to announce his Committee, and where they are going to meet, and what time.

Delegates Carroll (Cement Finishers Local 435, Boston): Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Constitution will meet immediately after the adjournment of tomorrow morning's session. The Members of the Committee are as follows:

(Members of the Committee on Constitution were read.)

They are expected to meet immediately after the adjournment of the tomorrow forenoon's session in the rear of the hall on the right-hand side.

President Brides: Thank you, Chairman Carroll.

Any other Chairman who would like to make an announcement?

If there are no more announcements to be made by any of the various Committees, or Chairmen of the Committees, this Afternoon Session will be concluded, and we will reconvene tomorrow morning sharp at 9:30. Thank you one and all.

(The Convention then adjourned at 4:30 o'clock p.m. to resume at 9:30 o'clock a.m. Tuesday, August 7, 1951.)

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1951

MORNING SESSION

The Convention convened at 10:00 o'clock a.m., President Brides presiding.

President Brides: The Convention will please come to order. Delegates in the back of the hall will kindly take chairs.

The Invocation will be given this morning by Rev. Thaddeus E. Clapp, Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. Reverend Clapp.

REVEREND THADDEUS E. CLAPP
(Rector, St. Mark's Episcopal Church)

Almighty God, Creator of all things, Giver of all good and perfect gifts, look down we beseech Thee upon this Convention. Grant us wisdom, strength and courage to fearlessly fight against depression, to look for justice.

Grant that we may be concerned for the common weal, for the good of all Thy people. Give us grace to ever follow Thee and grant that all things which we undertake may be to Thine Honor and Glory. Amen.

President Brides: Can the delegates in the back of the hall hear now? Are the "Mikes" any better than they were yesterday? Thank you.

Secretary Kelley has several resolutions he is going to read.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates: As is required under the Constitution, any resolutions submitted after the opening of the Convention, have to be read into the Convention and a majority vote is required in order for these resolutions to be admitted.

We have a number of resolutions that have been received since the Convention opened yesterday morning, and undoubtedly there are some delegates who have resolutions that they want to submit to us and I hope that they will do that today.

Up until the close of the morning session today, we will receive any additional resolutions and they will be sent to the printer this afternoon in order that printed copies of them will be available, similar to the printed copies of the first batch of resolutions that was handed out to you yesterday.

So I sincerely hope that if there are any delegates that want to submit resolutions, that they will bring them up here to the platform to Mrs. Hennessy or to myself. Bring them up in three copies, triplicate, and we will read them into the Convention and they will be printed and available for distribution on Thursday morning.

Any resolution received after this day cannot be printed up, and so if you want to get a printed copy of your resolution, and I think it is very important that the delegates have before them the printed copies of the resolutions so they can be fully understood. So Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I will now submit these resolutions that have been received in the last twenty-four hours. Some of them are quite lengthy and for that reason I will simply read the Resolve.

Secretary Kelley then read the resolves of Resolutions 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and all of Resolution 40.)

That, Mr. Chairman, completes the reading of the additional resolutions that have been received up until this time. I move that they be entertained.

President Brides: If there is no objection on the part of the body, these resolutions will be accepted and referred to the Resolutions Committee.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Secretary Kelley: This is a telegram that was received this morning.

"Kenneth Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention

Worcester, Massachusetts.

Cordial greetings to your Federation. Your virile and courageous organization with its social vision and its dynamic leadership serves well to inspire not only the citizens of Massachusetts but also many of us who represent Labor in Washington. We teachers are proud and happy to share our precious Mary Cadigan with you in mutual fights. May your Federation continue to serve the people of Massachusetts and particularly the children for whom you have helped make Massachusetts a better place to live in.

SELMA BORCHARD, Vice-President, Washington Representation, American Federation of Teachers."

President Brides: At this time we have on the platform a very dear friend of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who has come here this morning to bring to you the fraternal greetings as President of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor. He is a member of the Electrical Workers Union in that State. He has been doing outstanding work in behalf of the Labor Movement of New Hampshire.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the President of the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor, William H. Shea. William Shea.

WILLIAM H. SHEA

(President, New Hampshire State Federation of Labor)

President Brides, Secretary Kelley, Sam Donnelly, President of the Worcester C.L.U., and delegates. I would like at this time to bring to you the best wishes for a successful Convention of the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. As you know, it is customary for a visiting delegate to bring those wishes to you people here assembled, but I can say to you now that it is almost a waste of words to bring you those greetings for a successful convention because when I received the invitation to come to Worcester, Mass., to attend your Convention, I knew then and there that it would be 100 per cent successful, because anything that the Worcester Central Labor Union endorses and sponsors has got to be a 100 per cent success with the leadership it has in its President, Brother Sam Donnelly.

Again, when I received the invitation from your President and the Executive Council to come to you this morning to say a few words to you, it reminded me of a story which I read a few months ago. It seems that Mark Twain, one of the great lecturers of all times,

received an invitation to speak in this small town. He arrived in that town earlier in the day and walked around the streets and saw nowhere a card or a sign saying that he was going to lecture that evening.

To pass the time away, he went into a small grocery store and said to the proprietor, "I am here this evening and haven't much to do. What is going on of interest in the town?"

The proprietor looked up and he said, "I guess there is going to be a lecturer in town this evening."

Mark Twain said, "Well, I don't know. I haven't seen any signs. How do you know there is going to be a lecturer?"

The old proprietor turned to Twain and he said, "We don't publish those things, but I know there is going to be a lecturer because all my customers all morning long have been coming into my store and buying eggs and tomatoes." (Laughter.)

You here in Massachusetts have one of the most progressive A.F.L. groups there is in the United States. You are setting a fine example for us up there in the White Mountains.

I know in the past, and I am not taking the credit myself, but in the past the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor has been dead. Something was wrong, and since in the last two years, not only the top officer, but every one of the Vice-Presidents, of whom there are nine, have completely turned over and today I say that we up there in New Hampshire are trying to follow your examples down here in Massachusetts. We are now on the road to progress.

Only this year, as you people know, you are battling your Legislature here in Massachusetts. We, too, in New Hampshire have the job on our hands of taking off the books anti-labor statutes and putting on measures that benefit the working men and women of New Hampshire. I am very happy to say to you now that this year we, too, increased our unemployment benefits, not only on a weekly basis, but on a long-range scale of payments.

I bring to you this warning that you people here assembled have to back your State Federation 100 per cent on every bill that goes in there, that is reported out, either in favor of you people or in opposition to you people.

We in New Hampshire have a continued battle as you do, because three weeks ago the Associated Contractors Association of New Hampshire sent this beautiful memorandum in to the Governor in which they wanted to take away the bargaining rights of the Building Trades Local. The Governor, as the bill took into consideration the Labor Commissioners, the Building Trade Locals and the Commissioner of Public Works, called a meeting of those, including myself, and also the Attorney General.

The representative of the Associated Contractors Association presented his proposal to the Governor and immediately he conceded that the Governor, the Labor Commission, the Commissioner of Public Works and myself were against his proposition.

The Governor asked us to take that proposal and study it over and we would meet again in a few weeks to introduce a bill that would be favorable to Labor and to the contractors. Labor did win, but did the Contractors? No. They slipped their proposed bill in word for word into the Senate, hoping that it would pass. But I can say to you here through the State Federation of Labor, Labor was on its toes and they appeared before the Committee and we even had the backing of the Governor and his Legislative leaders to defeat that bill.

I am very happy to be here this morning and see you people as representatives of the A.F.L. We in New Hampshire are not as

large as you, but we are growing and I can say that we are growing under a very difficult situation. We cannot in New Hampshire call in an Organizer and say to him, "Here is a group of 1,000 or 2,000." We do not have the large industrial centers that you people do, but men and women in New Hampshire are crying for organization.

When the President of the State Federation has to write to an International President to get an organizer to come in here and even present applications, the situation is bad, but we are doing it to organize those men and women. But the situation is this: Men and women there are begging to become organized and through telegrams from the International Officers, their representatives come into New Hampshire and this is the way they organize: They bring in a sheaf of applications and they go into some Local Union that is already established and say, "Here we are. We are going to organize these. Here are your applications. We will be back in a couple of weeks."

It is wrong, ladies and gentlemen, because time and time again they have never come back. I am not going to say anything about any particular trade because I do not want to infringe upon the feelings of some of you who belong to the same fraternal organization, but we in New Hampshire are fighting for organization. As long as I hold that Chair, those men and women are going to come under the banner of the A.F.L.

In one particular instance in the State of New Hampshire, we had a small machine shop. The CIO was after them year after year. It had conducted two elections and lost both of them. I received a telephone call to go in there to speak to them about the benefits of the American Federation of Labor. I had only received it about half an hour when I received a telephone call from the State Headquarters of the CIO, demanding that I keep away from them. I explained to them, "What kind of Labor leader would I be if I refused a group of men the benefits of organization in the American Federation of Labor?"

As you know, about a year ago the Machinists were an independent organization. They did not belong with the A.F.L., so I could not contact the representatives of the Machinists International. I went to Mike Walsh's office on Beacon Street in Boston, and I can say to you gentlemen and ladies here that Mike Walsh's office cooperated 100 per cent with the New Hampshire State Federation of Labor. I also received immediately a telephone call that he was sending in a Mrs. Julia Parker to help me organize this machine shop.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am going to be honest and frank with you this morning as I was then. I said, "Oh, my God, they are sending a woman to organize a bunch of tough machinists." I had dreads in the back of my mind until I went into that hall and met Mrs. Julia Parker from Mike Walsh's office. I was immediately sold. She took the situation in hand, and I would like to publicly state here that if any of you ladies and gentlemen wish help in organization, Julia Parker of Mike Walsh's office can do the job.

Now, getting back to the progress that we have got to make in the future. You as delegates here to this Convention, please do this one favor for me. Absorb all the education you can in these five days from the speakers, from the committees, and from your fellow A.F.L. workers that you meet in the hotel rooms. If you can't remember it, jot down notes. This is what I am going to ask you to do. Return to your Local Unions and sell your membership, the education that you people have the privilege of absorbing here at your Annual Convention. You people here, as

the paper states, will be possibly 700 or 800 strong. You will become educated. You will become imbued with the idea of the American Federation of Labor, but 800 votes is not enough to put on the statute books of Massachusetts the legislation that we need.

You have got to return to your local unions and sell them the idea of the progressiveness of the State Federation of Labor. Legislative programs, whether they be in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, or any of the New England States, are similar to a ball game. When you go out on the street you hear the score of a ball game and you assume that the game is over, the score is closed, that nothing can be done about it. It is the same with legislation. If you get a report that so many Senators voted against you and so many Senators voted for you, you assume that it is closed and sort of forget that bill. But, when you go to a ball game or when you turn on the radio or television, first of all they announce the batters, the lineups, the batting averages and you people get interested in that ball game.

It has got to be the same with each piece of legislation that is introduced in the States of New England. We have got to build our members' interest up so that they will follow that piece of legislation through its introduction, its committees, its amendments and finally to the roll call vote.

We have got to assume that that roll call vote then will form some impression on our members' minds so that when election comes up and you, through your State Federation, present to your local unions your score card of how your Senators and Representatives voted, they will go back to the 6th and 7th innings, which is in Committee, which is in amendment, and they will have some interest about going to the polls and voting because, as it says up here on your walls, "Your ballot box is your bread box", and if you don't want to eat, then stay home. But if you do want to eat and have the best working conditions there are in the United States, go to the ballot box and defeat your enemies and elect your friends.

I could continue on about the jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court in rendering their decisions only last week on the Taft-Hartley Law. I hope that somebody this week covers that situation very thoroughly, because as I read in the papers this morning, the Carpenters here in Worcester are out on strike, but today when we go out on strike and form a picket line, the Taft-Hartley clasps its jaws around each and every one of us and says, "Brother, this is what you can do and this is what you can't do."

Until these decisions were handed down last week, the Building Trades especially, said, "The Taft-Hartley doesn't affect us. We can picket, and we can get our demands."

With those three decisions handed down last week by the United States Supreme Court, it now says, "Brother, this is what you can do and this is what you can't do." So, return to your local unions and stress this point: Educate them. Bring them up to date. Get them enthused as you are here at this Convention and continue it to the election box and then we will have legislation that Labor is fit to live with.

In closing, I want to say this, I want to extend to each and every one of you most sincere thanks for being invited here and to say a very few words to you. Thank you very much.

President Brides: Thank you, President Shea, for coming here this morning and delivering such a fine talk to the delegates assembled here. We say to you and to your New Hampshire State Federation of Labor that we are always willing and very happy to assist

at any time possible that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor can be of assistance to you, and we say to you, President Shea, thank you and we hope you return next year also.

At this time Vice-President Donnelly wants to make a few remarks in regard to the Clambake this afternoon. Vice-President Donnelly.

Vice-President Donnelly: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I just want to say that we are having a Clambake this afternoon. However, it is our desire to have those who are planning to attend the Clambake this afternoon, get in touch with the Committee immediately.

Members of the Committee are around the hall with badges on, so that you know they are members of the Committee.

It is necessary that we notify the caterer as to the number that are going to be there. We want to make a guarantee and we are desirous of having a sufficient amount so that everybody will be pleased after they get through, and realize they had a very fine Clambake.

The buses will leave in front of the Sheraton Hotel about 2 o'clock. The field is the Scandinavian Athletic Field down at Lake Shore. They call it the S.A.C. Club. Those who desire to use their own cars, take the first right after you leave White City, just over the bridge, Quinsigamond Lake, and go as far as you can to the end of the road and then turn left and you will see the Athletic Field.

Also, on Thursday evening this week there is going to be a dance at the Sheraton Hotel with seven acts. We are anxious for everyone to have a good time. Thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Vice-President Donnelly, and I hope the delegates will take heed of this message and as many delegates purchase tickets as possible to the Clambake. I understand it is going to be a fine affair.

The next speaker this morning is one whom I believe quite a few of the delegates are well acquainted with. He was born in Boston and a graduate of Boston College in the year 1928, a World War II Veteran and a father of seven children. He was with the Massachusetts State Department of Social Welfare from 1937 to 1945.

At this time I am going to present to you Patrick Tompkins, Commissioner of the Massachusetts Public Welfare Department. Patrick Tompkins.

PATRICK TOMPKINS

(Commissioner, Massachusetts Public Welfare Department)

Mr. President, Delegates and Members of the Massachusetts A.F.L. I trust that none of you older carpenters will confuse me with my father who was an A.F.L. carpenter and member of the A.F.L. for about 45 years until his death last February. His name was the same as mine, Pat Tompkins.

Although for 23 years I have been a professional social worker, I can assure you that I did not acquire these hands and shoulders doing social work but mainly through the lug- ging of beef and pig iron as a longshoreman.

I come to you today not as the Commissioner of Public Welfare for the Commonwealth, but rather as the Director of the Division of Emergency Welfare Services for the Massachusetts Civil Defense Agency, and representing the Director of the Civil Defense Agency, Mr. John Stokes, who could not, unfortunately, be with you to discuss the role that we hope and that we pray organized labor will play in the development of the Civil Defense machinery of the Commonwealth.

Briefly, the State Civil Defense Agency is divided into seven divisions: Medical and Health

Services, Communications, Fire, Police, Transportation and Rescue, Public Utilities and the Division which I personally head by virtue of my office, the Division of Emergency Welfare Services.

Civil Defense, briefly, requires only three contributions by anyone at any time. Those three things are, first, time; second, brains, and third, hands. I am confident that Labor, individually and collectively, can and will find the time to devote to mobilizing the civil machinery of the Commonwealth in preparation for any unfortunately caused war disaster.

I know that Labor has the brains and we all know that Labor, by virtue of its contributions to the Production of America, has the hands. We are not concerned in the State Civil Agency with the mobilization of Labor at the State level of organization for Civil Defense. Your leaders, Mr. Brides and Ken Kelley, have already volunteered their services along with the services of leaders of individual unions for international organizations of unions. We are much more concerned about the cooperation and the devotion of Labor to the organization and development of the local civil defense agency, the place at which the job, if and when necessary, must be performed.

The response in many areas of the State to date, because of a variety of reasons for which no one particular person can be blamed, has not been as promising and has not been as helpful to the organization and the dove-tailing of the various divisions of civil defense as those of us who are quite properly concerned would like to have it.

Neither Mr. Stokes, if he were here, nor I, will attempt to picturize for you any disaster of the future nor shall we try to create any picture of fear about which we must all display acute fright. Rather, we are representative of appointments to a job which the military leaders and the political leaders and the management and labor leaders in our country and State believe must be done.

That is the preparation for and the organization for any disaster caused by enemy action at any time in the future, be it today, tomorrow or next year.

Those of us who pretend that there is no external threat to our country, I think are kidding themselves. The events of the last year or 15 months would seem adequate to convince all of us individually and collectively, either as members of the A.F. of L. or as non-members of the A.F. of L., that some organization, some preparation of the citizenry of the Commonwealth and the citizenry of the country is essential. We cannot feed, we cannot clothe and we cannot house homeless people as a result of either conventional or atomic bombing unless we are prepared to do so.

In the Division of Emergency Welfare Services we have had an excellent response from both Management and Industry and from labor leaders in terms of the organization of trucking, the organization of clothing, and fuel warehouses, for purposes of seeing to it that people can be transported to safe areas, that children can be cared for and fed and housed in a maximum of dignity and decency in the event disaster should hit.

Let me repeat that civil defense asks of you, of every one, only three things: Some donation of your time, a maximum contribution of your brains and a maximum contribution of your hands. With the cooperation of Labor and with the cooperation of non-labor and the participation of every able-bodied citizen of the Commonwealth, Civil Defense and its preparatory plan cannot fail. Thank you very much for listening to me.

President Brides: On behalf of the Delegates assembled here, we want to thank you, Patrick Tompkins, for coming here this morning and delivering such a constructive address to the Delegates assembled here. We say to you again, thank you and carry on the work that you and your Department have been doing.

At this time, Delegate Nate Hurwitz wants to make a request to the Delegates here. At this time I am going to ask Nate Hurwitz to discuss with you his request.

Delegate Hurwitz (Teamsters Local 168, Boston): Mr. President and Fellow Delegates. As you noticed, on the right of me on the platform there is a Teamsters Union Label display. As Chairman of the Teamsters Joint Council Committee, and my Committee, we have worked conscientiously day and night for the past week to get those little miniature trucks and also those various signs that you see up there, and it wasn't done for a joke. It has been done for the purpose of acquainting you people with the transportation industry, the drivers who are union drivers of the Teamsters International Union.

Unfortunately, yesterday morning when we put up this display, some delegate saw fit to take one. I wouldn't say he stole it. I hope he returns it. I won't be down there and none of the Committee and no one will know who took it.

I hope he had a good time with it for the past twenty-four hours, and I also wish that he will return that very pretty truck. Yesterday afternoon a smaller truck was clipped. I happen to be the Business Agent for the Laundry Drivers Union Local 168 of Boston. We can't use this strong arm method to organize them because they deal with women. The only way is for us to educate you people, and the people you represent to do business with companies that are under signed contract with the laundry drivers. The names of those three companies and the telephone numbers are on display.

This particular employer of the building laundry gave me or rather, loaned me a miniature truck. That little truck was bought 40 years ago when the company first started in business. He said, "You, Nate, are the only one that I would loan it to, because I know that you will bring it back."

I hope the fellow that took it—you can buy a little truck like that somewhere, similar to it, for probably about 50 cents will return it. This particular employer wouldn't sell it for \$500, so please bring it back the same way as I asked the fellow who took the big truck. We won't know who took it. We will forgive him.

Again, I will say I hope he had a good time with it. I want to thank the President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and also the Delegates for listening to me, and trying to help me get those two trucks back. Thank you.

President Brides: I hope the request made by the Chairman of the Truck Drivers Union Label Committee, in the name of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, will be complied with.

Delegate Donovan (Laundry Workers Union, Local 66): I want to advise the Delegates and the Laundry Drivers Union that it was not the laundry workers who stole the Pilgrim Laundry truck because Pilgrim Laundry does not employ unionized laundry workers.

President Brides: I notice in the hall, Commissioner of Labor and Industries DelMonte, and I would like to ask Chairman Charles Burns and his committee to bring him to the platform.

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms kindly request the Delegates in the rear of the hall to take seats?

I would like to announce at this time that the Executive Council of the Massachusetts

Federation of Labor will meet at 1 o'clock in Parlor C of the Hotel Sheraton. 1 o'clock.

It is a privilege and a pleasure again for me to have the honor of presenting the next speaker to this Convention.

A few years ago he was your presiding officer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, doing an outstanding job on behalf of the Labor Movement of this Federation, and inaugurated many programs that were fruitful to the American Federation of Labor in this State. Because of his activities and his farsightedness and because of his activities on behalf of the political campaigns of the State, he has been elevated to the highest position that could be given to any labor man in this Commonwealth.

As he sits upon this platform this morning, I am reminded of his predecessor who has now departed, but who was also a great president and a great Commissioner of Labor, James T. Moriarty. Your Commissioner of Labor John J. DelMonte is willing to be helpful to each and every organization of the American Federation of Labor. He certainly is a credit to the American Federation of Labor in his handling of the office of Labor Commissioner of this State.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you your Past President, now your Commissioner of Labor and Industries, John J. DelMonte.

JOHN J. DELMONTE (Commissioner of Labor and Industries)

Reverend Clapp, my good friend Henry Brides, President of the Federation from the visiting State, Mr. Shea, my good friend and former colleague, Ken Kelley, my associate, Ben Hull and one of the best associates that a fellow could ever have, that distinguished looking fellow that resembles Paul Burns, Charlie Burns, a fellow who brought me up and the fellow upon whom I look more than anyone else as a foster father. There have been times when I called him different names, but this morning I really pay tribute to him for everything that he gave me, and my good friend Commissioner Tompkins, Associate State's Administrator of the Public Welfare Division, and my good friends sitting out there, the Delegates.

After Henry got through introducing me, I figured the best thing for me to do was to just sit up here and wonder what I was going to say. I had prepared a lengthy speech that might take two or three hours but somebody told me out in the Green Room, "John, just tell them a story, a good clean one."

I want to extend officially the greetings of the Department of Labor and Industries to the 65th Annual Convention here assembled in the Auditorium in Worcester. This place is like a home to me because I have very many fond memories of this Auditorium. It was here four or five years ago that I was first elected President of your great Federation of Labor at the same time that Ken Kelley took over the all-important post of Secretary-Treasurer.

It was here, too, about a year later I had the opportunity to speak to the State Democratic Convention and bring to them a plea that we had been trying to bring to the people in the Commonwealth for several months, and that was that they join with organized labor and with the workers of the Commonwealth in incorporating in their platform the defeat of Referenda 5, 6 and 7. Those fond memories will always live with me because, and I use the words of your President when he said, "They are fruitful." It was only a few short months later that Referenda 5, 6, and 7 went into oblivion and so did those people who

sponsored it, and I hope that they are down in that place forever.

I want to thank the officers of the Federation of Labor on behalf of the Delegates who elected them, for the splendid cooperation that they have given me in the past two and a half years, particularly Kenneth Kelley, Henry Brides, Francis Lavigne and Bob Segal, that young energetic lawyer who many, many times I turned to for legal advice, because I get it from him and get it in a nice way and there is no charge to the Department. I want you to know that we, the Commissioners, and we, the State Department heads have adhered to the warnings of our good Governor Paul Dever, and we do carry out an austerity program; and again, I want to thank Bob Segal for helping us run our government economically and efficiently.

Now, many times I have sat at a convention with you or at a meeting, at a regional conference for C. L. U. Meeting, and I have heard Ken Kelley or Henry Brides get up there and plead with you, asking you to send delegates to the State House to record themselves against vicious anti-labor bills, and when I have gone into the hearing rooms and joined with Ken Kelley and the others that came down there to fight with the legislative committees, I find that there aren't too many people there giving them support. Then I wonder what you people are thinking about way back home when you read in the newspapers that such a bill has passed or a bill that you sponsored by a resolution didn't pass. Then, again, you get a good bill through the efforts of your Legislative Agent and your officers and those of you who took interest, and it becomes law. Well, a lot of you sit back and say, "Now, that it is a law they can't touch us" but that is not so. You have to be even more careful. You have to be careful that no matter what department in the State carries a law that affects you, that the administrator of that Department, that he, too, is friendly and understands that particular law, because if you have an unfriendly administrator in any department of the State, that law will not mean a thing.

Now, I know of some good laws that the Federation of Labor has helped to put on our statute books. For example, we have a law that comes under a section in Chapter 149, that prohibits the payment of weekly wages by check, if there is to be a financial deduction from the face value of the check.

Now, some of you may say, "What does that mean? I can go to my local tap or I can go to my bank. What do they take, ten cents or fifteen cents? It doesn't mean a thing."

But if they would stop there, that would be something, but there are some cases where people have gone into a legitimate grocery store, a national chain store and brought in their check to be cashed and they were told that if they didn't buy \$7 or \$8 worth of groceries that there wasn't a chance of cashing that check.

And, there are other inconveniences that go with a check. For example, you must meet your rent, and today is pay day and at four o'clock you get paid by check and you can't find a bank open, and the landlord is the kind of a fellow that makes a lot of trouble for you and so he doesn't want it the next day and so an argument ensues.

Well, we found many, many cases where we have to apply the actual intent and meaning of the law. But to show you what I mean by having somebody there that will watch the administration of these sections of the law, recently here in the city, five or six months ago, an argument had been going on about check cashing for some of the municipal employees working in one of the hospitals for about five or six years, and the City Treas-

urer, each time that an order was issued by the Department of Labor and Industries, just laughed at it and so finally we took this gentleman into court and the Lower Court found against him. He appealed to a higher Court and they again found against him.

He was determined, and he was not what I would call a good administrator, with sympathy in his heart for people that worked, because he wasn't satisfied then with the verdict. He decided then he would go into the Supreme Court and show the Supreme Court that a law that Labor had put in the statute books was worthless.

Well, I am happy to report, and I suppose you heard by now through your news organ, The Reporter, that the gentleman was ordered by the Supreme Court to pay cash, and the ruling of the Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries was upheld. Now, you see, you may have passed that law, but the bad administration of it could mean the law is worthless.

There are other instances. It was brought to my attention through Ken Kelley and the International representatives and the Local representatives of the motion picture industry, that motion picture operators were not under the law entitled to the usual one day's rest in seven, and the motion picture industry was pretty angry about it. They weren't going to do anything for anybody, and so again I went into the Attorney General's office and Mr. Kelley sent back, after a long study, a decision that said that the motion picture operator was entitled to one day off in seven, and so the full intent and meaning of the law now applies to the motion picture industry.

There are many other cases that I could cite. I could cite, for example, the recent debate here on unemployment security. If it wasn't for the fact that in the Division of Unemployment Security there was an administrator who was sympathetic with labor, and in the front office of our State House was a Governor who had courage enough to say, "If you touch our bill, or if you try to modify or amend it so labor will be hurt, I will veto the bill," it would be something else.

Now, get back to 1946. Get back to those years when we had to by compromise give in on certain instances. There is no such thing now because there are people in office who understand what you and I represent. They understand what it means to a person to go out and work and work under good conditions; and my job isn't hard. All it is, is to understand what these laws mean and not to take the word of unscrupulous employers who might want to twist them around to suit themselves.

Remember, an argument ensued in a certain city over check-cashing facilities where 2,500 people were employed and there was a fight, a jurisdiction fight, if you please, between two banks and an armored truck company to cash those checks at 10 cents apiece. Figure that out, 2,500 times ten. That is a pretty good day's pay, and any time that you put a law on the books that can make industry or bankers, if you please, have jurisdictional quarrels, that is a good law and it merits good administration.

I don't want to touch too much on the functions of our Department, because I think some of you are very, very familiar—you have proven to me in the last two years and a half that fact with the many, many calls that I have had that you know almost everything that is going on. I know that some of you here in Worcester, have to make calls to Boston and even into the State House. I would like, for your information, to advise you that right here in Worcester, we have a completed and adequately staffed branch office at 74 Front Street, where we have an attorney, a concilia-

tor, a minimum wage inspector, an industrial safety inspector, and so forth. If any trouble happens to your Union while you are away from your local office or your home office, you can go over to 74 Front Street and get the same kind of service that would be extended to you if you went into the State House.

I have heard a lot of talk here in the last two days about skilled people, trained people. I wonder how many of you know of the splendid job that is being done by the Department of Labor and Industries through our Division of Apprentice Training. I have figures here that would amaze some of you; would amaze those people who say that in Massachusetts some day our pool of skilled people will run out. I disagree whole-heartedly with the people who make those statements. We have a Division of Apprentice Training and those of you who know about it can listen as well as those of you who don't know about it. It is under the able leadership of a fellow trade unionist of ours, Hubert Connors. He has been leading that Division for a number of years and has been doing, in my opinion, a splendid job.

For example, the latest figures that he submitted—he submits to me monthly reports—that as on August 1 we have 6,216 men being trained as skilled mechanics. These men are graduating at the rate of 48 to 52 each month. Not only have you done that through your efforts in the Labor Movement, you have made it possible that young fellows can be trained adequately on a job, and "Hubie" Connors sees to it that they receive their related vocational studies; and you the Unions who have these boys indentured to them, go further than that. You say that when they complete their apprenticeship and graduate into journeymen, then they will have a full-fledged membership card in the Union that they were indentured to and then they will have a job.

That should forever squelch the gossip that labor unions do nothing but take initiation fees. We have no means of bringing this to the people except by personal appearances of myself and my associates in the Department whenever and wherever they are called upon to make talks, and believe me, we bring this out and bring it out very emphatically.

In the Division of Conciliation and Arbitration, it is needless for me to tell you what is going on there. Massachusetts again, as I stand here, leads the nation in industrial relations. We lead them in fewer mandated laws. We lead them in fewer strikes and we lead them in fewer man-idle hours, and there is a reason for that. It is because of the tremendous know-how there is in the Department of Labor and Industries. And you know the work that is done by our good friend and my associate, Ben Hull. He knows everything that you are and, naturally, when he is deliberating your problems he is going to be in your favor.

We have, and I don't think it is known to many people, a Massachusetts Industrial Development Commission. They are the people that advertise Massachusetts for the purpose of enticing or bringing into the State new industry. It is through their courtesy, that we have this display here advertising Massachusetts as a great vacation center and industrial center. They do a lot of work for you. Any time anybody has reported to my office that an industry is going to move out, they have gone out and got all the figures, the facts and figures and tried to induce them that a different location would be better and to stay in the State of Massachusetts. And if we lose an industry because of climatic or atmospheric conditions, then they will try to bring another industry in here to take its place, always striving to keep our State under full

employment and with no reduction on the pay-roll dollar.

Then, our Division of Industrial Safety, those of you who use it are familiar with it. Some of you don't know what goes on. We have two types of minimum wages in the Commonwealth. We have minimum wages set up for people that work in mercantile establishments and restaurants and so forth, and we have perhaps one of the finest types of predetermined wages for a segment of Unions that are strong and powerful, because of their type of organization, and that is in the building trades. That we refer to always as Chapter 461. This chapter gives the Commissioner of Labor and Industries the right to predetermine the rate of wages that are arrived at through collective bargaining. We have collected each year since I have been Commissioner, and this year, \$7,656.77.

Now, if in that particular field of the Union that is watched and policed by Business Agents they are able to take and steal from the workers \$7,000, you can well imagine what will happen in the industries that are not organized and where nobody has an opportunity to watch or police their establishment until such time as they come to us and make their complaint.

With nine building inspectors—listen to this—nine building inspectors, and two of those nine building inspectors are assigned only to the examination of painters and riggers, they have made in the year ending June 30, 10,763 inspections. Now, you break that down in hours and you will come to a quick conclusion in your mind as to how many hours the men that are enforcing an eight hour day law are working themselves. They have made all kinds of inspections, and they continue to make these inspections on your behalf.

Then, of course, in our Division of Industrial Safety, comes a very controversial subject. The Legislature annually, for the past five or six years has granted or passed a law extending to the Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries the right to suspend certain laws in Chapter 149 whenever an emergency arises; and it also carries with it that the Commissioner appoint a Labor-Industry Advisory Committee. Well, when I first took over the office, the textile industry was a pretty sick industry, as well as the shoe industry.

Then with the National Emergency coming, business started to pick up and they started to clamor my office with letters for suspension of the law to work women beyond the legal limits, to work three shifts, to do this, that and the other thing, so I immediately appointed men, with the advice of Kenneth Kelley and Henry Brides from the A.F. of L., and William Bellanger of the CIO and asked them to submit to me names that were qualified from their affiliated Unions to serve on this particular Textile Advisory Committee.

Now, we proceeded, six from Industry and three from the Labor Movement, and they would study these communications as I submitted them to them.

Now, these men knew their business, and no suspension permit was granted until they had first examined that place of business, until one of our Inspectors had made a subsequent report, and then we would give it to them. Well, they weren't satisfied with that. They went to the Legislature to suspend the noon period, the usual noon hour period, and the Legislature for some reason didn't pass it. There was quite a lot of controversy on the subject and they put it on file or whatever you call it, and they left it in abeyance.

Then they started with our Department. I talked with some of these Union leaders in the textile field and I asked them their problem and they said their problem was one that they had to put up with and that it was hurt-

ing their people because if a factory was working three eight-hour shifts, that was twenty-four hours, and if these women took a half-hour out for lunch, they would have to come in on a Saturday morning to complete their 40 hours by working that Saturday morning at straight time for two hours and a half. I studied their problem and I wasn't ready yet to make any commitment or statement to anybody. So, I sent for industry and I sat down with them and I said, "Let try a stagger system." They said, "What do you mean?" I said, "Well, when one woman is eating, let another woman watch her machine and vice versa."

So it worked pretty well. The women were happy because they didn't have to come in on Saturday morning any longer. And this came up, that while a woman would take 15 minutes off to go and watch the other woman's machine, she was asked to punch her card out and the fifteen minutes pay was deducted from her time card. So I immediately called Industry back again and I stopped them, and naturally, the Army, the Navy, and all interested in defense contracts put pressure on my office.

And I said this to them, I said, "All right, realizing that we have got to produce for the Emergency, realizing that you have got to produce to meet the high cost of living here in New England and meet the rising costs of production, realizing all that then, why do you want Labor to pay for it?"

I said, "If you are really sincere that you want to do something for yourself and something for them, give these women time off to eat and pay them for a full eight hours and I will suspend the law on a temporary basis to see how it works."

They did that and everybody in the Commonwealth was happy. There was just one person who disagreed and he happened to be the Executive Secretary of the Communist Party in Bristol County, and I paid no attention to his telegram, and we are getting along fine.

Now, we have our minimum wages. Much has been said in the Legislature in the past days about a new law, a 75-cent minimum wage law. Some of you pick up the papers and read, "Well, we are making progressive strides" but you don't read the legislation where it says, "75 cents shall be considered unreasonable and oppressive unless" it says, "unless a wage board brings back a decree of lesser than 75 cents."

They say there is a floor of 65 cents. Well, I am not too particular about that. There are some orders that bring a 65c ceiling recommendation now, but hidden in it will be something that says, "A learner must work for 1040 hours at a lesser rate of wages, and so on and so forth," nullifying the full intent and meaning of what a minimum wage law really should be.

Those of you that are in the restaurant business should pay particular attention to the story I am going to tell now. A firm from California moved into Cambridge, Massachusetts, and they brought a new innovation with them, the serving of a new type of hamburger, and they brought a further innovation with them, the serving of this new type hamburger by cowgirls who wear cowboy chaps and you know what I am talking about—a cowboy wears long chaps to hide his bowlegs and a cowgirl wears short chaps so she can show the public that she is not bowlegged.

You drive up with your car and they rush out to you. They are known as car hops and they take your order and they bring it back, and they make tips—they make a tremendous amount of tips.

The employer knew this from past experience so when he came in here he looked up our

Minimum Wage Division and he asked what the minimum wages were and we explained to him that if people received tips, 45 cents; and if they didn't receive tips, 65 cents. So he said, "My girls are going to get tips." So he chose the 45 cents and lo and behold after about two weeks he had a complaint. He said, "I am even going to do better than that," prior to the complaint he said, "I am going to give my girls \$80 a week." That is \$5 a day for six days. Everything went along all right for three or four weeks and then the girls came in and complained. "Yes," they said, "we get \$5 a day but we get that only if we prove to the company we make \$5 a day in tips, and everything over \$5 we make in tips we have got to give back to the company."

So we stopped it. So they came up with a new wrinkle. They guaranteed the girls the \$20.50 prescribed by the Minimum Wage Law, and they said, "We will guarantee that you will make an additional \$20.50, but for this privilege you must pay us \$12 a week in your tips, so that the girl who doesn't make \$41 can get the same \$41." So you see, no matter what they concocted, it was getting back to making the girls pay for their own pay, because their auditor had figured it out for me. They said, "The amount of people we employ even though it is only 45 cents an hour, starting out on a Monday morning we have a \$700 a week payroll to meet" and again I said, "Do you expect that Labor should pay for your payroll?"

He said, "Yes." So I said to him that he had to prescribe and abide by the laws in Chapter 151 pertaining to minimum wages.

So he called me on the phone the other day and he sent me a copy of a brief showing me what they do in California, and I asked him to come in to my office and we went over what they do in California, what they do in Wyoming, what they do in Wisconsin, and all my answer to him was, "Look, I understand that they can make moonshine in Kentucky, but you can't make it in Massachusetts. This is Massachusetts. This is what you are going to do."

I was notified the day before yesterday that the case is going to the Supreme Court for a test. The most amazing part of it is this, in his letter to me he writes this—listen to this, this is what you have got to watch out for. This is for you people who make contracts. You could be enticed by language like this. He says, "Normally girls do receive gratuities because they give good service, but," he says, "that isn't why the public gives a tip. The public gives a tip because besides good services, there is good food, good cleaning facilities, good parking facilities, nice lighting quarters and good music and the company provides many things besides just service," so they think they have the right to share in the gratuities that you give a waitress.

Now this company is definitely going to try that law. They are going to try and come up with a wrinkle that the girls that make tips are going to get stuck with this: (1), they will have to declare them as taxes after this is all done or (2), they will have to give them back to their employers and we might get to the California plan if you don't watch out, where you have to pay in order to work. Thank God that the Labor Movement in the Commonwealth with the assistance of good people that represent it and good people that we elected as representatives, saw fit to tell everybody that in Massachusetts, "Workers work and whatever work we do you pay us for it—we don't pay you for the privilege to work."

Gosh, they passed a Barnes Bill because we were charging people initiation fees and dues. They said the right to work is American, but still a waitress has to pay \$12 a week, and

that is only one instance that we know about. There surely must be other instances that we know nothing about.

I am going to keep you posted on how that case makes out in the Supreme Court, and again I will call on my good friend Bob Segal to give me a little bit of assistance.

I want to say this, that I have enjoyed very much my job in the last two years and a half. I want you to know that since I have been in office I have had no interference from the Legislature, no interference from the Governor's office, and if I ever asked a question of the Governor's office I was told, "That is your Department, John. You run it. You know more about Labor than I do."

I assure you he needn't have been nice at the time, but knowing what I do know about our Department, when certain people represented it, and knowing of the type of Governors that we had, and knowing that somewhere along the line when I made a legitimate complaint it was scuttled, it is good to know that you can work under an administration that gives you a free hand, realizing full well, of course, that you must know what Labor is looking for.

I have been very busy in the office. I have tried to do everything that you people have asked me to, so much so that I am having a sign made for my office that says, "The hard things we will do right away; the impossible will take a little longer."

Some of you have come there and wanted us to do the impossible immediately. We have tried, and if everything was known, we should at least get A for effort, A plus at that.

Last year I had the honor of bringing to Boston the International Association of Governmental Labor Officials for their first Convention here in the City of Boston. That is comprised of Commissioners of Labor from all over the country. I wish the time would permit it. I could tell you some stories, some good ones as I discussed labor problems with Commissioners from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas where they would stand up and say, "Mr. Chairman, my title is Labor Commissioner, but I don't believe in Labor." I wonder how long a fellow like that could get along in Massachusetts.

Recently I have been hearing some stories. They have been reported in the press; they have been reported on corners, union halls, at conferences; they have been reported everywhere. The stories I have been hearing are that I am aspiring for high state political office. I was first elected here as President at a Convention in 1948 in Worcester, that was the time that some of you oldtimers will remember quickly that I assumed the title of "Senator Murphy". From that day on you people were good to me. For some reason you pushed me along. Everything that I got, everything that I have, I got through you people.

I never used the confidence you placed in me to promote myself personally. I never intend to break that confidence. Whatever you want me to be, I will be. I am happy on my job. I am happy serving you. I am not personally aspiring for political office. I want to help you put the right kind of people in political office whenever the right kind of people come along. You haven't said to me that you want me to do this or that, and it is not right for anybody else to say that I am going to use you to step on your back now to put myself on a higher pinnacle, and if you hear those rumors you can take it from me that they are definitely false.

I was born a labor man. I am still a labor man. My dues are paid up in Teamsters Local 379. I intend to keep them paid up and if ever the inevitable political day comes when I must take my walk out of Beacon Hill, I always can go back to my step-father, Charlie

B. Burns who, I am sure won't let me starve. I am not ever going to let it be said that, and neither am I going to do it, that I want to promote myself, because some people like to start idle rumors. I have enjoyed your confidence over a period of years. I have said this time and time again, that had my poor mother and father lived and had they intended to educate me, they would never have been able to get the money that it cost you to give me the education and the opportunities that I have had; and if I betrayed a confidence and trust like that, then I wouldn't want any one of you to even speak to me.

I want you to know that the doors of the Department of Labor and Industries are always open, and while I recognize the fact that I must represent Labor and Industries, I don't think that Industry needs a Commissioner, although I think that one of us can take an impartial point of view and tell you when you are wrong and tell them when they are wrong, and let the people in the Commonwealth recognize that a Labor Movement is here, it's here to stay. Its here to stay because it builds better homes, builds better wages, gives better living conditions, and if we can do just that, we will feel very happy in our Department.

I know that the people in my Department are happy because you come in there in droves. I know that they want to assist you, and those of you who have had assistance know that.

In conclusion, I want to bring to your attention this: Recently I was asked to serve as Chairman at a testimonial where they were going to pay tribute to our good President, Henry Brides, and the President of the State CIO, J. William Bellanger. They are not going to get any of this money. This money is going to be immediately turned over to the City of Hope.

Now, in discussing a communication that I addressed to one of the Unions, they said, "If you do anything in the city of Boston, we will be willing to help you, but we are not interested in what goes on in California."

This is not for California. The City of Hope is located in California because climatically that is the place for it to be. Tuberculosis is cured quicker in California than it is here in our damp New England atmosphere. Other sicknesses that need good air conditions can be cured out there.

Now, the City of Hope is built on Union funds. The City of Hope takes care of trade union people. There are other people that are much better qualified to speak about the sanatorium, the City of Hope, but I don't want any one of you to misunderstand. It is something that we are doing for the City of Hope. It is something we are doing for our fellow trade Unionists throughout the United States and the world, so that they can go into that hospital.

For example, if you were a meat cutter, they tell me that in your ward by your bed will be pictures of what you used to do in your trade, pictures of a leg of lamb being cut, so that you can always remember the atmosphere that you worked in while you are recuperating from a very serious illness.

I hope that when you receive these letters that you don't file them in the usual circular file, that you give it attention, attention to the fact that we in the State of Massachusetts are trying to bring closer together the feelings between the CIO and the American Federation of Labor, and we know of no way of doing it better than by paying testimony to the President of each State Body and having an impartial person act there as the chairman.

Not only that, you serve the purpose of contributing and having a good time, to the institution, the sanitarium that has saved the

lives and made the waning days of tubercular friends of ours that have been in the Labor Movement—Business Agents and rank and file—and I am certain that none of you are going to turn that request down.

I want to thank Ken Kelley for giving me the spot before him. I said to Ken jokingly in the Green Room, I said, "I am going to tell them a story. I am going to tell them that this is the first time that the hind end of a horse led the first part of a horse." But I meant it the other way. But still I think a lot of Henry Brides and Frank Lavigne and everybody else—having worked with people you never forget them.

I know that tomorrow is going to be an important day, and I know that tomorrow, because of the American way of life, every one of you here has the opportunity to be nominated to serve this Federation as best you can, and I have no gripe with anybody because I aspire myself on several occasions to become an officer. All I want to leave you with is this: You are a great Federation of Labor, one of the greatest in the United States. I don't know of any one that is any greater, and I know this, that despite all of the fights you have had in the past, all of the politicking going around the Convention floor, that you will emerge here on Friday night with the unity that is necessary to go out and combat people who would like to see you divided. Regardless of what happens tomorrow, regardless of what happens on Friday, I hope that when we go back to our respective places of business, our offices, that we can call upon one another with the same fraternal feelings that we had prior to the Convention, and show all of the people that don't like you that you are a solid front and that you are here for a long time and that you are going to continue to do things that will better people's lives. Thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Commissioner DelMonte. It has always been a privilege and a pleasure for the Delegates, not only when you were the presiding officer, but now as Commissioner of Labor and Industries, to listen to your address to the Convention.

On behalf of the delegates assembled here, we want to thank you this morning and say to you that you still have the full confidence of the delegates in the American Federation of Labor in this State. Carry on the fine work that you are doing on behalf of the Labor Movement of the State.

I would like to make an announcement at this time. John O'Grady of Raytheon, will you kindly go to the Resolutions Committee right away? They are now waiting for you. John O'Grady.

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms kindly request the delegates in the rear of the hall to take seats and also to have the delegates be as quiet as possible.

In securing speakers for this Convention, the thought came to the minds of your Committee and Secretary that we invite to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor not only an outstanding speaker but a great friend of the Labor Movement.

Seated on the platform we have a native son, born June 17, 1905 in Cambridge, Massachusetts, who graduated from Boston College in the year of 1922; taught high school in Lowell, Massachusetts in 1930 to 1934; Chairman of the New York State Labor Relations Board in 1943 to 1949; presently active as Labor Consultant on the Staff of the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

We are very happy and we are very proud to have with us this morning one of the outstanding priests, an outstanding labor man who understands the problems of labor workers of this country and nation.

As our next speaker, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Reverend William J. Kelley, O.M.I. Reverend Kelley.

**REVEREND
WILLIAM J. KELLEY, O.M.I.**

**(Labor Consultant to the Assistant
Secretary of Defense, Washington, D. C.)**

Mr. President, Worthy and Esteemed Officers, Esteemed Commissioner of Labor, Gentlemen and Gentle Ladies, Delegates to the State Convention. I feel that it would be a violation of the very fundamentals of clerical courtesy to launch into the presentation of any subject material without first of all stating sincerely and promptly how grateful I am for the privilege to visit with you and to discourse to you and also to socialize with you this afternoon.

On my part I regard it as an honor, and I thank your officers and your Committee for the privilege that is mine this morning. It is nice to be home again. This is the second time I have addressed your State Convention. I recall having a very pleasant visit with you, the members and your officers, about six years ago in Springfield.

Today I come to you representing the Assistant Secretary of Defense of the United States. I choose for the subject matter of this morning's presentation, "The Labor Relations Policy of the Department of Defense of the United States."

It is eminently fitting that I should open this discourse to you this morning by offering to you the greetings of the esteemed Secretary of Defense, Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, who has authorized my appearance before you today. In her name, I extend to you every best wish that your Convention will be most satisfying, that your deliberations will be intellectually stimulating and your resolutions will be for the common good and welfare of all.

The overall objectives that constitute the Labor Relations policy of the Department of Defense may be stated as follows: 1. To see to it that the industrial activities of military sponsored contractors are conducive to harmonious labor relations and protective of established labor standards. 2. The second objective is to channel related matters to the appropriate agencies co-operating with not only the Federal government, but also state and civil organization. 3. The third objective is to present and to protect the Defense Department's interests before all agencies, including the Labor Relations cases that involve either military supplies or disputes.

Now, in its essence, the Department's policy is a minimum of government interference and a maximum of government service. You may be surprised at what is coming up as we elaborate upon the three points of the policy, but here is the first one.

The Department of Defense does not intend to intrude itself into labor disputes. This determination is not to be mistaken for indifference nor incompetence, nor does it mean that the Department is unmindful of its job, providing abundant arms for our military men. We are dedicated to helping people to help solve their own problems where they arise on the local level in the first instance.

We are not going to encourage either the employers or the employees to jockeying the Defense Department into a position of whipping either Management or Labor into line.

We have a faith, a reasonable faith in Industry and Labor, a faith that is born of experience, and that faith convinces us that business and Labor want their freedom under knows that the body of literature or personal

just laws and they resent, both industry and labor, they resent and they want no part of regimentation by way of administrative fear.

The Department intends to be constantly on the alert and when assistance is needed, it will be coming promptly and completely. The Department will only, only as a last measure, exercise its authority.

Now, this is a policy of persuasion. It is not a policy of evasion. We are convinced that the challenge to democracy can be best met by free men of firm faith. Able Americans persuasive of their principles and convinced of the righteousness of their cause, can out-produce any totalitarians.

You know, the student of social and economic affairs desirous of being informed, he keeps constantly current in his reading. He management, industrial relations, industrial sociology, industrial psychology, is quite impressive and it is increasing. He knows that there are more than twenty prominent universities in the United States that are advancing extensive research in the field of labor relations in general.

Whomsoever examines the literature or listens to the university or college lecturer, he will find that the principle underlying the philosophy of labor of the Department of Defense is affirmed and this principle is that industrial labor relations are human relations and they are best solved by a principle and a program of cooperation, reasonable cooperation without any surrender of fundamental inalienable rights, by either industry or labor.

Now, we are of the conviction that this thing is both valid and effective. We know that our function in the Department of Defense is to promote and protect the common good of the welfare of all. We intend to fulfill that precise function, and yet we intend at the same time to encourage voluntary efforts on the part of Labor and Management and we are very mindful of the record of performance by the respective committees of Labor and Management during World War II, a performance of excellence.

Now, this principle of cooperation springs from a sense of social responsibility on the part of both Industry and Labor, and it can do a great deal to demonstrate democracy's preference and performance over dictatorships or State absolutist government. With such a philosophy and a cooperative spirit, there would be fewer conflicts between Industry and Labor. The factories would be regarded in time as a true community rather than an economic battle arena.

The Department of Defense wishes to encourage the mutual interests of these two great partners in production, and not their differences.

One subject that is very much related to industry and labor and is a part of the defense program, is that of a sufficient and skilled labor force. Intelligent planning and the placing of contracts must take into consideration whether there is adequate and competent skilled area in any given area of our beloved America. This is of prime consideration when the awarding of contracts is contemplated by the officials of the Defense Department.

Present thinking by informed and responsible persons reveals that there is a need of an increase of millions of workers before October, 1952. It is hoped that before 1951 comes to a close that the skilled labor supply may approximate 4.9 millions.

Now, some of you might be asking the question in your own minds, "Well, just where is this increased labor force coming from?"

The source of labor supply will be derived from, first, net additions to the labor force. Secondly, shifts from non-defense to defense work. Third, reduction in unemployment. It also can be added that extra workers may be

drawn from amongst the handicapped, certain old age groups and as a last recourse, to women, with preference being given to single women, married women with no families, married women with grown families, and it is our hope that we will not have to call upon the married women with young children.

The orderly trends of workers from non-defense to defense work is an important consideration. It is elemental that our military power must rest upon the strong foundation of a domestic economy. Modern armies require a complex industrial establishment behind them to produce their armament and their equipment.

The wise use of manpower postulates that the manpower be so allocated between the military and civilian economy as to most effectively contribute to our defense efforts. Sufficient skilled manpower must be left in our civilian economy to produce the multitude of items that the military needs.

We face a problem of resisting aggression and simultaneously of making the American and the world economy function effectively. This duality of ends necessitates a multiplicity of needs.

I think that maybe the following quotation spells out this point admirably well. I am quoting now from General Maxwell Taylor, the former military Commander of Berlin, and this quotation speaks for itself.

"In discussing military mobilization, we eventually arrive at three fundamentals which every business man and every labor leader knows and deals with daily: men, money, material."

Mobilization, my dear friends, as viewed from the Pentagon, is the attempt to combine those three fundamentals of American power and to integrate them into an effective military strength capable of meeting our commitments in Europe, Asia or any place else on the face of the earth. So much for the matter of sufficient labor skilled force.

You know, I think that the following point ought to be immediately grasped by this discerning audience right here. I am now going to talk on something that is so important to the Labor Movement and to the Defense Program. The laboring man should have a pride of performance in whatever be his assignment. You know what is going on, boys? There is an awful lot of jumping, if I might use one word, from one industry to another, and it is hurting the production efficiency.

Now, this is an understandable temptation, at such times as of defensive economies, for men to grow restless with their jobs and to yearn for the more glamourous activities.

May I tell you of an experience of World War II in Buffalo, New York? There were two large firms engaged in war work and they were located on the opposite side of the same street. One company was manufacturing motors and it was losing much of its experienced skilled help. Men were walking right straight across the street and taking jobs at no higher pay, no better working conditions, but because, as the men stated, they felt a little bit closer related to the war effort because the new job was in an airplane factory.

Now, let's get realistic, gentlemen, and gentle ladies. We all know that motors are essential to aerial warfare. Those men who worked in the manufacture of machines should have just as much pride in performance as those who worked in the aircraft industry. In aerial warfare, men and planes don't go soaring off into the blue without motors.

Now, artists and agriculturists, educators and editors, philosophers and poets, the whole grand galaxy of the American people, came to be concerned with the time element. North, South, East and West, in the dining-car, in the hotel lobby, in the corner grocery store, in

the beauty parlor, it is the same question being repeated, "How long will it take? How long will controls be in effect?"

The President of the United States addressing Congress in March 1948 declared, and I quote him:

"We must be prepared to pay the price for peace or assuredly we shall pay the price of war. The time has come when the free men and women of the world must face the threat to our nation squarely and courageously." So said President Truman.

Now, the results of an all-out atomic war are beyond my powers of description. Whether such a war would mean utter destruction of our civilization or not, whether it means obliteration or not, may be debatable by the theoreticians and the technicians, but this I do know, long sacrifice and hard work is my choice in preference to an atomic war.

We Americans are apt to become impatient. The aggressors are masters of secretiveness. Dare the Americans grow impatient? Then remember what the record of the aggressor is, complete tyranny.

Let us promptly change our thinking from "How long" to "Sacrifice unlimited".

All Americans cherish peace, but peace is not our most cherished value. The position of preeminent value goes to freedom, freedom under just law. It is freedom that the police state fears most of all. Our problem is to protect and to preserve our just freedom without wrecking our established political, economic, social and moral institutions.

In conclusion, I say to you that the great task of democracy is not the task of government exclusively. It is the task of the people themselves, cooperating with their government. Thank you for listening to me.

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled here, I want to thank you very kindly for giving us the picture of the mobilization defense program, and I am quite sure the delegates by their attention here this morning have proven that the words that you have spoken to us have been the wisest words of the Labor Movement that we have heard so far.

We want to thank you very kindly for giving us time from your busy schedule to come here and address the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation. We hope that again in the future you will come back and address the delegates of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. On their behalf I want to thank you for coming here today.

As we have gone over the 12 o'clock adjournment time, it will be necessary to suspend the rules in order to carry out the rest of the program.

It has been regularly moved and seconded that the rules be suspended until this morning's program has been completed.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed, "no." The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I have been requested by Nate Hurwitz to announce that the laundry truck has been returned and he wants to thank you all.

I have a very important telephone call for John Ventente. Please call Operator 41 in New Bedford. It is very urgent. John Ventente, please call Operator 41, New Bedford. It is very urgent.

I have also been requested to announce that those who haven't purchased tickets for the Clambake, please purchase them as soon as possible. The Committee is in the rear of the hall. They will be happy to sell you the tickets.

The Sergeant-at-Arms will kindly get the delegates in the rear of the hall to their seats. Thank you for your cooperation.

At this time, the delegates have been patiently waiting and I know it will be interesting to listen to the remarks and the report of the next speaker.

It certainly is a privilege and a pleasure for me to have the opportunity to again present to you your Legislative Agent, who has for the past year on Beacon Hill been doing his job in an honorable and efficient manner. I certainly hope the delegates will be as quiet as possible while your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent is making his report. At this time it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you your Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley.

KENNETH J. KELLEY
(Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent
Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

President Brides: Officers of the Federation, Delegates to this the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I, too, like Father Kelley, feel as though coming back here to the City of Worcester in a way is like a homecoming, because it was in this very same Auditorium in the year of 1946 that you, the delegates, elected me to the position that I now hold as your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

So I have always had a warm spot in my heart for Worcester and this Convention of 1946, and the hospitality that goes with the heart of the Commonwealth.

I know that the Convention to date and the sessions have been blessed by attentive delegates, that we have been fortunate in having good comfortable weather, and I sincerely hope that before the week is out, we will not be burdened down with a heat wave similar to the one that we seem to get almost every year at our Convention.

I would like to express my personal thanks and appreciation to the Committee from the Worcester Central Labor Union that has worked so splendidly in cooperation with the Federation office in arranging the details for this Convention. Jim McNamara, Sam Donnelly, and the various other members of the Local Committee have, as you delegates can see, done an excellent job in organizing and decorating and working out the various details in order that our stay here in the city of Worcester would be a pleasant one.

Now, I know delegates to this Convention realize that the eyes, not merely of the entire state, but of the nation, are focussed on this particular Convention, because we are meeting, as Father Kelley and other speakers have said, in very momentous times. Someone has described it as the darkest hour that America has ever faced.

Now, I am confident that this Convention and the deliberations and the program and the policy that will be ultimately arrived at before this Convention is concluded, will enable us to go out from Worcester and carry on in the best traditions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, to help the people that we have the responsibility as well as the privilege to represent.

Now, all of you have received a copy of the Legislative Agents' report. You have all received a copy of the officers' report, and at times I wonder how many of the delegates take the time to read the material which is contained in that blue booklet that was given to you when you registered here at the Convention. I sincerely hope that the delegates, if they have not already done so, will between now and the end of the Convention take the trouble to read that book from cover to cover. It gives you a summary of the activities of the Federation, its various departments, its various

officers and its various committees in the past year.

You have, as I say, received the Legislative Agent's Report in which there is contained a summary of the legislation that the Federation filed or legislation that the Federation was interested in on Beacon Hill during the past year.

It wouldn't be necessary and the time wouldn't permit, a complete discussion of all of the contents in that particular report. But I think the delegates are entitled, and I would like the opportunity to discuss a few of the highlights of that report.

This year, as has already been said by President Brides and other speakers, one of the biggest fights we had and still have at the State House is to prevent the weakening of our unemployment compensation system. Back in the fall of last year, the various employer associations and big business groups, the Chambers of Commerce, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and all of the elements in this State that from time immemorial have fought every measure that labor supported to improve the lot of the men and women that work for a living, all these various groups that traditionally have demonstrated their lack of feeling or understanding or sympathy for the cause and welfare of the working man, all brought together and formed a new organization known as the Massachusetts Council on Employment Security.

They picked a person from the city of Worcester here to be the Executive Secretary, the master mind, the one who did most of the planning for that particular campaign.

It is rather ironic that he served in this city in the capacity of Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and had some other business connection. But they set about to raise a sum of money. They raised about \$100,000 to finance one of the slickest propaganda campaigns that we have ever seen in this State.

I don't need to remind you delegates of the articles that appeared in the newspapers of this State back a few months ago. Day after day after day there were these articles and cartoons about chiselers draining the unemployment compensation fund, about the fund being weakened and it being depleted by people collecting benefits who didn't want to work. They conducted a smear campaign in an effort to bamboozle and kid the public and the Legislature into thinking that nobody was getting unemployment compensation legally and that the majority of those receiving it were chiselers, who didn't want to work, who wouldn't work if a job was offered to them.

So over a period of six months your ears and your eyes were assailed with this very subtle at times and yet very sinister campaign of misrepresentation, in order to try and put across a bill that would in future time of depression wreck our unemployment compensation law.

In the neighboring State of New York they put across, I am sorry to report, a bill equally drastic as the one that was first introduced in Massachusetts. The first bill in this State was Senate Bill No. 251. In the State of New York the law that was eventually passed was known as the Hughes-Breece law, and that particular bill was a copy of the one introduced in this State, and it seems as though it is part of a nationwide campaign to try to weaken the structure of our jobless insurance law, the very foundation of our entire social security system.

So for many months the battle on this unemployment compensation raged at the State House, and the bill that was so far-reaching that was so drastic, that was so unfair to the jobless worker, Senate 251, was rejected by the Legislature through its Committee on Labor and Industries.

A mild diversion, Senate 631, was then introduced. That was so raw that they couldn't even stomach that, so finally they came up with a bill known as Senate Bill No. 659, which passed the Senate on a strict party vote, all Republicans voting for it; all Democrats voting against it, and bear in mind in the Senate there are 18 Democrats and 22 Republicans.

The bill then came over into the House where at the present moment it rests. The Governor in a very courageous action let his views be known to the Legislature that if that bill, Senate 659, reached his desk, he would veto it. Then the Governor sent down certain fundamental changes in the Employment Security Law that he thought should be enacted, and we in organized labor supported them. So, there are, therefore, Senate 659, the Unemployment Compensation Bill, the watered-down version, filed by this master-minded organization known as the Massachusetts Council on Employment Security; and there is the Governor's Message for certain improvements in the employment security law, both pending before the House Ways and Means Committee, and the Federation of Labor is supporting the recommendations proposed in the Governor's Message.

At the present time, it is difficult to predict what eventually will be passed at this session of the Legislature on unemployment compensation. As you know, the Session is still going on. By the looks of things at the moment, they will be at the State House at least until Labor Day, perhaps later. So it is impossible for that reason to predict what the final outcome will be of the various proposals to amend the Unemployment Compensation law. But suffice it to say, that because of the fact that organized labor recognized the bad features in these original bills, advised its Union members, and so aroused them that even though there isn't much unemployment right at the moment, except perhaps in the city of Lawrence and a few other areas throughout the State, they figured on sneaking a bill by and then some years afterwards when we do have a depression in this State it will be then that the full impact and the provision of that law will be apparent.

It is rather similar to the situation, as far as the Taft-Hartley law was concerned. Bear in mind in this country in 1947 we enjoyed a degree of prosperity. We had relatively high employment records and for that reason the trade union movement and the people of the country weren't perhaps quite as aroused and alerted as they would have been if that particular bill was tried during a time of depression; and the same thing on unemployment, they figured that this was a good time to get it across.

But I am happy to report that to date we have defeated their Senate Bill 251; and their other version, Senate 631. We have diverted to the Ways and Means Committee, 659, and I venture to predict that if any change in the law is enacted this year, it will be predicated on the recommendations of His Excellency, the Governor.

Another matter is still pending. It is unfortunate that the Sessions of the Legislature are now stretching through to the middle and the end of the summer. Years ago it would be possible to come to this Convention a month or a few weeks after the Legislature had adjourned and give you a full and complete report of the matters that Labor was interested in at the State House during the year. But they waste a lot of time down there in the first few months and most of the important bills, the controversial ones involving labor, don't come up for final action until the middle of the session and until the hot weather arrives.

So another important bill that is still pending down there deals with the establishment

of a good 75-cent minimum wage. You heard your Commissioner of Labor and Industries, John DelMonte, whose Department through the Minimum Wage Commission, is doing an effective job in enforcing the present so-called 65-cent minimum law—but he pointed out the loopholes in the way that employers have of getting around that law, so in effect is isn't really what it should be, a floor below wages.

The Federation of Labor, along with the CIO, jointly filed a bill to establish a 75-cent minimum wage for all workers covered by State Wage Controls. It is estimated that some 600,000 of them are subject to State rather than Federal controls, and many of them are not members of Unions, but traditionally, the Federation has felt that its responsibility is to improve the levels, the wage levels of all workers, be they organized or unorganized.

The Federation traditionally felt that by raising the level by statutory minimum wages of unorganized workers, the organized workers in those same industries and forms of employment wouldn't be suffering from unfair competitive positions. So a bill to establish a 75-cent minimum was passed in the Senate a week ago.

On the surface it looks rather good, but when you examine the bill you find that it is a hoax, a snare and a delusion, because it says, "Anything less than 75 cents shall be oppressive and unreasonable," and here is the gimmick, the joker in that law, "unless the Wage Boards decree otherwise."

So 95 per cent of all the 600,000 workers in intrastate commerce that are subject to State Minimum Wage laws are covered by wage orders; so, therefore, that Senate Bill, the 75-cent one so-called, that was passed the other day doesn't affect 95 per cent of all the workers.

The Federation sincerely hopes that we will eventually be successful in the House in having that phony bill replaced by a good bill that will mean what it says, and will be an honest bill, and will establish a floor, a floor below which no minimum wage board may decree.

An item of considerable interest at the Convention a year ago, and one that is still of considerable interest to the delegates to this Convention is the battle of cash sickness compensation. Most of you who were delegates to last year's Convention recall that the best part of one of the morning sessions—I believe it was the Friday, the last day of the Convention—was given over to a thorough discussion of the Federation's policy, the position of your Legislative Agent, and the whole approach to this subject of sickness compensation.

And under the mandate of that Convention, last year's Convention, a mandate that was pretty nearly unanimous, I was instructed to continue the fight to have established in this State a State Fund for sickness compensation. The matter was thoroughly debated, thoroughly discussed. The delegates spoke and instructed the Executive Council and your Legislative Agent to continue our efforts to secure the passage of sickness compensation for the benefit of the workers through a State Fund, similar to the plan that has been in effect in Rhode Island since 1942.

So the A.F. of L. and the CIO re-introduced the State Fund Bill and it received a favorable report from the Committee on Labor and Industries. It was, however, defeated in the House of Representatives by a vote of 126 to 103. That in a large measure reflects the influence and pressure of the insurance companies, their employees, their lobbyists and the connections that they have through various people in the Legislature. They were again successful for the third consecutive year in defeating our efforts to secure the enactment of a good sickness law for the benefit

of workers rather than for the profit of insurance companies.

Now, I notice in the Resolutions Pamphlet, there is a resolution dealing with this same subject matter. I presume that either when the Resolutions Committee Reports or that when the Committee on the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report is given later on in the Convention, that there will be further discussion of this particular subject, and so for the present I will limit my remarks on the subject of sickness compensation to what I have already said in order that when the matter comes up again later on in the Convention I will be able to elaborate upon what has been said here this morning.

It is rather significant that a bill that was filed by the Federation of Labor calling for an investigation of insurance companies has for the second consecutive year been defeated. You know, if you spend any time around the State House at all you begin to marvel at the methods and the men that represent the insurance companies in this State. Last year the employers of Massachusetts paid \$52 million in premiums in workmen's compensation, and what do you think the injured worker got out of that? About \$25 million is what was paid out in benefits to injured workers.

The Federation feels and other people feel that if the State passes a law such as workmen's compensation, the State has a responsibility to see that the greatest share of the benefits of that law go to injured workers rather than into insurance companies. And while the Legislature is currently wrestling with the problem of crime, it could very well have given—unfortunately, it did not—a little time and attention to a full scale investigation of insurance companies in order that the public may know the extent to which the policyholders and the general public are being milked by insurance interests; and I venture to predict that when the new automobile insurance rates are announced in a very few weeks, sooner perhaps, that there will be such a hue and a cry of protest from those areas that are going to get socked again with further increase in their compulsory automobile insurance, that they will demand that the Legislature study and look into this whole subject of legalized larceny as we have seen it demonstrated in the field of workmen's compensation and automobile insurance.

Another bill that is of interest to a number of delegates here that the Federation of Labor filed and that has been successfully passed in the House—that requires one further step, and it may have taken place by now in the Senate on an enactment stage—is the bill that the Federation of Labor filed to amend the State Labor Relations Act to permit the certification of one man units. That bill is of particular interest to the Building Service Employees because it will enable them to organize apartment house janitors and it also will apply to other employees who, by the nature of their work are the only workers in a particular effort.

And those of the Building Service Employees who spent many, many weeks and months at the State House in an effort to secure the adoption and passage of that law, have an idea of the extent to which the opponents, and in this instance it was the real estate interests, resort to every conceivable parliamentary maneuver and delaying device in order to prevent its passage. Yet after many months of sweating it out on that one, they, along with the Federation, are reasonably sure that the bill will finally have completed its movement through the various legislative steps and will be on the Governor's desk for signature.

As I said earlier, and you have before you the complete analysis of all the bills that the Federation filed that were adopted, you have

an analysis of the bills that the Federation filed that were defeated. You have a summary of the bills that are still pending before the Legislature, and for that reason I will not dwell any longer on those particular matters, since you have the opportunity to study it in detail.

You heard yesterday from this platform, Boris Shiskin and Congressman John F. Kennedy, both of whom gave you the real graphic, vivid picture as to what had developed and what was transpiring in Washington as far as Congress was concerned in the matter of new price controls legislation, and it isn't a very pleasant picture to look at now.

Maybe some people didn't fully realize, how bad, how detrimental for the wage earners, the consumers and the general public this present price control law, the one adopted the past week or ten days ago, was going to be. Until you started reading in the papers just a few days ago about the 20 per cent rent increase provisions of that law, whereby landlords are not required to do anything other than serve notice as of the due date of the rent upon the particular tenant that his rent is going up 20 per cent that you give it much thought. That has driven home better than anything else what the real loopholes, the weaknesses, the lopsidedness, the unfairness of the so-called price control law that the 82nd Congress shoved down and will shove down the throats of the American consumer between now and the next year and a half.

Somebody referred to the present Congress as the "horse meat Congress" because of the fact that they are opposed to further rollbacks on meat. They are opposed, or the Congress, in passing the Control Mobilization Defense Bill, eliminating the requirement for slaughtering quotas, and they referred to it as the "horsemeat Congress."

Somebody else said, "That Congress should be taken out and horsewhipped."

Well, those methods and tactics are not humane in this advanced day and age, but a much more effective way of whipping the Congress is to do a job in the 1952 election and see that there are Congressmen elected that will truly protect and look out for and work for the interests of the consumers of this nation.

When the pinch is felt in the pocketbooks of the American workers as a result of the action and the unfairness and lopsidedness of this Defense Production Act, I think that will drive home to us and to labor throughout the country and the consuming public, the necessity of the lesson that "the ballot box is the bread box."

The kind of Legislature on Beacon Hill and the kind of a Congress in Washington can either put money in or take money out of your pay envelope. I think the lesson of this, the price control law, the lesson of the infamous Taft-Hartley law, should by now fully convince us that the slogan there on the balcony should be the motivating force and the reason for us in this State and in this nation, between now and November 1952, to make sure that we can retire the "horsemeat" members of Congress in order that the general public and the interests of the consumers of this nation may be protected.

There is much more that I could say to you. However, I simply in conclusion want to say this, and perhaps I can illustrate the point by a story. Those of you who remember Alice in Wonderland remember a situation where Alice came to a crossroad and didn't know which road to take. The hare happened to be there and Alice said to the hare, "I am so confused. I don't know which way to go" and the hare said, "Alice, where do you want to go?" Alice said, "I really don't know. I am so confused. I don't really know where I want to go."

"In that case", the hare said, "It doesn't matter what road you take."

I think that particular story or fable has a moral for the trade union movement and the delegates to this Convention. Organized labor in 1951 is at a crossroads, and organized labor has the choice of two paths, and it is up to us, the delegates to this Convention to decide the proper path to pursue and to carry ourselves resolutely, courageously and determinedly down that path in order that we may achieve in the never-ending struggle for economic security and equality, the will to carry on in the tradition of our great trade union movement. Thank you.

President Brides: Thank you, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley for your enlightening Report here on the matters on Beacon Hill under your jurisdiction. I am quite sure that those who attended the hearings on Beacon Hill know of the many problems that confronted you and those who went to Beacon Hill to assist in the many bills of the State Federation of Labor in the organizations you represent.

I understand there are several announcements to be made. Any delegate wishing to make an announcement or any Chairmen of any of the Committees wishing to make announcements, the Chair will entertain any of those coming to the microphone.

Delegate Hurwitz: Mr. Chairman, Nate Hurwitz, Laundry Drivers Local 168. I have been requested to announce that a conference will be held tomorrow morning immediately after the first session for the Teamsters Delegates. We wish to have every Teamster present at the Conference tomorrow morning in this hall, immediately after the Morning Session.

President Brides: Any other Delegates or Chairmen of various Committees?

Delegate Lazarz (Federal Labor Union 19469, Chicopee): I wish to announce that there will be a meeting of the Committee on Resolutions tomorrow morning in the Music Room at 9 a.m. I would like to ask and request now that all those people on the Resolutions Committee please be early as there are a great many resolutions to be acted upon.

President Brides: Kindly read the names of the Committee.

(Delegate Eugene Lazarz then read the names of Delegates on the Resolutions Committee.)

Delegate Carroll (Cement Mixers Union 435 of Boston): I wish to announce that there will be a meeting of the Constitution Committee for the purpose of organization in the rear of the hall immediately after the adjournment of this morning's session.

(Delegate Carroll then read the names of delegates on the Constitution Committee.)

President Brides: Any other Chairmen who would like to make an announcement?

Vice-President Donnelly: Mr. Chairman, the Local Committee desires to make a further announcement that the buses will leave the Sheraton Hotel around 2 o'clock for the Clambake. Those who are driving their own cars, go down by the White City and take the first right and then the first left. There will be a softball game there and music and you won't be out in the sun because there is a large tent there that will seat over 400 people.

President Brides: At this time I would like to announce that Richard Griffin—I presume he is the Business Agent for the Carpenters Unions in Worcester—call Worcester 39319. It is very important. I understand the Contractors' Association wants to meet with him in regards to the strike. Richard Griffin.

Any other announcements?

Delegate Murphy (National Federation of Postoffice Workers Local 100, Boston): As Chairman of the Committee on Officers Reports, I wish to announce that there will be a meeting tomorrow morning at 9:30 a.m. which will be held in the Green Room in the rear of the Auditorium here.

The following are requested to be in attendance:

(Delegate Murphy then read the names of members on the Committee of Officers' Reports.)

President Brides: I would like to announce again that the Executive Council will meet in Parlor C at the Sheraton Hotel approximately at 1:15.

At this time, Secretary Kelley will read several more resolutions that just came in.

Secretary Kelley: The following resolutions have been received on the platform:

(Secretary Kelley then read Resolutions 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51.)

Mr. President, I move that these additional resolutions be accepted and referred to their respective Committees.

I might add to the delegates that these resolutions will, together with the ones that I read earlier this morning, be sent to the printer this afternoon, and printed copies of them should be back by Thursday morning at the latest.

President Brides: If there is no objection on the part of the Body, these resolutions will be accepted and referred to the Resolutions Committee.

All those in favor please say "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Is there any other business to come before the Convention? If not, don't forget your Clambake tickets.

I understand the buses will be in front of the hotel at 2 p.m.

Tomorrow morning's session will start promptly at 9:30 a.m. Thank you one and all.

(Whereupon, at 1:05 p.m. the Convention adjourned until 9:30 a.m. Wednesday, August 8, 1951.)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1951

MORNING SESSION

The meeting convened at 9:45 a.m., President Henry J. Brides, presiding.

President Brides: The Convention will kindly come to order.

At this time, as Chairman of the Constitution Committee, John Carroll would like to make an announcement. John Carroll.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Finishers Local 534, Boston). Mr. Chairman, I wish to announce that there is going to be a meeting of the Constitution Committee in the main chorus room at the rear of the stage of this Auditorium right away.

For the information of those who may come later, you will find it on the bulletin board.

The members of the Committee are:

(Members of Constitution Committee read.)

It is very important that they meet this morning, as it is our intention to make a preliminary report before the end of this forenoon's session. There are important matters to come before this Convention as a result of the report of the Constitution Committee.

President Brides: At this time we will hear a report of our genial Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Timothy Grady.

Delegate Grady (Electrical Workers, Local 707, Holyoke):

(Credentials of Delegates read off.)

Mr. Chairman, I move that the Delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Delegates be seated with voice and vote.

Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time Secretary Kelley will read several communications and telegrams.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, the following letter:

Washington, D. C., June 12, 1951.

Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer
Mass. Federation of Labor
11 Beacon Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please accept my thanks for the invitation you extended me in your letter dated June 7 to attend the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, which will be held in Worcester, beginning August 6, 1951.

Be assured it is my inclination and desire to accept your invitation and attend your Convention.

I regret, however, because the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will hold its regular midsummer meeting at Montreal, Canada, on the dates when your Convention will be in session, that it will be impossible for me to respond and attend.

I express the hope that you may hold a large and highly successful Convention.

Fraternally yours,

WILLIAM GREEN,
American Federation of Labor."

This is addressed to the Secretary:

Dear Sir and Brother:

Thank you for your letter of June 7th and kind invitation to participate in your Annual Convention which opens August 6 in Worcester, Massachusetts.

Despite the fact that I would like very much to be in attendance at that time, it will not be possible for me to do so, inasmuch as the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor will convene for its summer session on August 7. Please extend to all the officers and delegates in attendance my sincere good wishes for a most successful Convention.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer,
American Federation of Labor."

As is indicated in these two letters, both President Green and Secretary-Treasurer Meany are unable to be here at this Convention because the AFL Executive Council is meeting in Montreal.

The following communication under date of June 1, 1951, addressed to the Secretary:

"Dear Ken:

Thanks very much for your kind invitation to attend the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to be held August 6-10, 1951.

I do not want to promise at this time that I will be there. However, I will do everything possible to arrange my schedule accordingly.

If I am unable to attend, I hope you will be good enough to convey my best wishes to the delegates and the officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for a most successful Convention.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

JOHN J. MURPHY, Secretary,
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers."

That letter expresses regrets of our own John J. Murphy, who is now the General Secretary of the Bricklayers Union that he cannot be with us at this Convention.

I move, Mr. Chairman, that the contents of these letters be included in the record.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the contents of these letters be written into the records.

Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The first speaker this morning is one who has come here to address the Convention in regard to Federal Security.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Regional Director, Federal Security Agency. Lawrence Bresnahan.

I am sorry for the announcement. We have the Acting Director here this morning.

I will read a telegram that just came in from Lawrence Brenahan:

"Emergency development requires my attendance at International Convention in Montreal. Regret my inability to attend. Walter Mode will address the Convention in my stead."

At this time, the Acting Director of the Federal Security Agency Walter Mode, will address the Convention. Thank you.

WALTER MODE

(New England Regional Acting Director, Federal Security Agency)

I am extremely sorry that Mr. Bresnahan was not able to meet with you today. Most of you know him as Larry. He has done a lot for Labor, and I am sorry that he can't be here. As a matter of fact, he is in Montreal, Canada, on behalf of Labor this very moment.

I have selected as a topic for this discussion, "Security for the Individual."

Security for the individual in its largest sense must include constructive action beyond the ordinarily accepted but limited concept of freedom from want occasioned by the hazards of old age, unemployment and death. It must include, in addition to protection from the misery so frequently attendant upon the occurrence of these hazards, decent housing, greater educational opportunities, improved public health, protection against the disability that comes from sickness, and rehabilitation of the disabled.

Social security in its largest sense goes beyond the phases that are included in the provisions of the Social Security Act.

The general welfare of the people places upon the government the obligation to serve and assist wherever and however the peoples' welfare is threatened. Welfare and security are synonymous. This was recognized by the Congress of the United States when a number of Federal Agencies dealing with the general welfare were grouped and placed within the Federal Security Agency.

All of the services thus combined within the administration of the Federal Security Agency are important but time will permit only brief reference to the four with which labor is most actively concerned and in which labor has the most vital stake (1) old age and survivors' insurance, (2) education (3) public health and (4) vocational rehabilitation.

Social security and labor groups have the same primary purpose of helping working men and women. In the last half a century labor has accomplished much in the way of improved working conditions, higher pay and shorter hours. Labor's understanding of human needs and its willingness to fight for them has, in the last twenty years, brought about enactment of child labor laws, workmen's compensation, women work laws, and many others. It recognized its obligation to the general welfare by staunchly and generously supporting community funds, Red Cross and National Defense.

Labor was in the forefront of the movement to enact social security laws in the mid 1930s out of which came unemployment insurance, aid for the aged, aid to dependent children, aid for the blind, maternal and child welfare and old age and survivors insurance. The force and the power of labor has been one of the greatest and most effective elements in bringing this humanitarian legislation into being.

In our time we have seen in this land of plenty the most harrowing misery among men, women and children, helpless and hopeless against the thrust of economic conditions which they did not create and could not control.

Labor has been a persistent advocate of the right of the individual to a living compatible with decency and health. This persistency has brought real security and has practically eliminated destitution from this land.

The experiment of 1935 long ago vindicated the judgment and wisdom of those who so earnestly urged its adoption. The principles upon which the social security act was based under the constitutional provision to promote the general welfare of the people have been resoundingly proved to have been sound and practical.

Today, there are 342,000 persons in New England receiving monthly old age and survivors insurance checks amounting to \$13,249,000. The average monthly check is \$38.74. It will thrill you to know that as a result of this great social advance, there are close to 48,000 children of insured workers in New England receiving \$1,402,000 every month, and there are over 36,000 widows receiving monthly a total of \$1,341,046. These are widows and children of working people. Is there any question about labor having a vital stake in this program?

But old age and survivors insurance alone does not provide for the full needs of the general welfare of our people.

To have this nation continue to grow strong and great the health of each individual must be guarded and promoted.

Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing, in a recent release presented some facts about public health taken from the 1950 Annual Report of the Public Health Service.

It reveals the progress made toward meeting the nation's needs for hospitals and health centers, toward increasing trained health personnel, and toward strengthening state and local Health Service. Vital statistics show a continued decline in the death rate among the general population. Although more babies were born in the United States in 1941, fewer infants died in the first year of life and the maternal deaths also declined. The report discloses the trend of deaths from disease and lists heart disease and cancer as first and second in the list of the more frequent killers. These two causes alone accounted for half of the 1,446,000 deaths from all causes in 1949.

The Public Health Service is moving on all fronts to encourage and promote medical research, in every phase of American life, to the end that our people will be healthier, stronger and more expectant of a longer life span.

The United States is the only nation among the major industrial countries of the world with no provision for offsetting loss of earnings when a working person is sick or disabled, or for assuring that adequate medical care is available to persons who require it, regardless of their ability to pay for such care at the time they need it.

Little more than a month ago, Administrator Ewing, at a Press Conference in Washington, announced that he was recommending to President Truman a plan which would provide hospitalization insurance up to 60 days a year for persons 65 and older and dependents of deceased persons insured under the old age and survivors insurance system. He declared that these people as a whole need much more than the average amount of hospitalization, they have much less than average income with which to meet such costs and much less than average opportunity to obtain private insurance.

Another program whose value can never be over-estimated is that of the work being done by the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. For the third successive year, the State-Federal partnership system of Vocational Rehabilitation for disabled civilians established a new record in preparing handicapped men and women for and placing them in self-supporting jobs.

During the 1950 fiscal year, 59,600 persons in the United States were fully rehabilitated into employment, compared with 58,000 in the previous year. Vocational Rehabilitation is provided to persons who have the substantial employment handicaps by reason of mental or physical disability. The purpose is to develop, preserve, or restore their work capacity, and the objective of every rehabilitation is permanent, safe and satisfactory employment.

Rehabilitation is a blessing not only to the men and women who receive the services, the employer for whom they work, and the community in which they live, but also the State and Federal governments and the private agencies which give their services.

The dividends are many fold. At the time the services began most of them were unemployed. Those who were working were earning a combined total of 17 million dollars a year, mostly in unsuitable jobs. After rehabilitation their earnings leaped to 93 million dollars a year in suitable jobs. Their income taxes alone will pay off, in four years, all the money the Federal Government spent on them.

The nation's two million handicapped men and women constitute one of the few sources at hand to supply ever growing manpower requirements. By preparing handicapped men and women to take their places in mobilization effort, the vocation rehabilitation program can make a major contribution toward meeting the nation's total manpower needs.

Your State Federation and your Locals can do a lot to help this program succeed by disseminating information concerning it in every way that you can. Restoration to a disabled individual of the power to become a self-reliant producer through rehabilitation is something upon which there can only be universal and enthusiastic approval. A nobler objective cannot be conceived. Labor will only be satisfied, I am sure, when every disabled person who can be rehabilitated, has been returned to the roles of producers. It is more than a mere challenge to all of us, it is a profound obligation.

You will be pleased to know that we have recently established, in our regional headquarters in Boston, a branch of the office of Education, which comes within the Federal Security Agency. Heretofore, New England cases coming within the jurisdiction of the Department of Education, have been handled through New York.

This office will handle requests from cities and towns in New England for additional school facilities and financial assistance in education of children whose presence is due to governmental activity.

There are two laws dealing with these phases. One declares it to be an obligation of the Federal Government to assist local communities in the education of children whose presence in the community is as a result of governmental installations or construction either in the community or in the general locality.

Such a situation could result from the location of an army, navy, or air force installation, which created the need for increased educational facilities to take care of the new children brought into the area.

The other law provides for the construction of school buildings or financial aid in providing such facilities. The circumstances will control the extent to which the Federal Government can assist, but in some instances, where the facts justify it, the Federal Government can pay the whole cost of buildings and the whole cost of the operating expense of the educational processes.

I know that organized labor will enjoy the assurance that wherever its members are employed on government work, and take their families with them, there are provisions of law to provide for the cost of their children's education,

even though the local community alone might not be able to supply it.

The establishment of an office of the office of Education to service New England is gratifying to us. It means that we can give better service and where education of youngsters is concerned there is need for prompt action. We want the youngsters to have their education and we want the cities and towns to be fairly treated, as the law provides.

The right to human security is a basic human need. No nation can be strong either internally or externally where economic insecurity saps the vitality of its people. A basic minimum of financial protection is essential to decency and self respect; preservation and improvement of public health is necessary for a strong and enduring national existence; restoration of our incapacitated to gainful productivity is a worthy aspiration; adequate education to the young assures the continued and sustained development of our national resources.

I congratulate Labor for the great part it has played in making possible these achievements.

Thank you very much.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled here this morning, we want to thank you and the Director for coming here today and expressing and enlightening the delegates regarding the duties and problems of the Federal Security Agency.

I am quite sure by your address here this morning we have learned a great deal in regard to your Department.

On behalf of the delegates, I want to thank you, Walter Mode for coming here this morning.

At this time, the Invocation will be given by Rabbi Herzchel Fogelman.

RABBI HERZCHEL FOGLMAN

(Congregation Beth Judah, Worcester)

The psalm of David:

Lord, Who shall sojourn in Thy Tabernacle, Who shall dwell upon that holy mountain; He that walketh brightly and worketh righteously and speaketh truth in His heart, hath no slander upon His tongue, nor doeth evil to his fellow nor take up reproach against his neighbor, in Whose eyes a vile person despise; that He honoreth them that fear the Lord.

He that sweareth to his own hurt shall changeth not. He that putteth not his money on interest nor take a bribe against the innocent.

He that doeth these things shall never be moved.

We are gathered here before you, O Lord, our God, King of the Universe, to convene once more at this Convention. Our purpose, Father in Heaven, is to unite our efforts in bringing to our people a higher standard of living, mutual respect and understanding between man and man and our efforts for the principles upon which our country has been founded, and, finally, the ultimate goal and hope of all mankind—Everlasting Peace.

We, therefore, beseech you to guide our thoughts, our speech and our action in that direction; so that we merit to fulfill the purpose for which we have been created. Amen.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled here, I want to thank you, Rabbi Fogelman, for your Invocation and Prayer here this morning.

At this time Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Eugene Larzarz is going to report.

Delegate Lazarz (Federal Labor Union, Local 19469, Chicopee Falls): As Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, I want to announce that Resolution No. 1 has been concurred with:

RESOLUTION NO. 1

IN MEMORIAM
FREEMAN M. SALTUS

Whereas: In the passing of Freeman M. Saltus, Dean of the American labor publishers, on November 18th, 1950, the trade union movement of New England lost its staunchest advocate, and

Whereas: The Labor News which he founded in 1906 has courageously and consistently given voice to the cause and case of organized labor through this area, and

Whereas, The various Labor News, publications have fostered and promoted the growth of the trade union movement in this state and region, and

Whereas, Freeman M. Saltus personified the best traditions of the labor press and the labor movement during his long and useful career, and

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor was the beneficiary of his journalistic efforts and his fearless and forceful pen; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the delegates to the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, meeting in his home City of Worcester, express their grateful appreciation to the family and publications of Freeman M. Saltus for his devotion and constructive contribution to the working men and women of this state, and be it further

Resolved: That this resolution of well-deserved tribute be inscribed in the records of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and that a befitting copy of it be presented to the family of our beloved friend.

(Submitted by President Henry J. Brides, Vice-Presidents Joseph P. Fahey, James J. Dunne, Oscar R. Pratt, Joseph A. Sullivan, John A. Callahan, Joseph F. Grace, Thomas P. Ahearn, Joseph D. McLaughlin, Samuel J. Donnelly, James B. McNamara, Benjamin G. Hull, John C. Brown, S. P. Jason, Daniel J. McCarthy, Mary C. Cadigan, Neil MacKenzie, Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley.)

The Committee recommends concurrence.

President Brides: Question comes on the adoption of the Committee's Report. Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, this Memorial Plaque, dedicated to one of the greatest friends that the Labor Movement in this State or this nation has ever had, will be presented. I am going to ask his son, Alfred Saltus, who is on the platform, to stand, and I am going to request our Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth Kelley, to present this plaque to Alfred Saltus.

Secretary-Treasurer Kelley: Alfred Saltus, on behalf of the Executive Council and the delegates to this, the 65th Annual Convention, I am happy to have the opportunity to present to you this plaque containing the contents of the Resolution that has been just adopted. It represents in a small way the esteem and the admiration that the delegates and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor had for your late and great father.

President Brides: At this time, Vice-President Samuel J. Donnelly will take the Chair.

Vice-President Donnelly (Electrical Workers Local 96, Worcester): The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee will now continue.

Delegate Lazarz. Resolution No. 2:

RESOLUTION No. 2

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT DISTRICT VII VICE-PRESIDENTS

ARTICLE V—OFFICERS

Amend Section 2—sentence number 7 to read:

7. Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties entitled to two Vice-Presidents: both shall not come from the same city or town.

(Submitted by Delegates S. P. Jason and Dorothy B. DeLoid, New Bedford Central Labor Union)

The Committee has referred the matter to the Committee on Constitution.

Vice-President Donnelly. What is the pleasure of the body on Resolution No. 2?

If there are no objections, the Committee's Report will be accepted and it will be turned over to the Constitution Committee.

Hearing no objection, it is so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz. Resolution No. 3:

RESOLUTION No. 3

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ARTICLE IV SECTION II REPRESENTATION

Whereas: Article IV, Section 11, conflicts with other sections in the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: This section is extremely bewildering in its content in relation to the other sections of the constitution, therefore be it

Resolved: That the 65th Annual Convention of delegates clarify the intent of this Article IV, Section 11, by making it in accordance with the rest of the Constitution, or delete it completely from the Constitution.

(Submitted by Delegates S. P. Jason and Dorothy B. DeLoid, New Bedford Central Labor Union.)

The Committee has referred the matter to the Constitution Committee.

President Brides: The question comes on referral to the Constitution Committee.

All those in favor, please signify in the usual manner by saying "aye". Those oppose "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, Alfred Saltus, who has received the Memorial Plaque on behalf of his dad, would like to express his feelings to the Delegates to the 65th Annual Convention, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Alfred Saltus.

ALFRED SALTUS
(Acceptance of Memorial Plaque)

President Brides, Secretary Kelley, Distinguished Guests, Delegates and Visitors to this 65th Annual Convention.

It is with the deepest sense of appreciation that I have accepted this scroll from the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on behalf of one who has gone before.

He led the way. He established what was and is the only thing of its kind in the world—a chain of Labor newspapers for the education of the workers.

We can only say this: We will carry on. We will continue to do what he started.

As proof of that statement, we have just issued our second edition of our eighth newspaper covering the capital city area of New York, Albany, Schenectady and Troy. We will carry on. We will do what we can in the best way we can to further his ideals. Thank you.

President Brides: I am quite sure the words that you have spoken to the Delegates here this morning would be the words that your dad would want you to say to the delegates here this morning, that you and your paper are going to carry on.

We say to you, Good Luck! Any time we can be of any assistance to either you or your newspapers, we will be very happy to have you call upon us; and again we say to you, Good Luck, Al Saltus, on behalf of the 65th Annual Convention.

Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolutions No. 4 and 5, which you can refer to in your printed material, have also gone to the Committee on Constitution.

RESOLUTION No. 4

POLITICAL ENDORSEMENTS AT CONVENTION—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

Article III of the Constitution be amended by adding the following section:

Section 5. No motion to endorse any candidate for political office nor any political party or organization shall be entertained until such motion shall have been referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

(Submitted by Delegate Edward T. Sullivan, Building Service Employees International Union, Local 254, Boston.)

RESOLUTION No. 5

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—CONVENTION PER CAPITA REQUIREMENTS, ARTICLE IV REPRESENTATION

Delete Section 4 and substitute the following: Section 4. Any organization, to be eligible for representation at the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, must have paid the full per capita tax through June 30th, prior to the convention.

(Submitted by Delegates S. P. Jason and Dorothy B. DeLoid, New Bedford Central Labor Union.)

RESOLUTION No. 6

REVISION OF OFFICIAL LABOR RECORD

Whereas: The New Bedford Central Labor Union feels that the Official Labor Record of the Massachusetts Legislature issued by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is inadequate.

Whereas: This same publication is difficult to follow as the good and bad votes are tabulated at the end in total votes and

Whereas, The type of bill, voted for or against is of utmost importance, and

Whereas: The Congressional Legislative Record as issued by the American Federation of Labor is far more comprehensive, as it devotes a section to a particular legislator, naming the bill, date of passage, and whether favorable or unfavorable to labor; giving the reader at a glance a complete, detailed labor history of the individual, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at the 65th Annual Convention instruct the Secretary to pattern the Official Labor Record of the Massachusetts Legislature, as issued by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, as closely as possible after the Congressional

Record of the Massachusetts Legislature, as issued by the American Federation of Labor.

(Submitted by Delegates S. P. Jason and Dorothy B. DeLoid, New Bedford Central Labor Union.)

The Committee recommends concurrence.

President Brides: The question comes on adoption and concurrence of the Committee's Report. Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor, please signify in the usual manner by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 7:

RESOLUTION No. 7

ORGANIZATION OF OFFICE WORKERS

Whereas: Organized labor is properly concerned with convincing the general public of the value of organized labor as a civic institution dedicated to improving constantly the American standard of living, and

Whereas, A vast segment of the so-called general public represents the approximate 5,000,000 potential of the Office Employees International Union, and

Whereas: The organization of this group would be most beneficial to the workers at the craft as well as the organized labor movement by reducing the number of the unorganized and therefore achieving the goal of a sympathetic feeling among a vast group of voters, and

Whereas, The various A. F. of L. affiliates can lend great assistance in organizing the office employees, especially where such affiliates have signed contracts covering the production workers; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, through its affiliates assembled, adopt as a matter of policy, through proper media, a program that will directly contribute to the organizing of such workers; and be it further

Resolved: That the delegates assembled will cooperate in every way possible to contribute toward the organizing of office employees.

(Submitted by Delegate Joseph Greenfield, Office Employees International Union, Local No. 6, Boston.)

Resolution No. 7, the Committee recommends concurrence.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption and concurrence of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 8:

RESOLUTION No. 8

REFERENDUM ON SICKNESS COMPENSATION

It is the aim and desire of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to advance the social and economic welfare of the workers of this State: and

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor, convinced that the economic welfare of the workers of this State would be augmented by a State administered cash sickness benefit plan; and

Whereas: Despite their tremendous and untiring efforts this necessary bulwark to the workers security is yet to be attained, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the delegates to the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do now instruct their officers and legal department, to take the necessary steps to insure the placing of this question of a State administered cash sickness benefit plan on the ballot in the form of a referenda at the next State election; and be it further

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor earnestly solicit the Mass. Congress of Industrial Organization, Independent Unions and all friends of Labor to make every effort to successfully attain this goal we are all interested in.

(Submitted by Delegate George A. Fitzpatrick, Local No. 257, I. L. G. W. U. of Milford.)

The Committee has recommended that we refer this matter to the Executive Committee and the incoming officers and the Executive Council.

President Brides: The question comes on referring this to the Executive Council. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 9:

RESOLUTION No. 9

POLICE OFFICERS PERFORMING DUTIES OF CIVILIAN PERSONNEL

Whereas: The uniform members of the Boston Police Department have been hired by the City of Boston to perform the duties of a patrolman and to safeguard the property, lives and interests of the taxpayers of the city; and

Whereas, It has been the principle of organized labor to work within one's craft and skill and not to conflict with another's position in the labor picture, and

Whereas: These same "Police Officers" who have no qualifications for the positions mentioned below, have been placed in jobs requiring the knowledge and experience that is attained only by training, education and experience, and

Whereas: These positions were originally filled by competent civilian employees of the Police Department, and

Whereas: This unfair labor practice has resulted in a less efficient service to the citizens of Boston, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to these unwholesome practices and that these "police officers who are working in the positions of Supervisor of Maintenance, Assistant Supervisors of Auto Maintenance, Radio Repairmen, Engineers, Property Clerks and Chief Clerk be returned to the duties for which they were specifically hired and that these positions be again filled with competent civilian personnel."

(Submitted by Delegate Martin L. Foley, President, A. F. S. C. & M. E., Local 238, Boston.)

The Committee recommends concurrence.

President Brides: The question comes on the Committee's recommendation of concurrence. Anything to be said on the motion?

If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 10:

RESOLUTION No. 10

SAFEGUARDING OUR CIVIL LIBERTIES

Whereas: The United States is faced with an internal security problem of self-protection

Whereas: in so far as national security is from totalitarian infiltration on the left and on the right; and concerned there is a vital difference between the necessary and proper actions of our government to oppose genuine threats to security and the atmosphere of hysteria that is being fomented by certain elements of the community; and

Whereas: There has arisen in sharp detail the whole problem of protecting our traditional constitutional civil liberties from being restricted and watered down by well-meaning individuals endeavoring to protect us from the Communists and by others deliberately endeavoring to create a climate of opinion which puts a premium on conformity and casts suspicion on any who may favor any proposals for social progress; and

Whereas: Labor has personally learned that restrictions of civil liberties purportedly aimed at other targets are all too often soon applied against the rights of labor and of minority groups; for already, within recent months, an active trade unionist whose company tried four times previously to discharge him because of his union activities was fired with the support of local security officers on the vague charge of "lack of integrity and discretion." There was no charge of disloyalty or membership in a subversive organization. The man was an unquestioned anti-totalitarian and an uncompromising trade unionist. Only after his case was carried to Washington was he reinstated and ordered entitled to access to all information and material "up to and including secret" because the evidence against him concerned solely his union leadership. Here is a clear picture of the unionbusters using the security program to destroy job-security for active labor men; therefore be it

Resolved: That this 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor go on record as opposed to the spreading tendency to sacrifice our constitutional principles of freedom on the altar of security. We recognize the necessity for investigations and other steps for self-protection, but we demand that our traditional concepts of due process be honored. As the war aspect of our economy grows, the problem of democratic rights will grow. We must not abandon our faith in the power of informed discussion. Our best defense against tyranny or oppression is a free discussion of all that is involved. Nor can we allow restrictive laws to lull us into a false sense of security in the belief that society can forbid unpopular thoughts through legislation. These curtailments can only lead eventually to the complete erosion of our civil liberties. And, be it further

Resolved: That this convention point out to the entire community the successful manner in which the non-Communist progressive forces within the labor movement have defeated the efforts of the Communists. We urge that this be taken as an example of the type of voluntary democratic action that will eliminate Communist influence from the American scene; and be it finally

Resolved: That we pledge ourselves to continue to oppose by every democratic means those who would subvert or destroy our democratic government; and to press with equal vigilance for the protection of those civil liberties upon which the security and welfare of the United States rest.

(Submitted by Delegate Philip Kramer, Joint Board Cloak, Skirt, and Dressmakers Union, I. L. G. W. U., Boston.)

The Committee recommends concurrence.

President Brides: The question comes on adoption of the Committee's Report for concurrence.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution 11:

RESOLUTION No. 11

CREATING FEDERAL FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

Whereas: Defense Manpower Administrator Dr. Frank P. Graham has already stated that by Autumn defense industries will need 5,200,000 more workers than they have now, and

Whereas: Many discriminatory employment practices have been revived since the lapse of the Federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, and

Whereas: The existence of a Federal FEPC would give the lie to Communist propaganda among the immense colored population of the world that discrimination here proves that our democracy is a sham, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor call attention to our past condemnation of discrimination against any worker because of his race, creed, color or national origin. We point with pride to the existence and successful functioning of a Fair Employment Practices law in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and urge our members to make full use of the protection it affords them and their families; and be it further

Resolved: that this convention call attention to the magnificent accomplishments of the now defunct Federal FEPC while it was in existence. In the interests of increasing our productive capacity and strengthening national morale and unity we herewith urge the President to issue a new Executive Order creating a Fair Employment Practices Commission.

(Submitted by Delegate Philip Kramer, Joint Board Cloak, Skirt, and Dressmakers Union, I. L. G. W. U., Boston.)

The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Cadigan (Teachers, Local 66, Boston): Mr. President, I am in perfect concurrence with most of the Resolution, but on the first "Whereas" I wish to voice some objection.

The first "whereas" would indicate that practically the only defense of our country and its only need in our present situation of emergency is defense production, which means to me a defense of guns and armaments, and all the rest.

It seems to me I would be false in my profession as a teacher if I were to admit that that first Whereas was valid.

Many of us who have seen what happened in the last war know that a good many people, under a false sense of patriotism, leave the classroom and other necessary working professions in order to partake of the glory of another kind of effort. So I would move the deletion of the first "Whereas", although, as I say, I am in perfect accord with the whole spirit of the resolution otherwise.

Delegate Kramer (I.L.G.W.U., Boston): Mr. President, I have no objection.

President Brides: There is no objection on the original maker of the resolution so we will strike out the first "Whereas" and concur in the Committee's Report as it has been amended.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 12.

RESOLUTION No. 12

U. S. RATIFICATION OF GENOCIDE PACT

Whereas: Genocide—the mass destruction of human beings because of their race, religion or nationality—has been universally condemned by the entire labor movement; and

Whereas: The destruction of Hitlerism has not resulted in stopping this blot of humanity—as witness the recent charge before the UN of the Republic of Korea that the leaders of the Soviet Union, North Korea and Communist China are committing acts of genocide; and also the charge by the Jewish Labor Committee that cultural and spiritual genocide is being systematically pursued against the Jewish people by the Soviet Union within its own borders and the borders of its satellites; and

Whereas: The twenty-eight nations that have ratified the United Nations Convention making genocide an international crime have not as yet been joined by the United States, the leader of the world's democratic forces, despite the fact that the American delegates to the UN fought hard for adoption of the Convention; therefore be it

Resolved: That this 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor calls upon the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee to act at once in reporting out to the Senate floor the UN Genocide Convention, and be it further

Resolved: That this convention calls upon both Senators from Massachusetts to lend their full support to the consideration and passage of the genocide pact without further delay

(Submitted by Delegate Philip Kramer, Joint Board Cloak, Skirt, and Dressmakers Union, I. L. G. W. U., Boston.)

The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: The question comes on the Committee's Report and concurrence.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 13.

RESOLUTION No. 13

SUPPORT OF JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

Whereas: The Jewish Labor Committee, consisting of over 500,000 American workers of Jewish origin and faith, has a consistent record of active support to the free labor movement throughout the world; and

Whereas: The Jewish Labor Committee was among the first to arouse the American people and the American labor movement to fight the menace of Hitlerism and Fascism abroad and

Whereas: The Jewish Labor Committee was foremost in giving aid to and maintaining contact with the underground democratic trade union movement of Europe during the dark days of Hitlerism, and

Whereas: The Jewish Labor Committee was responsible for rescuing from the clutches of Fascism, and later from the scourge of Communism, thousands of trade unionists and their families, bringing to this country hundreds of

active labor men and women, and contributing to the rehabilitation of many others so that they might take their place in rebuilding the free labor movement of Europe, and

Whereas: The Jewish Labor Committee at the present time is exerting every effort to provide aid and asylum to the trade union and democratic leaders now trying to escape persecution and death behind the Iron Curtain, and

Whereas: The Jewish Labor Committee is now working for the extension of racial and cultural amity as well as international cooperation among the free nations of the world, and

Whereas: The Jewish Labor Committee is responsible for the establishment of producer's cooperatives, children's homes, immigration programs, relief activities, and a widespread labor child adoption program to aid the democratic survivors of Nazi and Communist oppression, and

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor has urged its affiliates to cooperate with and give full support to the Jewish Labor Committee's program to promote better relations and increased understanding among workers of all races, creeds and religions in order to eliminate discrimination and prejudice, and

Whereas: In Massachusetts the Jewish Labor Committee has given moral and financial support to those activities and organizations which are working to remove inequalities in opportunity in education and employment and other areas of American life, be it therefore

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor commend the excellent work carried on by the Jewish Labor Committee; and be it further

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor urge its affiliates to cooperate with and give full support to the Jewish Labor Committee's program to further the cause of democracy at home and abroad.

(Submitted by Delegate Philip Kramer, Joint Board Cloak, Skirt, and Dressmakers Union, I. L. G. W. U., Boston.)

The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: The question comes on the Committee's Report for adoption. Anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will the Delegates on the right-hand side of the hall kindly take seats?

The next speaker to address this Convention will speak on a very important subject for the well-being, especially for those who labor for a living.

He is one who just has returned and made an extensive study of the Public Housing situation in Europe, one who has his pulse on the housing situation in the Worcester District, who is President of the Federal Home Loan Bank of Worcester, and Chairman of the Worcester Housing Authority.

I hope the Delegates will pay close attention, because I feel one of the greatest problems of the laboring man and woman of this State and nation is the housing problem of our country today.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Raymond C. Harold, Chairman of the Worcester Housing Authority.

This is the second time that you have honored me with an invitation to meet and talk with you. It is a very real pleasure to be present today at this fine Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I feel honored because I have accepted the basic fact that nothing good is done without work and, in this life, all of us together are workers of one kind of another.

Right here, may I say that my work on the Worcester Housing Authority gives me a closeup view of organized labor representing many skilled trades and crafts. Within a few months the last of three projects of houses which will house 1,500 Worcester families will be completed.

The work on these projects is, and has been, in the capable hands of your union workmen. Time schedules have been met, standards of construction are high, and workmanship is of top quality. This can be verified by your friend and mine, Mr. Samuel Donnelly, president of Worcester Central Labor Union, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and Vice-Chairman of the Worcester Housing Authority. My sincere compliments, and those of my associates on the Housing Authority, are extended to your workers who build to make life better for these other people.

I went to Europe this spring with three questions principally in mind: First, to see what the people thought about the danger of war. Second, to see what the savings and home financing business had learned since the war, and third, to study the housing and other social experiments that are being tried, particularly in England.

In 1948 I covered the same territory, and had made four similar trips before World War II, which gave me a basis of comparison. My trip included England, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland and France.

Much to my surprise, I found practically no one in any one of the countries worried about war in the near future. This included men in positions in government, banking and business. It represented the attitude I found in conversation with the average man on the street.

From several of my contacts I heard this reasoning: The Russian Government knows that it does not now have the means to make war on the United States. Manpower, yes, but not behind-the-lines production machines to keep their armies supplied. However, by adroit bluffing, Russia is causing the United States to spend itself into what the Russians hope will be ruinous inflation.

I found little if any backing for the American idea that free European countries are interested in sacrificing to build their national defenses. My impression is that General Eisenhower is having some difficulty. A wide gap exists between the current thinking in Europe and that of the United States. However right we may be, we should not deceive ourselves as to the attitude of our avowed allies.

It is easy enough to understand why the people of Europe do not love America. Few people ever love a rich relative who gives, or even loans, them money. There usually is the feeling that he should have done more. Perhaps we have done too much, or at least are not now doing it in the best way. Contrasting sharply with the Europeans' misunderstanding of this nation is the fact that President Truman is greatly respected and very popular in all of the countries I visited.

What lies much deeper, and the matter I want to talk with you about is why the free people in Europe should be apathetic in regarding their present way of life. To me the lessons we want to learn lie in the answers to this question.

I went to England first. As you know, the Government there has put into effect nearly all the socialistic benefits that have ever been men-

RAYMOND C. HAROLD

(Chairman, Worcester Housing Authority)

President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Vice-President Donnelly, Al Saltus, Ladies and Gentlemen.

tioned. They have nationalized their housing, their transportation, communications, banks, power, light, food, fuel and medicine. Nearly everything the average person buys or uses is controlled by the Government. People who before could not afford false teeth, eyeglasses or surgical operations now get them free, or very nearly so.

By the text-books of social philosophy, the masses of the people should be very happy. Two classes are: the very poor and the rich and many who are in official positions of government. The so-called middle class, like yourselves, very definitely is not. It is a close question whether a general election in England would return the present government.

Where has it failed? I think one answer is the bureaucracy it has built up. All emphasis has been put on government control. The average citizen in England has but little actual freedom. The Government tells him where he shall live, what he shall eat or drink, what he shall see at the theatre, or hear on the radio, where and how much he can travel, where he shall work and at what wages.

Officials put in charge of these things are chosen politically, not necessarily for their ability. They are running the nation's railroads, but at a frightful deficit. They have muffed the food problem so that the people cannot get meat, milk, butter, eggs or poultry except in very limited quantity. Their coal mining shows heavy losses. England will again have to import about two million ton from the United States. Their home building has shrunk 50 per cent.

Make all allowance you will for England's war losses and you still come out with the conclusion that those in charge of these living necessities do not know their business as they should. Even where good men are appointed they are so tied with red tape that they cannot do much. Management is cumbersome and inefficient. The factory worker or clerk earns \$20 to \$25 a week. Prices are steadily rising. In a worker's family of three persons the wife must work if they are to have more than the barest existence.

Automobiles are only for the well-to-do. A four-passenger, 40 horsepower small car similar to the Austin, sells for more than \$2,000, and you wait five years to get it. Used cars two years old bring \$2,500 to \$3,000. Most workers can't afford a bicycle.

Take the matter of housing which is fully controlled by the Government. By order, four out of every five new dwellings are publicly built and operated. The English are desperately short of housing, but under their system the annual home building has dropped to about 200,000 units. Under private enterprise before the war they were building about 400,000 homes a year. Families that are able to pay the cost of a private home now have to pay three times prewar costs, or practically 300 per cent of prewar. They cannot build because of restrictions which the government has found it necessary to impose.

Even public dwellings are nowhere near the standard of our public housing in America. We read that the British Government is paying less than we are per unit, which is true, but what the tenant gets is no more than a shell—no central heating, poor plumbing, small room areas.

As you know, I believe in a certain amount of public housing, enough to take care of families in truly desperate circumstances. I really am thinking more of the children than the adults, for it makes a whale of a difference in the way they grow up.

On the other hand, if America ever comes to the degree of control that now exists in England, you won't like it. Here you can own

your home if you work for it, and you can get a home that is comfortable.

In the Worcester Metropolitan area the number of owner-occupied dwellings increased nearly 12,000 or 51 per cent between 1940 and 1950.

What we have had in America is governmental assistance, not governmental operation. I am thinking of the veterans' mortgage guarantee, F.H.A. mortgage insurance, and Federal Home Loan Bank encouragement to home building. During the war I think our rent control was wise, but with new building unrestricted, it apparently does more harm than good in many areas. Otherwise, the effort of our government has been to stimulate private enterprise to do the housing job, reserving less than 10 per cent of the total units for public housing. And may I say here that Governor Dever is to be congratulated for his Veterans' Housing Program here in Massachusetts.

My conclusion, as I studied the English picture, is that the people have tied themselves with a huge bureaucracy and are suffering under it. Everything they tried to do seemed to me right. I want to eliminate slums. I want the poor to have proper medical care. I want the people who do the nation's work to get the benefit of it, although in doing this work we should use our heads as well as our hands.

But I learned from the great British experiment that when a people supplant experienced managers with bureaucratic appointees, when they take away private initiative and depend entirely upon their government, the result is sadly disappointing.

Such social leveling must come from within the people themselves. Otherwise you get only the sort of political domination that now is plaguing England. I saw the rich getting richer and the poor getting poorer under the very regime that was intended to level in equality.

Moreover, if this is so in England, it would be even more of a failure in America. As individuals, we are even less socially minded than the English, and less willing to throw in with the common lot.

It seemed to me that I found proof of this conclusion in the next country I visited, Sweden, for there I saw some of the same social undertakings working smoothly which in England are failing. The people in Sweden appear to be the happiest that I saw in Europe and to have the highest standard of living.

They are regimented in Sweden, but by common consent rather than governmental decree. They have no great bureaucracy. Although the Swedist Government conducts more business than the English, it has fewer public employees.

The housing there is almost entirely public, but their building program is very active. In Stockholm, one of the most beautiful cities in the world, I saw apartment buildings five to twelve stories high going up at the outskirts of the city. The plan is to have all workers live within three miles of their employment. Since they all ride bicycles, this is an easy distance.

I saw no drunkenness in Sweden and was told that by common agreement no person was permitted any alcoholic drink until his day's work was done. Such a rule in England would require the entire police staff to enforce.

The housing projects I saw in Stockholm were models of comfortable, efficient living. Each project has its babysitters, community houses and playgrounds. Their land planning is excellent with green belts separating the housing units, stores and factories.

The people are enthusiastic about recreation. I saw hundreds of sailboats and yachts, many parks and woodland picnic spots and trails. They have good food and fine modern hospitals.

There are no poor—only the great middle class and the wealthy. Here I saw socialism truly working, but its success stemmed from the social consciousness of the people rather than any system of government imposed.

Would the same plan succeed today in America? I am sure it would not. We do not like regimentation. We prize our individual freedom more than the benefits of collectivism. The solution for us must lie in a different course and I do not say for a moment that our way cannot be as good for us.

Prosperous as the people of Sweden appear in comparison with the rest of Europe, their living standard, in a material way, does not nearly match our own. Where they have bicycles, we have automobiles. I think that single comparison explains what I mean.

The greatest mistake America could make would be to copy part of the Swedish plan without being willing to tolerate the whole. That is the mistake the English people made. I think eventually they will work out their own solution, but meanwhile the floundering experiment is very costly to them and to us, and you as American Labor.

For America, the solution must be one suited to our love of personal independence. Those who would put all our housing into the hand of government rulers are dangerous. Under the promise of giving something for nothing they will take from you the freedom that you prize most.

As members of organized labor you have a good demonstration in the position of the British labor union. With an all-powerful government as its boss, what voice have the elected union leaders? To the degree that American labor becomes dependent upon government, whether it be Federal or local, it must yield its own independence of action and become the servant of the bureaucracy it helped to build up. If you don't believe this, ask the Union men in England, except those who have happened to land in official positions.

The time has come when the rank and file American has got to do some thinking for himself instead of letting the government do it for him. A few determined men got England into its present mess, but the masses of the people will have to get it out.

What I saw of our present handling of American aid to Europe worried me. The idea is sound but the money and goods we are sending have to pass through too many hands. Too little is getting down to the people we are trying to help. So far, the aid has had too little effect on raising the standard of living of European workers.

This was true in France. I found the average factory worker or clerk there getting \$70 to \$90 a month, and working a 48-hour week. With prices that seemed higher than our own, the poverty that exists in French cities today exceeds anything we know about. There were nearly five million voting Communists out of France's 25 million voters in the last election, when I was there in June.

The housing situation is desperate. France has had 35 years of rent control, with the result of very little new home building. This last six months there were but 17,000 units under construction. Rents are low, but the buildings that exist are in bad repair and far from adequate. The only home building I saw is that being done by the American Army or with the aid of the Marshall Plan. Building costs are prohibitive.

On the other hand, the night clubs in Paris are booming and the hotels are full, patronized by the wealthy government officials and others who have stood in the stream of American aid.

We cannot afford as workers to give hard-earned dollars to support such a regime. France needs help but the system of distributing it

will have to be improved. Here again I wondered, as I did in England, how much more we should do in Europe at the tax expense of American workers.

The same seemed true in West Germany. The average worker gets \$60 to \$70 a month. Women and girls are working for \$5 a week. The people in general are shabbily dressed and poorly fed. The housing shortage is acute, although much factory and business building is going up. To overcome this situation, some say it will take up to 20 years.

Some Germans in industrial and political power are well off, and you will find them in the hotels and night spots with autos and plenty of money.

On the other hand, the German people I saw seemed more cheerful than the French. They are much more optimistic. They say that in another five years they will be back a long way toward recovery. The way they are working, I think perhaps that is true.

Now let us take a quick look at Denmark and Switzerland. Denmark is recovering from its plundering by the Germans in World War II. Largely agricultural, there is considerable new government-built modern housing in its cities. Copenhagen, with about one million in population, has 700,000 registered bicycles.

Switzerland is the world's oldest Republic. Its living standards are high and its industries are booming. The Swiss licked their housing shortage by importing some hundred thousand building workmen from Italy. Housing costs are higher than ours—about \$10,000 to \$14,000 for a small two-bedroom house. Most of the Swiss vacation and tourist business has been lost because fewer people from England and the Continent can now afford to travel.

From what I have said, you may think that inflation is common to England and the Continent. It is.

The buying power of the English pound was \$4 in 1914. Today the rate is approximately 95 cents. In France, when I was there during World War I in 1917-1918, francs were five to the dollar or 20 cents each. Now they are 350 to the dollar, or three-tenths of a cent each.

Black markets have become big business, especially in France, and generally throughout Europe. You can buy almost everything you want if you will pay the price.

Despite these conditions, I noted a greater pride of country than on any previous trips to Europe. This is true in every country I visited. The nationalistic spirit of each country is stronger than ever. A United States of Europe seems far remote.

There are many lessons that we can learn from Europe today. Certainly a visit there makes you appreciate your own country. It makes you glad that you live and work in America.

We here have a degree of personal prosperity and freedom that simply is not known there. To me, the way of life that we have worked out in the United States, with all its faults, is far above that to be found in any of the countries I have studied, and, I would willingly say, in the world. It is our job to keep it so.

One word to this Convention representing this great organization of our American Labor is that it is time to think in terms of this great problem. Labor in America has now grown up. It has attained respect and outstanding power. Upon your decisions will depend in large part the future progress and welfare of this nation.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled here this morning at the 65th Annual Convention, we want to say to you, Mr. Harold, that we followed your address here very attentively, especially the talk in regard to the

housing problems in the European countries. We fully realize the importance of your trip to Europe and also the importance of the Housing Authority here in the Worcester area.

We were happy to have you here this morning and to listen to the fine address that you delivered to the 65th Annual Convention.

I would like to make an announcement at this time that the Governor has been detained, but will be here at 12 o'clock.

I would like to appoint a Committee of three, with the Chairman of the Guest Committee, to bring the Governor to the platform; and I would like to appoint Vincent DiNunno, Philip Kramer and Nicholas Morrissey.

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee will proceed.

Delegate Lazarz: I wish to point out to the delegates again, to expedite matters, because of the great many Resolutions that have yet to be acted upon by the Committee, I am reading only the Resolve.

RESOLUTION No. 14

SUPPORT OF CIVIL RIGHTS

Whereas: The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights showed that such evils as lynching, police brutality, the poll tax, discrimination in the armed forces, in hiring, in education, in housing, in public services, in places of public accommodation and in many other areas of our daily life, are still all too real, and

Whereas: The labor movement has traditionally opposed these evils, and

Whereas: They are the weapons of undemocratic elements who would destroy our free society and our free trade union movement and

Whereas: Equal treatment and equality of opportunity without regard to race, religion, color or national origin are the touchstones of the democratic ideal, be it therefore

Resolved: That this 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor reaffirm its previous endorsement of the recommendations of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, and be it further

Resolved: That this convention commend the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination for its efforts to effectively cut the cancer of discrimination out of our society; and be it further

Resolved: That this convention call attention to the need for expanding the MCAD as well as the all-too-small Fair Educational Practices Commission that is endeavoring to wipe out the quota system that has heretofore stigmatized our colleges in Massachusetts; and be it finally

Resolved: That since laws will aid in wiping out discrimination but not the prejudices that give rise to discrimination, we urge our locals to set up Civil Rights Committees to work in the field of education and to participate in community efforts to further civil rights and fair practices.

We further urge our locals to draw upon the educational resources of the Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance and to participate in its many projects that have received the endorsement and co-sponsorship of this Federation, such as Civil Rights Week in Massachusetts, the Annual Labor Institute on Race Relation and others. This Committee has functioned most effectively as labor's arm in the field of human relations here in Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegate Philip Kramer, Joint Board Cloak, Skirt, and Dressmakers Union, I. L. G. W. U., Boston)

The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on it?

If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 15.

RESOLUTION No. 15

UNION RECOGNITION FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Whereas: Postal employees are organizations of, affiliated with and form an integral part of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: Under present conditions, these same A. F. of L. postal organizations do not receive adequate recognition from many Postmasters and Department Officials, and

Whereas: Adequate recognition of postal organizations and their duly elected officers is vital to ideal labor management relations, therefore, be it

Resolved: That this 65th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 6, 1951, go on record favoring Congressional passage of the Rhodes Bill, H.R. 544, which provides for union recognition, and, be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent be directed to communicate the action of this Convention to all Congressmen and Senators for Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegates James M. Murphy, Martin D. Kelley, and Paul F. O'Neil, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Local No. 100, Boston.)

The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 16.

RESOLUTION No. 16

SUPPORT OF ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION LEGISLATION FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor in its Constitution declares, in part, as one of its objectives, "To render every assistance possible to affiliate unions in their efforts to secure legislation in the interests of the workers", and

Whereas: The Legislative Representative of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in compliance with the objectives, appears from time to time in support of certain bills being heard by committees of the Legislature of the Commonwealth, and

Whereas: Good labor relations result from sound grievance procedure and arbitration, where in both employers and employees are enabled to discover and correct unsatisfactory working conditions; and, due to the fact that a complete and comprehensive procedure of arbitration provides for both the registration of complaints and means of securing proper adjustment and the establishment of such procedure raises the morale and efficiency of employees, and

Whereas: Such procedure provides for a democratic, orderly system of appeal against arbitrary decisions of administrative officials affecting the rights and working conditions of employees; and realizing that such procedure is the keystone of adjustment, based upon co-operation resulting from the mutual recognition of employer-employees rights and relations, together with their attendant obligations, and

Whereas: The organized firefighters of the state, through the Associated Firefighters of Massachusetts, their state body, will be seeking enactment of suitable legislation or local ordinances so as to establish a procedure and arbitration of difficulties for each city and town in the State of Massachusetts where certain employees do not now have the benefits of arbitration and conciliation, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor wholeheartedly endorse and support such legislation or local ordinances that may bring about the setting up of such boards of arbitration and conciliation for certain workers who at the present time do not come within the scope of such procedure; and that the Legislative Agent of the Federation be instructed to aid in every way possible the groups presenting such legislative bills or local ordinances, and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Fifth Annual Convention of the Associated Firefighters of Massachusetts convening in the City of Worcester, Massachusetts, from August 20 to 23 in the year 1951.

(Submitted by Delegates Martin E. Pierce, John E. Burwell, John C. Kabachus, James L. Donovan, and George Graney, Boston Firefighters, Local 718.)

The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: The question comes on the Committee's Report and adoption. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 17.

RESOLUTION No. 17

LABOR REPRESENTATIVES ON SCHOOL COMMITTEE

Whereas: The parents of most of the children in the public schools are working people, and

Whereas: The soundest theory of education makes parents responsible for the education of their children, and

Whereas: Such responsibility is often disregarded in the election of school boards, where we find too frequently only the representatives of business interests, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor urge upon all affiliated locals and Central Labor Union bodies the need to work immediately for their full and proper representation on the school boards of their localities.

(Submitted by Executive Council of Massachusetts Federation of Labor, President Henry J. Brides, Vice-Presidents Joseph P. Fahey, James J. Dunne, Oscar R. Pratt, Joseph A. Sullivan, John A. Callahan, Joseph F. Grace, Thomas P. Ahearn, Joseph D. McLaughlin, Samuel J. Donnelly, James B. McNamara, Benjamin G. Hull, John C. Brown, S. P. Jason, Daniel J. McCarthy, Mary C. Cadigan, Neil MacKenzie, Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley.)

The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: The question comes on the Committee's Report and Adoption. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Cadigan (Teachers, Local 66, Boston).

This Resolution is introduced for the second time by the Executive Council at my request.

Although I think it is a wise policy for the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee not to read the "whereases", I should like to call the attention of the delegates to the first "whereas", at least because in our adopting

it, we do adopt a philosophy of education that isn't generally adopted, even by my own International Union.

The first "whereases" reads: No, I think I mean the second "whereas":

"Whereas: The soundest theory of education makes parents responsible for the education of their children."

Many things hinge upon that, because most of our educational groups in our country regard the State as responsible for the education of their children; and although the State has a certain responsibility, the primary and first responsibility falls upon the parents; and, from that, it seems to me it logically follows that they should see that their representatives—that is, those who are elected to the School Committee in the Commonwealth—actually do represent them; and that hasn't been our experience. I have been in many cities and towns in this Commonwealth, and very rarely do we find that the working people have anything like their proper representation.

So, I hope the delegates, in adopting this resolution—they did last year, and I assume they will this year—will take it to heart and do something about it in their own community.

President Brides: The question comes on adoption of the Committee Report.

Delegate Day (Railway and Steamship Clerks, Local 2028, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I am in full accord with the Resolution of the charming lady, who is as charming as my wife.

But she starts out with the first "whereas" and she presents a picture that is wishy-washy.

We are not just working people; we are citizens of this country.

That "whereas" reminds me of a boxer that goes out, and he leads with a light left jab; he follows with another one; and he shows a sharp right hand—instead of sticking these people with a heavy left jab, cross with your right, knock him down and say, "There is the result. What are you going to do about it?"

If you delete that "whereas" you say to these people, "Either you represent the workman or we will kick you out."

That is the way to attract those people. And that's all they know. Thank you.

President Brides: The question comes on adoption of the Committee's Report.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazaraz: Resolution No. 18.

RESOLUTION No. 18

SUPPORT OF TEACHERS RETIRED BECAUSE OF PHYSICAL DISABILITY

Whereas: A recent act of the Massachusetts Legislature requires every teacher in the Commonwealth to submit to a chest X-Ray for symptoms of tuberculosis; and

Whereas: The same act requires those teachers having such symptoms to leave the classroom for recuperation with no compensation except what the local school committee allows for sick leave under existing regulations; and

Whereas: In some cases this is practically nothing and often maximum of ten days; and

Whereas: The deprivation of employment and means of livelihood and the consequent worry and hardship would tend to hinder recuperation; therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor support the legislative amendment which the Teachers' Unions will introduce requiring cities and towns to grant full salary for a maximum of two years to those teachers on tenure who are required to leave the classroom as a result of this examination.

(Submitted by Delegate Mary C. Cadigan, Teachers' Union, Local No. 66, Boston.)

The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for the whole-hearted adoption of this measure.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I understand that the Governor has arrived. I would like to have Chairman Burns and the Committee I have just appointed bring the Governor to the platform.

President Brides: Chairman Lazarz will continue with the Resolutions.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 21.

The Committee recommends the substitution of the following Resolve, with the consent of the delegates that had submitted the previous Resolution No. 21, with the following resolve:

"Resolved, that this Convention reaffirm the long-standing policy of the American Federation of Labor opposing raiding by sister Unions, and that we strongly condemn these acts."

The Committee concurs with the substitution and moves for its adoption. The resolution to read as follows:

RESOLUTION No. 21

INFRINGEMENT OF JURISDICTION OF I. B. E. W. LOCAL 1505

"Whereas: Local 1505, I. B. E. W., a recognized member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and, for the past five years an accepted organization for the betterment of wages, hours and working conditions for the Raytheon Manufacturing Company production workers now is experiencing infringement upon its rights by a member union of the American Federation of Labor.

Whereas: We feel that this practice defeats the purpose upon which organized labor is founded, therefore be it

Resolved, that this Convention reaffirm the long-standing policy of the American Federation of Labor opposing raiding by sister Unions and that we strongly condemn these acts.

(Submitted by Delegate John A. O'Grady, Jr., Business Manager, Electrical Workers Local 1505, Waltham.)

President Brides: The question comes on the Committee's Report and adoption. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 22.

RESOLUTION No. 22

SUPPORT OF CARE PROGRAM

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, September, 1950, at Houston, Texas, recognizing the desperate need of the peoples of the war-torn world for food, clothing and the tools and equipment with which to rebuild their destroyed cities, and

Whereas: The official welfare arm of the American Federation of Labor, its Labor League for Human Rights, has been contributing, through CARE, to the families of needy trade unionists throughout the world, and

Whereas: Despite the Marshall Plan funds, individual help from Americans is still needed

overseas. Experts have estimated it will be many months before the long-range reconstruction programs abroad can bring any direct benefits to the average family.

Whereas, Action is needed NOW—President Green and Mr. Matthew Woll, President of Labor League for Human Rights, one of the founding agencies of CARE, have personally endorsed a National A. F. of L. CARE Campaign, urging the membership and all affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor to support this appeal for the purchase of CARE packages to succor free, struggling trade unionists and their families abroad.

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled August 6-10, 1951, at Worcester, Massachusetts, whole-heartedly support this A. F. of L. CARE Campaign by

First: Appeal for individual purchases or contributions by the membership.

Second: Publish and distribute A. F. of L. CARE Campaign material regarding CARE packages, through affiliated groups to free struggling trade unionists and their families through the purchase of CARE packages.

(Submitted by Delegate Stephen McCloskey, Iron Workers No. 7, Boston.)

The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will the Delegates in the rear of the hall be kind enough to take seats?

Thank you.

At this time a most important address will be delivered to the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor this morning.

For the past three years the next speaker has had an opportunity to return to the Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The messages that he has delivered to the past three Conventions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor have not only been enlightening and constructive, but, in the interest of the laboring man and woman of this State of ours.

Your Massachusetts Federation of Labor, with its Executive Council and Legislative Agent and Director of Political Education, on several occasions in the City of Boston met with the Governor of the Commonwealth to discuss various bills submitted by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in the interest of the working man and woman of this State.

On all of the occasions that we met, at his request, to go over with him the problems confronting the American Federation of Labor and the working man and woman of this State, I wish to state that they were always constructive and at all times have been in your interest.

For the past several weeks, a Committee representing the officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, CIO, and the Democratic State Committee, representing the Governor of the Commonwealth, have been meeting daily in the Governor's office to try to bring about a solution that is going to be in the interest of those who have to receive unemployment checks because of unemployment in their industries. The fullest co-operation was given from the Governor's office, by himself, his secretary and his aides in order that a bill may be passed, a bill that the Governor wanted passed. Today, as we gather in this auditorium, your Governor said to us, "I have been with you from the start on this, and I am going through with you on this unemployment compensation bill." I wish to present to you a true friend of the Labor Movement, Governor Paul A. Dever.

GOVERNOR PAUL A. DEVER

My good friend, Henry Brides, Officers and Delegates of the Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Twenty years ago poverty, hunger, despair and confusion challenged the courage of these United States. Never before in our history had an economic depression of such magnitude landed with such great force upon an unexpecting public, which had only a few years prior been lulled to sleep by the promise of "a chicken in every pot and a car in every garage".

Headlines became the order of the day, and the apple-peddler became the most conspicuous of business men almost over night.

Panic gripped the American people. Empty cupboards and jobless days sapped the public vigor. The family coffers, dissipated by widespread unemployment, were unable to provide life's bare necessities—food, clothing and shelter.

It was a most trying period in our history. As a nation we were in "tough shape", physically and mentally. But we weathered the storm. That we were able to survive the ordeal and come fighting back was attributable in great measure to the leadership of one man. He has since been taken from us, but his spirit, I know, prevails. He led America to its greatest triumph—the triumph over fear. We need never apologize for the greatness of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Confronted by domestic problems greater than those which ever before faced a chief executive of the nation, President Roosevelt accepted his challenge, stuck out his jaw and went to work. There is no need for me to burden you with more than a summary of his accomplishments. They are known by all of you—the strengthening of our financial institutions, the insuring of bank deposits, government credit to support industry, home ownership and farm operations, a more equitable distribution of national income and a program of social legislation designed to protect the average American should the ugly head of depression ever again show itself on the American scene.

Even in those years of storm and stress when the faith of our citizens in its democratic institutions was at stake, those disciples of ruin, whose short-sighted policies had propelled the depression, fought tooth and nail the reforms of the Administration. By their constant opposition they showed their unwillingness to free the land from the shackles of disaster.

Blinded by an outmoded philosophy of government, obsessed by the notion that government rightfully exists for the good of the few rather than the many, and prompted by a desire to once more regain the reins of government, those who controlled Republican thinking in the days of Roosevelt—and still do—have yet not seen the light. They have not yet been able to convince themselves that the future of democracy lies in the economic security of the masses of the people.

They have been unable to convince themselves, because they do not want to be convinced. They prefer to live in the past when they were the lords and the people their serfs, when they reaped the profits and the people the crumbs, when they brought ruin upon the country with the people the victims.

It has been said—and how true a statement it is—"The elephant never forgets".

Since those dark days of the late twenties and early thirties, we as a nation, under the leadership of Roosevelt and our present chief executive, Harry S. Truman, have come a long way. In the comparatively short period of twenty years we have risen from the depths of depression to the height of prosperity. The

standard of living we now enjoy would have been only a dream twenty years ago. Social reforms, based on the philosophy that labor is the single, most substantial support on which the social structure stands, have given to the wage-earner a new lease of life and a new interest in government.

Perhaps the single, most important measure to stem from this program of social reform was our employment security law. It is about that which I intend to speak to you principally today. I choose it for my subject for one reason in particular—we have been in danger of losing it.

Let me assure you, however, that we will not lose it in 1951 or in 1952, because your Governor will veto any and every attempt to weaken it.

Let us examine the facts.

Filed in the Legislature this year was Senate Bill 251, entitled "An act changing the Tax Structure of the Employment Security Law and making certain other changes therein". It was a most innocuous looking piece of legislation. Sponsored by a selfish group parading under the deceiving title of the Massachusetts Council on Employment Security, the bill contained all the worst provisions in the employment security laws of the various states. Its passage would have spelled doom for the wage-earners of Massachusetts. It was intended to be the beginning of the end of unemployment compensation in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The bill was part of a nationwide scheme to scuttle the employment security law. Unfortunately, it had met with some success in other places, notably in New York where a Republican administration, supported by a Republican legislature, jammed similar legislation down the throats of a tardily awakened populace.

The attempt was not that successful here, however. A Democratic-controlled committee on Labor and Industries with little delay consigned Senate Bill 251 to the legislative scrap-heap by recommending the measure be given leave to withdraw.

The bill was seemingly dead. No articulate voice could be found in the Legislature to support it. It was that bad.

Its defeat, however, did not thoroughly dampen the ardor of its proponents. It is generally felt that they themselves had not expected it to pass but were using it only as a wedge to prepare the way for a slightly less pernicious proposal to be offered under the guise of "compromise".

As the tool of their deceit they chose the Senator from Beverly, a gentlemen who upon occasion had seemed a "liberal" as far as Republican "liberals" go. What better man to fight their cause than this legislator, who not too long ago had been referred to by labor as its friend?

As a result, Senate Bill 631 was filed by the Senator from Beverly. It was the cure-all—the great compromise. The Republican President of the Senate and the Republican Floor Leader in the House in a joint statement declared, "Adoption of its provisions would not result in denying benefits to any regular working man and woman in the State. On the contrary, it would protect their jobless insurance fund."

Even the most cursory examination of its provisions disclosed just the opposite. Among other things, it drastically reduced the benefits of low-income workers and would allow a return to merit rating for employers when the fund reserve reached \$140,000,000—about half the amount needed in the reserve to protect the fund.

The difference between Senate 631 and its ruthless predecessor was slight indeed.

The new bill could stand the test of little scrutiny. Attacked by Senate Democrats, it couldn't stand up, and it promptly gave way to a new legislative offspring, again the brain-child of the Senator from Beverly—Senate Bill 659.

All along the line a propaganda campaign, the central theme of which revolved around alleged "chiselling", since disproved, waged incessantly. All precautions were thrown to the winds. Isolated compensation cases were made to appear as run-of-the-mill. Alleged "increased benefits", and I use the word "alleged" advisedly, were held out as a sop to the laborer.

After the Governor's office alerted labor to the dangers encompassed in this bill, and after a thorough study by labor's counsel, labor voiced its strong opposition to the bill.

In the Senate a vote was taken. Every Senate Republican was aware of labor's violent opposition. Yet all of the Republican Senators voted to accept the bill. All of the Senate Democrats voted against its adoption.

Is it necessary for me to ask in this instance, in a matter as important as any before the Legislature this year—who are your friends?

In this instance where labor's position was very clear-cut, the Republicans showed their colors. They stood solidly with those who would ruin the employment security law despite the contrary position of experts, the best actuarial minds in America and the potential disastrous results to the working man and woman of Massachusetts.

Their stubbornness will be of no avail. I have stated that if Senate 659 comes to my desk for signature, I will veto it. You can be assured that I will.

They evidently are assured, too. For following my special message to the Legislature, the Republican floor leader of the House who had earlier supported Senate 631, in a last futile effort to save face, offered a new proposal—House Bill 2654—a watered-down version of Senate 659.

Senate Bill 251 was a bluff; Senate Bill 631 was a deceit; Senate Bill 659 was a retreat; House Bill 2654 was a surrender.

If we have a change in the law this session—and I am hopeful that we will because our law needs to be strengthened—it will not be S251, S631, or H2654. It will be a change which will assure no reduction in benefits for the workers and no merit rating for employers until the fund reserve reaches a safe level.

S659, H2654 and the proposal I outlined in my message are now all before the House Ways and Means Committee. There is opportunity for a real, just compromise. I for one believe that the art of government requires compromise at times. This would seem to be one of those times. But I serve notice that any compromise this session must be based on the strengthening of our fund reserve and the willingness of labor to accept it.

I have purposely refrained from discussing the provisions of the various proposals.

Such a discussion would be time-consuming and unnecessary, for I am sure that your representatives at the State House have kept you well informed. It has been merely my purpose to acquaint you with the background so that you may decide for yourselves who are your friends and who are your foes.

It is my firm conviction that in this controversy is evidenced the difference between the Democratic and Republican parties as far as labor is concerned.

The issue was most clear.

The Republican party stood for a weakening of our unemployment system so that favored employers might enjoy a reduction in contribution rates almost immediately.

The Democratic party stood for a strengthening of the system so that if a recession should

come upon us our fund would be in a position to withstand it.

The Republican party heeded the dictates of the banks, the insurance companies, the trusts and big business.

The Democratic party fought for the protection of the worker and his future security.

This same difference has been notable through the years.

It was that same difference which led the Republican President of the Senate in the 1950 session to refuse to appoint a conference committee to iron out our differences on the minimum wage bill, thus killing the legislation for that session.

It was that same difference which prompted another former Republican Senate President, who last year was the opposition party's candidate for Governor, to leave the rostrum in 1945 to cast the deciding vote against the Fair Employment Practice Act.

It was that difference, too, which led to an unsuccessful attempt by the Republican Senator from Wakefield in 1949 to recall a bill passed by a Democratic Legislature modifying labor union financial reports.

It has been that difference, also, which has caused the Republican party to stand solidly against the attempts of labor to have enacted a cash sickness benefits program.

It was that difference which was the compelling force behind the author of the Barnes bills, the Taft-Hartley Act and the continuous opposition to the just demands of labor over the years.

The records will prove that the foregoing examples are but a sampling. At every turn the Democrats as a party has embraced the cause of labor, the Republicans as a party have opposed it.

Is it any wonder then why Republican critics decry the alliance of labor and the Democratic Party? How could it be otherwise? Ignored by the Republicans for decades, stymied by them in every effort to improve its lot, constantly maligned and rebuked by the champions of special privilege, united labor has found the Democratic party its friend. I am sure the Democratic party will continue to be its friend.

Earlier I stated that they still do not see the light. I submit that their stand on the employment security issue bears me out.

What is most important, however, is this—they have indicated what they will do if given the chance. It is up to you to make sure that the chance is never theirs. Your only weapon is your ballot. I urge you to use it well.

In conclusion, it has been said "Dever is pro-labor". The connotation has been that it is next to criminal to be so labeled. Gladly, I admit the charge—Dever is pro-labor, always has been pro-labor and always will be pro-labor, because Dever believes in labor, in its philosophy and in its principles. In its importance in the future economy of Massachusetts.

The late twenties and early thirties have not escaped my memory. I hope that only in memory will they remain. Your alertness, your hard work and your active participation in the function of government can keep intact an administration of the affairs of your country and state dedicated to the philosophy that in him and her who daily toil lies the future greatness of America.

It has been a pleasure for me to be with you.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled here this morning, I want to express their feelings for the fine, constructive and outstanding address you gave.

On their behalf, I want to say to you, Governor, we understand where you stand, and we are happy to be the friend of the Governor of the Commonwealth.

Delegate Kramer (International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 73, Boston). Mr. President.

I have listened to many constructive speeches made by our Governor.

Never have I listened to a more constructive one. I therefore move you, Mr. President, and Delegates to the 65th Convention of the State Federation of Labor, to make his splendid, constructive address part of the proceedings of our Convention.

I further move you, Mr. President, that we print the speech in special pamphlet form for wide distribution of every Local Union affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the address given by the Governor of the Commonwealth be written into the records and a copy be sent to each and every Local affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, as adjournment time has come, I am going to ask the delegates to suspend the rules and continue in session, as there are many important constitutional amendments to come before you before the nominations this afternoon.

I would like to hear a motion from the floor to suspend the rules until this morning's work has been completed.

Delegate Pratt (Carpenters, Local 624, Brockton): I move you at this time, Mr. Chairman, that we suspend the rules and act upon the Report of the Constitution Committee relative to the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

President Brides: Do I hear the motion seconded?

It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Rules be suspended and we will hear the Report of the Chairman of the Constitution Committee.

Are you ready for the question? All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

We are now going to continue, as the Chairman of the Constitution Committee has to leave for Boston.

The second senior member of that Committee, Franklin Murphy, will now proceed with the Constitution Committee's Report.

Delegate Murphy (Central Labor Union, Lawrence): Mr. President and Delegates, we have several matters to report to the Convention, and they are being reported now, since they have an effect upon the nominations for officers this afternoon.

Under the proposal by a Special Committee revamping sections of the Constitution, Article V of the present Constitution, dealing with the elections of officers, is herewith submitted to the Committee with several slight changes.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution, Article V, Officers, is as follows:

"Section 1. The officers shall consist of a President, 16 Vice-Presidents, a Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, who shall constitute the Executive Council.

Section 2. Fourteen Vice-Presidents shall be nominated and elected as resident candidates from the districts they are to represent. Said districts to be hereinafter designated.

Section 3. Two vice-presidents shall be elected at large by the Convention, one of whom shall be a member of an organization affiliated on a State-wide basis, the other shall be a woman.

Section 4. No more than one vice-president in each district shall be a member

of the same International Union or Federal Labor Union. No delegate shall be a candidate for more than one elective office.

Section 5. All officers shall be elected for a term of one year.

Section 6. There shall also be nominated and elected a Director of Education, whose term of office shall be for a period of one year."

The two changes which the Committee has made in the original draft were in Section 5 and Section 6.

The proposed Section 5 read:

"All officers shall be elected for a term of one year, except the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, who shall be elected for a term of two years."

And Section 6 as originally proposed was:

"There shall also be nominated and elected a Director of Education, whose term of office shall be for a period of one year."

The Committee recommends that this proposed Article V be adopted with a proviso that Section 5 shall be changed to read that all officers shall be elected for a term of one year; and that section 6 shall be changed to read that there shall also be nominated and elected, a Director of Education, whose term of office shall be for a period of one year.

That is the recommendation of the Committee, Mr. President.

I move the adoption of the Committee's Recommendation.

Vice-President Pratt: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee; and it has been moved and seconded to adopt the report of the Committee.

Are there any remarks on the motion?

Delegate Jason (Teamsters Local 59, New Bedford).

Mr. Chairman, I wish the delegates would pay strict attention to the Resolution before them; and also to you, Mr. Chairman, if they are going to have a meeting at the rear of the hall, they can go into some saloon or out in the street so that the delegates will know what they are voting on.

I wish we would get some quiet here.

Vice-President Pratt: The Chair will request the Sergeant-at-Arms to have the members in the rear of the hall seated or instruct them to the outer lobby so that the Convention can proceed as it should.

Will those members who are in the back of the hall take seats, so that the Convention may proceed?

Proceed, Delegate Jason.

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman, the Resolution before you at the present time is intended to defeat other Resolutions that have been submitted to your Constitution Committee.

I don't believe that any action should be taken on this Resolution until the delegates have had an opportunity to listen to the other Resolutions that we have from the New Bedford Central Labor Union and from the Fitchburg Central Labor Union.

The report of the Committee, I wish that it would be referred aside until the New Bedford Central Labor Union resolution is read and the Fitchburg Central Labor Union resolution is read.

Vice-President Pratt: Are there any further remarks on the motion?

Delegate O'Grady (Electrical Workers Local 1505, Watertown): Mr. Chairman, in line with the last speaker's argument, I move that the Resolution be tabled.

Delegate Beturne (Printing Pressmen's Local 488, Springfield): I second the motion.

Vice-President Pratt: It has been regularly moved and seconded that action on the Report of this Resolution be tabled.

As many as are in favor of the action of tabling will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no".

The motion is carried and the Resolution is tabled.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Finishers, Local 435, Boston): As Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, I say Mr. Chairman, let us be a little bit sensible around here. We rushed and beat our brains out here to bring in a recommendation prior to the nomination of officers.

We are wrestling with a problem that is very, very contentious. All of us did not agree and I, for one, did not agree on the recommendation of your committee. Now, you are going to have a nomination of officers this afternoon, and I don't know how you can conduct the nomination of officers intelligently if you don't act now.

It is up to somebody to put this thing right.

This amendment to lay it on the table, in my estimation, is not the thing to do.

If you want to concur or not concur, that is your prerogative, but don't hang it in the air and get it no place.

I sincerely hope that sanity will prevail, and sober thought and intelligence. I do not intend to reflect upon the intelligence of the members of this Convention—only to say that please make a motion—please withdraw the motion. I am going to ask the gentlemen to do that; so that we can then discuss the merits of this motion and the recommendation of your Constitution Committee.

Delegate DeAndrade (Boston Press Assistants Union, Local No. 18): Mr. Chairman, I think what Delegate Jason had in mind was the fact that in the report of Article V by the Committee there is reference in the recommendation of the Committee with respect to two vice-presidents from each district: and he has, or the New Bedford Central Labor Union, has some proposed amendments to the Constitution with respect to the district in its locality.

I think the only thing that he desires is that part of the report of the Committee with reference to the two vice-presidents from each district be held in abeyance until such time as his proposed amendment to the constitution is acted upon. If I am not correct, I would like to have Delegate Jason correct me.

Vice-President Pratt: Chairman Carroll, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, has asked the privilege of explaining to the Convention the matters which are now before his committee.

Delegate Carroll: The recommendation of your Committee has nothing to do with the subject matter Brother DeAndrade talked about.

That is going to come at a later time.

Let's go in order.

No. 6 refers—which will follow this report of your secretary of the Committee—

Delegate O'Grady (Electrical Workers, Local 1505, Watertown): Mr. Chairman, a point of information.

Vice-President Pratt: Delegate O'Grady on a point of information.

Delegate O'Grady: During the time that the resolution was being read, it was called to the attention of the Chair that there was a great deal of noise and confusion in the hall.

At that time it could have been a misunderstanding on the part of anyone in this audience as to just what the contents of that resolution was.

I am in agreement with Brother Carroll that no facetious motion should be made to delay the business of this Convention.

The part that I misunderstand was that section which was recommended to the Committee on Resolutions, that the Secretary-

Treasurer be elected to serve for two years—it was my point to bring out in opposition, if the Committee had only recommended one year, that the office of Secretary-Treasurer should be held for two years.

No, I am perfectly willing to ask that the motion be taken from the table. I am not a person that would deliberately hold up the business of this convention, but it is an important matter regarding the tenure of office of our Secretary-Treasurer.

Therefore, if the Chair would explain just what the committee recommended on that particular item, I would be perfectly willing to take the motion from the table.

Vice-President Pratt: It is the opinion of the Chair that in the report of the committee that the term of office which was recommended, and the report of the Committee on Constitution, was that the term of office of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, and also the office of the Director of Education should be for a term of one year.

And I am informed by the clerk of the committee that that is correct.

Delegate O'Grady: Mr. Chairman, I move that we take the motion from the table.

Vice-President Pratt: Does the motion receive a seconder.

Delegate O'Grady: Mr. Chairman, I move for reconsideration of the motion to lay on the table.

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman, I second that motion.

Vice-President Pratt: The motion has been made and seconded to reconsider the action to lay on the table. As many as are in favor of reconsideration, signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no".

The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and it is so ordered.

The motion is reconsidered.

The action now comes on the report of the Committee on Constitution, which is concurrent on the submitted Article V, carrying with it a one-year term for the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, and for the office of Director of Education.

Are there any further remarks on the motion?

Delegate Cadigan (Teachers, Local 66, Boston): Mr. Chairman.

What I would like to ask before we take a vote on this motion is how such a thing could properly come before us, inasmuch as our Constitution doesn't have that provision?

I should suppose the only thing we would be doing is voting to change or not to change something. We would be voting for a change, and vote for it or against it. This isn't voting for any change.

Vice-President Pratt: In reply to your question, Vice-President Cadigan, I would say that as there have been various revisions in the chronological order of the Constitution, and in order that they will be as the Constitution will read, I believe that that was submitted by the Constitution Committee, so that there would be no question at a later date.

Delegate Cadigan: In that case, it isn't properly before us, as I see it, except as a matter of order in the Constitution; and that would never be debatable, I suppose, since those who have carefully considered the thing would be held no better than the rest of us who haven't especially been noticing under which section of the Constitution this or that should come; but I don't see how it is debatable.

What I think should be before us properly is the amendment proposed by the Executive Council; so that we could either accept or reject that.

Now, will you tell me how that could properly be put before us, so that the assembly here could know—all of us could know whether or not the proposal to make it a two-year term for those particular officers is accepted or rejected by the Convention.

Vice-President Pratt: In reply to your question, Delegate Cadigan, I would say that the action is now coming on the report of the Constitution Committee, which has submitted a one-year term instead for two-year terms, which were proposed.

The only way that the matter would come before the Convention on action of the original amendment as submitted would be to defeat the report of the committee and then substitute for the report of the committee the amendment as presented.

Delegate Cadigan: I just want to say that unless I have been inattentive, and I didn't mean to be, I never saw that thing presented to us as something that the Constitution Committee did not concur in.

You have answered my question. Those that think that there should be two-year terms for those particular officers should vote Yes on what is put before us now. Is that right?

Vice-President Pratt: That would be my interpretation.

Further remarks on the motion?

If not, as many as are in favor of the adoption of the Committee's report will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no".

The "nos" have it.

The motion is lost and the amendment is not adopted—the report of the Committee is not adopted.

Delegate Reilly (Carpenters, Local 40, Boston): Mr. Chairman.

I now move concurrence in the original resolution for two-year terms for the officers specified.

Vice-President Pratt: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Article as submitted originally calling for a two-year term of office for the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, and for the Director of Education be concurred in. Are there remarks on that motion?

Delegate DeAndrade (Press Assistants Union No. 18, Boston): As I understand, the motion is for the adoption of a proposed amendment for a two-year term for the Secretary-Treasurer and the Educational Director. Is that correct?

Vice-President Pratt: That is correct.

Delegate DeAndrade: Your committee brought in a report of non-concurrence, and deliberated at great length the proposed amendment of two years.

I think it might be well if the delegates will give this their most serious consideration.

The fact of the matter is that we had a resolution here last year, I believe, to make the term of the Secretary-Treasurer three years. I think you will find in the ordinary conventions of the State Federations of Labor throughout this country that they elect their officers every year.

The American Federation of Labor elect their officers each year.

I say that if you adopt this proposed resolution, that you are adopting a resolution that, in my opinion, will be detrimental to the State Federation of Labor.

It has always been the practice that if a man is aspiring for office, that he will be elected on his record. If you elect a man for two years, you are saddled with him for two years, regardless of his conduct in serving you.

We should not depart from this practice on the basis of making just the office of Secretary-Treasurer and Educational Director two years.

How are they any different than the rest of your constitutional officers?

It is my opinion that the delegates have the right to come here each year, and each and every one of them has the right, if they so desire, to aspire for any office within the Federation of Labor, whether it is their first time here or whether they have been here for years.

Another fact is that if you have elections in two-year periods only, how many delegates will you have here in the off year when there is no election?

Give that a little bit of thought.

This is a most important question in my mind; the fact of the matter is that your committee felt, for the best interest of this Federation of Labor, that we should continue on the basis of annual elections.

I am going to steal a little stuff from somebody that stated something—a member of the committee. I don't think he will object. You all recall when the Legislature voted, by referendum or otherwise, that the legislative sessions be changed from annual to bi-annual legislative sessions; and we went on record as opposing that legislation and worked for the return to annual conventions. Why? We did that so that we would be able if, in one year, the legislator or the representative was voting contrary to what we were desiring, that we would have an opportunity to make a change.

So I say that we should continue our annual elections. No officer of this Union should be afraid to stand yearly before this convention on his record; and if his record is good, and his record is sound, there is no question that this convention will return him to office. That has been proven in our elections in years gone by.

How many Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agents have we had over the years?

Bob Watt: You all know how long he served. There was never any question about his re-election. He stood for it every year.

Ken Taylor stood for it every year; and every officer of this Federation of Labor should stand each year on his record of his stewardship to this convention and to this Federation.

So I sincerely hope, delegates, that the proposed resolution will be defeated.

Vice-President Pratt: Further remarks on the motion?

Delegate Carroll: My good friend, Anthony DeAndrade, has laid great stress upon the report of the Committee. He fails to mention that there was a divided Committee.

I intended to make a minority report on this resolution; but, seeing that the matter is up for official consideration, I will give you my appraisal of what I think should be done.

I have taken the position for many years that we owe a large measure of security and contentment and peace of mind to those who represent us in the Legislature and other places.

I have taken the position for many years that our future lies in our political ability to be able to achieve the things that are good for the workers politically, both nationally and locally.

I have been more convinced in the last four or five months of the necessity of electing a man two or three years or, forever, if he is performing real service to the workers, because of the agitation and opposition that he has incurred in defending our position in the halls of the Legislature.

You may note a great deal of publicity, more this year than ever before, about who is going to be defeated and who is not going to be defeated at the convention. I think the best answer to that is to place a man in a position so that he will not be subject to this kind of propaganda; and I prophesy that in the years to come you will find more of it.

I sincerely hope that we do unto others as we would wish them to do unto us; and that we concur in the motion that was made here by Brother Reilly and go along with a much considered suggestion to give two years to our two officers, or two persons who represent us—one, we might say, in the halls of the Legislature, and the other in the public eye—who will have occasion in the future to take issue with men in public life, on behalf of the workers.

So I hope that the motion of Brother Reilly will prevail.

Vice-President Pratt: Are there further remarks on the motion?

The lady delegate at the center microphone.

Delegate O'Donnell (Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston): As a member of the Constitution Committee, I would like to state my position.

I sincerely believe in a two-year term for both the Secretary-Treasurer and the Director of the Educational Committee.

I say this because I am a little bit annoyed and a little distressed about the idea that we are all gathered here for a whole week for just one purpose, to elect officers for this organization. Certainly that is not the main purpose of this meeting. We came here to make plans for next year, to defeat legislation that will be coming up next year, to defeat the legislators who will be coming up for election next year; and I sincerely believe that we have not come here just to elect officers to our Convention.

Secondly, I am new to the A. F. of L. I have only been a member of this for the past three years. But, if I remember correctly, a few years back we had the Barnes bill; and part of that Barnes bill stated that we should elect our officers to our local unions once a year.

We went out, as an organization, and defeated that bill, because we did not want to be told to elect officers for only one year.

I do not believe that the State Federation of Labor is different in any way; and I do not believe that they are unwilling to change a precedent that has been set over a number of years.

Delegates to the Convention, I sincerely hope that you will vote for the two-year term for the Secretary-Treasurer and the Director of Education. Thank you.

Vice-President Pratt: Any further remarks on the motion?

Delegate Kearney (Bartenders and Hotel Employees, Local 34, Boston): Mr. Chairman, this isn't the first time the chairman of our committee has deserted the committee, although I have to accept his apology in the form of the minority report.

Now, this subject is interesting because it applies to only two individuals; one, the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent; and, two, the newly created position of Director of our Education Committee which, of course, is an important adjunct to the Secretary-Treasurer's position.

Now, let us not discuss this matter on a personal basis, as Kelley versus someone else.

I have no fear that Brother Kelley will be re-elected Secretary-Treasurer.

So we will eliminate that personal aspect.

I doubt very much if there is any danger of the young man, Brother Lavigne, being displaced.

Substantial reasons must be furnished to supplant an officer of this Federation.

I have been attending these conventions for many years. I have never known a Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent to ever be defeated in the years I have been coming here.

I confess that for 45 years I have been a delegate to this convention, and I presume

that I ought to be accepted as somewhat of an authority.

Let me say to you gentlemen, both old and new, and lady delegates, that politics in this convention is a No. 1 order. That is the important thing here, and politics in this convention so far as the election of officers is concerned is of vital importance to the many local unions who will send three or four delegates here for three or four days; and then on election day the buses will roll in with all the other delegates to bring down the credentials. We know that.

Now we know that without any equivocation. That is the interest that is taken in the selection of officers; and then we have also in the election of vice-presidents throughout the districts another interesting political activity in seeing that the candidates from the various districts be elected.

That is the pulse of this convention; and if that pulse is delayed, or destroyed, or diminished, the interest in this convention is going to be destroyed, delayed and diminished.

This is a voluntary association. A lot of the delegates from locals that come here don't have to belong here.

This is not like an international union or your local union—a pure, simple, voluntary aggregation of representatives of small unions all over the state.

We have got to keep that vital interest. I tell you, if I was Secretary-Treasurer or chairman of the committee, I would stand up and oppose this motion, because there is no reason to have fear that you must prolong a man in office while everybody else must run once a year.

There are some local unions that have two-year elections, but they are for all the officers.

International unions meet perhaps three or four of five years, but it is for all the officers.

And to single out two officers, to grant them special dispensation, is not good judgment.

We have discussed this matter before, and we voted it down, because I am somewhat fearful that if you remove the political activity attached to this convention, our convention will deplete in membership and the great display of labor in Massachusetts will be shrunk to a minimum. Our State Federation will not have the large group of particularly young delegates we need to attend here, to become further acquainted with the progress of organized labor.

I, Mr. President, am one of the committee that voted against this amendment as I did last year, and perhaps the year before.

I believe in maintaining the State Federation as it has been for 65 years—a pure, voluntary organization, with opportunity, to change our minds every year if we want to.

I remember for ten years on this floor you delegates voted unanimously to oppose the two-year term for our Representatives and you said then that we want the Representatives and Senators to come before us annually so we can judge them as to their record on behalf of labor.

And you went so far as to propose an initiative and referendum to defeat the two-year terms for the House and the Senate.

That was your attitude then. There is nothing that has happened to change that attitude, in my opinion; and I believe that the convention should continue as it has, and that all the officers come before us annually to report to us what they have done.

Now, Mr. President, as I say, I have no personal interest whatever. I have declared myself so far as persons are concerned; but I am afraid that with the postponement of elections of important officers we will diminish the interest in the State Branch, that there will be a lack of attendance, and that there may be only a handful of delegates present on the off year.

So let us keep our State Federation a virile, active, live institution; and let the officers be unafraid to stand before you once a year for re-election. Thank you.

Vice-President Pratt: The Chair at this time recognizes Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates to this convention: I think, in so far as the substance of this discussion involves me, I should, in fairness to the last speaker, in fairness to the delegates to this convention, let it be known that I, at no time, sought, asked or would consider any proposition for a two-year or a three-year term; and the members of the Executive Council, as well as the Chairman of the Committee on Constitution know my views. I think that should be clarified, just to correct what might have been the impression in the minds of some of the delegates that I was looking for a two-year term.

It was a movement of the Committee on Constitution that I was in no way a party to. I am confident, and I am prepared at any time to come before this convention each year on my record and stand for re-election as Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

Vice-President Pratt: The Chair recognizes Delegate Cadigan.

Delegate Cadigan (Teachers Local 66, Boston)

Mr. Chairman, I think that Delegate Kearney wouldn't mind if I pointed out a certain inconsistency in his remarks, in spite of their admitted eloquence and persuasion.

When he says that we would lose interest at these meetings if we did not have every officer in competition, I think he is contradicting what he said before that, in saying that we would surely re-elect those who have done a good job.

Well, he may point out a fallacy in my remarks, but that's how it seems to me.

I should also like to point out something that will, I think, refute the remarks of Delegate DeAndrade. His premise, I think, is that these two officers, whom some of us believe should have a two-year term, are peculiarly policy-making officers.

That is in no wise true. Our Constitution provides that both of those officers shall work under the direction of the Executive Council. One of them isn't even a member of the Executive Council. Surely the other one, however strong he might be in personality and achievement, would scarcely undo the rest of the Council in its direction and advice; and he, too, must work under the Executive Council, and since every member of that council is elected yearly, and shall continue to be if this motion is passed, it seems to me that that argument is refuted.

Now, I wish to record that I am in favor of the amendment as proposed by the Council.

Vice-President Pratt: For further remarks on the motion, the Chair recognizes Secretary Murphy of the Committee on Constitution.

Delegate Murphy (Meat Cutters Local 592, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates, I rise to support the committee's report; and I am agreeing whole-heartedly along with what Delegate Kearney says concerning this resolution.

Now, the people on the committee were motivated by one thing, and one thing alone, as far as I could see it; and this is the injury it might do to the convention to have the principal officers elected for a term of two years.

Now, certainly, I was never opposed to this resolution, because last year I introduced a resolution here, along with the President of the Lawrence Central Labor Union, to extend the term of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent; but I am very deeply impressed with the

damage that it might do to our convention if we elected principal officers every two years; and I am more concerned about it when I look back on some of the previous conventions that I have attended here. In line with what Brother Kearney said about delegates who leave after the voting is conducted when there are still many resolutions and matters from the Constitution Committee and Officers' reports coming out here, we all know that frequently there are but a handful of delegates left to conduct the important business of the convention.

So, it leads you to the conclusion that, as Brother Kearney says, the pulse of this convention is one primarily of politics; and whether or not we want to accept that concept, I think we have it with us. I don't think we can refute that statement. It is here; and the best proof of it, I repeat, is on Friday; and if you don't believe it, just stay around here to find out.

Now, if it weren't that way, we would have everyone staying around after the voting was finished. Again I say, that I am very much concerned with what might take place if we were to pass a resolution like this and have an off-year election where we would have half the delegates we have at our annual convention.

Vice-President Pratt: Any further remarks on the question?

Delegate O'Grady (Electrical Workers, Local 1050, Waltham): I rise to speak in favor of adopting Brother Hogan's motion.

I just want to be brief. I want to state that as union representatives we, ourselves, would be reluctant to face an election every year on the grounds of politics in local unions.

Brother Murphy says that politics plays a prime factor, and sometimes it means ability and qualifications in a man.

The next fact I want to bring out is that the major resolutions of this convention are always discussed prior to the election. I think the average delegate is intelligent enough to come here and know that he is expected to work on the business of the convention. Therefore, the major resolutions come first, and he is interested primarily in the major resolutions of this convention. I therefore hope that in the interest of progressive work in our Federation that the convention adopt Brother Hogan's motions.

Vice-President Pratt: Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Barry (Carpenters, Local 51, Boston): Mr. Chairman.

I think the speaker, the young lady here that made reference to the Barnes bill, about hits this on the head as far as my opinion is concerned.

I believe the greater percentage of delegates here are either Business Agents or Financial Secretaries. Most of them are on a two-year term, some of them three and some of them four.

In my opinion, I think we have a right to elect the Secretary either for a one-year term or a two-year term. That is our prerogative. But if we have somebody here representing the common workers and doing a good job for them, I wonder if we are going to elect the secretary or are some other groups that are opposed to his action on Beacon Hill? Are they going to do the electing for us? That is what I am thinking is liable to happen here.

I don't see any harm in electing a man for two years. I don't see what harm it could do, for the majority of the officers come up every year for election.

It gives the man a better chance to represent you; it gives the man a better chance to do his work; and it takes the insurance company out of the fight and out of the field on whom we are going to elect.

Vice-President Pratt: The delegate at the microphone at the right of the hall.

Delegate Murphy (Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston): I am kind of concerned about the discussion that went on here today on this matter, especially by members that have been delegates here for a great number of years. We cannot go along with the same laissez faire we had 30 or 40 years ago.

I don't think that is sound judgment at all; and I believe—and I was in a minority on that committee—when you put a man in there, his first year is more or less learning the ropes. His second year, he is out there, and you will judge him after that, because he has had two years; but to put a fellow in there just for one year—he is in the infancy stage, in the diaper stage, if you will pardon the word. He hasn't had a chance; and sometimes—I don't say it is going to happen this time, and I say it has never happened in the past—but there is a day—coming when somebody is going to get a raw deal out of the thing, where he puts himself forward and has taken many, many chances on behalf of labor.

I think at least they should have two years' security.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Pratt: At this time, I would like to break in to announce that there is a green Plymouth sedan, 1950 or 1951, Massachusetts registration 159277, which is blocking a driveway and is tying up a truck. Will the owner of that vehicle, if he is in the hall, see that it is taken care of?

Delegate O'Neil (U.T.W.A., Local No. 1113, Lawrence): Mr. Chairman.

I want to state that I was on the minority in that committee. The reason for that was we tried to bring up what we thought was right.

I want to say this, those of you who go to the State House can see the tossing around that the Secretary-Treasurer gets, whoever he may be. On this floor, several years ago, you remember when Ken Taylor was withdrawing from the post, and he had a job in California or something, it came up here on this floor—well, are we going to groom a man and then are we going to throw him out the next year? I don't think that is fair to the Secretary-Treasurer or any other officer.

This proposal is for two years, and I am firmly in favor of it.

Vice-President Pratt: Further remarks on the motion?

Delegate Reilly: Mr. Chairman, the maker of the motion.

Vice-President Pratt: The Chair recognizes the maker of the motion, Delegate Reilly.

Delegate Reilly: I think the delegates enjoyed the fine expressions of oratory by those opposed to this resolution; and I am sure that I wish to compliment them on it, on the fine way they presented their case.

From an oratorical point of view, they win first prize; but I believe that when we consider the facts that have been previously stated, that when a man goes into this office and he exposes himself to the hazards that a Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent has to, and those of us who have sat in the State House at hearings and have seen and observed the masterful way in which our present secretary has handled himself in representing the American Federation of Labor, I am sure every delegate here must have absolute confidence in our present secretary. This will in no way exclude or preclude possibilities for another candidate, but I do believe that we should grant to the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent the confidence that we repose in him by electing him so that he can plan and survey his work so that he can at least have a

two-year period in which to do it; and I do hope that this resolution will prevail.

Vice-President Pratt: The action now comes on the motion before the convention, and in order that there be no question, the Chair will state the motion.

It is the adoption of Article V with changes in the Constitution which will elect for a two-year term, the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent and the Director of Education.

Now, as many as are in favor of adoption of this will please rise.

Those opposed?

The motion is carried and Article V is adopted.

Delegate DeAndrade: Mr. Chairman, a point of information.

Vice-President Pratt: The Chair recognizes Delegate DeAndrade.

Delegate DeAndrade: The point of information is that under our Constitution and By-Laws, it requires a two-thirds vote. Am I correct?

Vice-President Pratt: That is correct, Delegate DeAndrade. Is there a question in your mind?

Delegate DeAndrade: I doubt the vote.

Vice-President Pratt: The vote has been doubted. The Chair at this time will ask the vice-presidents to come to the rostrum to count the vote.

Will the vice-presidents come to the rostrum?

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Pratt: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

The Delegate: I rise to object to the vice-presidents as counters because they made this recommendation, and ask you to appoint other tellers.

Vice-President Pratt: Objection has been raised to the Vice-Presidents being the counters. I sustain the objection which has been raised by the delegate, and I will ask that eight delegates from this front center table come to the rostrum to conduct a count on the vote. Will eight delegates from this table please come to the rostrum.

Another Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Pratt: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Same Delegate: To object on the vote and have a roll call vote. I make a motion that we have a roll call vote.

Vice-President Pratt: Might I say and ask the delegate to go along with the Chair, and to facilitate the action of this convention, and not go through a roll call, which will leave us till the Lord knows when in session here tonight. I think that we can get a count which will be an accurate and true count.

Delegate Hurley (Bartenders Local 34, Boston): Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Pratt: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Hurley: For the information of the delegates—in this hall, would you mind telling us who is at the table that you just picked out?

Vice-President Pratt: I have no knowledge whatsoever.

Delegate Hurley: Well, I happened to see the President point to you to point to that table, and I personally would like to know who they are.

Vice-President Pratt: Is it the desire of the convention to know the names of the delegates who have been selected by the Chair to take the count?

(Delegates replied in the negative.)

We will proceed with the vote.

I will ask now that all those who are in favor of adopting this article carrying the two-year

term for the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent and the Director of Education, to rise and remain standing until counted.

Delegate Prodan (Building Service Employees, Local 86, Boston): Mr Chairman, a point of order.

Vice-President Pratt: State your point.

Delegate Prodan. Theodore F. Prodan, Building Service, Local 86, Boston.

Vice-President Pratt. What is your point of order?

Delegate Prodan: Looking around the room, I notice that there are quite a few delegates standing around the edges of the hall and also in the back. I think it would be much more practical and stop any other further complications if those members would sit down or at least get beside some chair so that there will be no question on the vote further on.

Vice-President Pratt: I will ask that those delegates do that.

Will the counters give their count to Mrs. Hennessy.

The delegates will now be seated.

Will the same counters remain at the rostrum.

As many as are opposed to the adoption of the motion now before the house will please rise and remain standing until counted.

The delegates may now be seated.

The result of the ballot is: For, 256; Against, 107.

The motion is carried.

We will now continue with the report of the Committee on Constitution.

The Chair recognizes the secretary of the committee. Brother Murphy.

Delegate Murphy: The following is Resolution No. 2, submitted by the New Bedford Central Labor Union, and it amends Article V, Section 2. It reads as follows:

"The 7th District shall be divided into two sections, namely, 7A and 7B, with one Vice-President elected from each section. 7A shall consist of the Greater New Bedford area in Bristol County, as far as the Dartmouth-Westport line, Barnstable County and Duke's County.

7B shall consist of the Greater Fall River area, from the Westport-Dartmouth line, Taunton, Attleboro, and the remaining towns in Bristol County."

Submitted by Delegate S. P. Jason and Dorothy B. DeLoid, New Bedford Central Labor Union, and Daniel J. McCarthy, of the Fall River Central Labor Union.

Your committee, Mr. Chairman, recommends non-concurrence in this resolution; and I move the adoption of the Committee's report.

Vice-President Pratt: The action of the committee is one of non-concurrence. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the report of the committee be adopted. Any remarks on the motion?

Delegate S. P. Jason (Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman and delegates, I am very much surprised at the action taken by the Constitution Committee. I hope their non-concurrence of the resolution is defeated.

A few moments ago there were quite a few orators on the floor of the convention speaking about security and representation.

Some six or eight years ago a new district was born in this Federation, known as District 7, taking in the New Bedford, Cape, the Islands, and the Fall River areas.

The two cities of New Bedford and Fall River met in caucus and agreed to the changing or adding of this district.

I brought this resolution before the Executive Council and asked for their opinion this year, and I was informed there were too many districts. There are times when there are two vice-presidents coming from one city. It would be

better to divide them in order that that district would get equal representation.

My experience in District 7 has been that it would be impossible for a Vice-President to come from Fall River and attend many of the meetings and negotiate many of the contracts that I have been called upon to negotiate for various local unions, such as Federal Labor Unions, and such as organizing Teamsters in Provincetown.

Now, if the delegates from that District 7 are satisfied with this resolution, I can't understand for the life of me why delegates from the Boston area, or any other area, should concern themselves with the choice of representatives, and by dividing that district so that no two Vice-Presidents should come from one city.

It may be all right in Boston to have two delegates come from the City of Boston.

We in the 7th District don't care if you have 20 Vice-Presidents coming from the Boston district; but you have no right to tell us in the 7th District that two Vice-Presidents can come from the one city. I don't think it's fair.

The General Court, the Federal Court, such as your Congressional Court, have representatives coming from their own districts, elected by the people in their districts and not chosen by the people who would want a monopoly within the Executive Council. I don't think it's fair; and I hope, delegates, that the decision of your Constitution Committee is defeated, because the Fall River Central Labor Union, the New Bedford Central Labor Union, have agreed to having two Vice-Presidents from different cities, and to divide the districts; and I don't think it is any of your business, or the business of Mr. Carroll; but give the people in the 7th District what they want and not what you want.

Vice-President Pratt: Further remarks on the motion?

The delegate at the center microphone.

Delegate McCarthy (Central Labor Union, Fall River).

I am not going to take issue with the Committee. I have every right to believe that they did their duty as they saw it.

As a signer of the resolution I am in full accord with its contents. I am in full accord because I feel that the best interests of the labor movement of the American Federation of Labor can be served by dividing this district.

I think Brother Jason has pointed out clearly enough that it is close to impossible for the Vice-Presidents in that district, under the present set-up to perform the duties and the service that they are supposed to perform for the American Federation of Labor; and for that, and that alone, I hope that the report of the Committee will be defeated and that this resolution will be adopted.

Vice-President Pratt: Further remarks on the motion?

Delegate Guilbeault (Carpenters Local 1416, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman, I think if we don't adopt this resolution as prescribed or recommended by the Constitution Committee, we are doing away with democracy. We are in a time right now where we find, if you look at the report of the Executive Council and committees, that we have had some of our representatives that haven't attended these meetings too regularly.

I think, Mr. Chairman, in order to have Democracy, in fairness to everyone, we should go along with the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

Vice-President Pratt: Further remarks on the motion?

Delegate Reardon (Central Labor Union, Fall River): I would like to concur with Brother Jason of New Bedford and Brother McCarthy of Fall River.

We feel, by the majority of a poll taken by the delegates from Fall River and New Bedford, that there should be two districts. Thank you.

Vice-President Pratt: Further remarks on the motion?

Delegate Sims, (International Ladies Garment Workers, Local 178, Fall River): We have had considerable discussion this afternoon, and I don't think all of it has been entirely logical. But when we are asked to defeat the proposal to divide the district on the basis that to not continue it would be anti-democratic, I think this is illogical.

The remark has been made that suppose there are two better men from one city. Well, if that is so, then the prior system of dividing the state up into districts is wrong, because it is very possible—I think some of us think so—that all the smart people are in Boston; so that, therefore, we should elect all of our Vice-Presidents at large and all of them would come from the City of Boston, and then we would have a very fine State Federation of Labor.

But I think that the purpose of dividing the districts is to give representation to the various parts of the state. We found that within our district it is logical that the representation be made on the basis of the area within the district; and I think it is perfectly democratic, and I think that everybody will be completely satisfied that the representatives elected will do a good job and as good a job as if the district was left as one.

Vice-President Pratt: Further remarks on the motion?

Delegate Murphy (Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston): As a member of the Resolutions Committee that voted against the recommendation of the Committee, I don't think that we are practicing local autonomy that we boast about so much in our local unions.

All we are giving those people down in New Bedford is making two localities out of the one area because of the size. It covers a large area.

Now, if you are going to have two men coming from the one location, they are not going to get the service they should.

During the committee meeting it was asked how many unions do you have in such and such an area down there; and the answer was, about four.

I think that answers the question admirably, because they should have them separated. It is because they are so close together, the isolated sections are not getting the attention they should; and I think this resolution or motion here today should be defeated and that area be allowed to go along under the motion that it have two divisions, A and B.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Pratt: Further remarks on the motion?

Delegate Blomquist (Carpenters, Local 778, Fitchburg): We in the Fitchburg area, in Worcester County, sympathize with the people in the New Bedford area.

We have the same problem. We have a couple of Vice-Presidents elected from the same city, and we see neither hide nor hair of them throughout the year. The area is large enough. It needs good patrolling, it needs a lot of assistance. We are in the same boat.

We hope that the delegates here will vote against the recommendation of the committee and go along with the resolution from New Bedford. Thank you.

Vice-President Pratt: Further remarks?

Delegate La Frennie (Central Labor Union, Fitchburg): I think that this question here at the present time is on the floor, takes in our Fitchburg Central Labor Union, too.

We have, at the present time, two delegates representing the Worcester County. We will all agree that the City of Worcester is a large city, but we will also agree that it's about 60 or 70 miles from the city of Worcester to the northern part of the county.

I happen to know that the cities of Fitchburg, Gardner, Winchendon, Athol, where probably the population wouldn't equal that of the city of Worcester, they do need some representation. But you haven't seen Vice-Presidents in that district; no work has been done there; and anything that is being done up there is being done by the Central Labor Union, and I believe that the district should be divided. I hope that the delegates here will take that into consideration.

As I understand it, the Vice-Presidents of this organization have to do a lot of travelling on their own time. No money paid to them voluntarily, and it is a hardship to expect any Vice-President to travel 60 or 70 miles probably tie up half a day or a day, or along into the night, and expect them to cover the district.

I believe that for the best interests of the State Branch, that it would be better to divide Worcester County into two sections, A and B.

We are not asking anything that is out of the ordinary. We are not trying to take anything away from Worcester. We had a gentleman's agreement in the past, but that has fallen by the wayside, because somebody wants to hog it all. That's plain English. If they don't want to play the game fair and square, then I believe that some amendment to this Constitution has got to be made for the best interests of this organization.

I hope that when this comes to a vote that the delegates here will realize the great territory that the two representatives from Worcester have to cover, and give us a fair break in the proposition.

Delegate Early (Worcester Central Labor Union): Mr Chairman. Many words have been uttered here concerning the findings of the committee. I wholeheartedly urge the delegates here to go along with the findings of the committee which they have arrived at after great deliberations. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Pratt: Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Kearney (Bartenders, Local 34, Boston): Reversing the process, I now become a minority report.

This committee has voted against the proposal of Brother Jason, with the unanimous support, I believe, of his delegation from Fall River and New Bedford. I now support Brother Jason; and I believe that the local unions in that district ought to have the right to arrange their system of representation. It doesn't increase the number of Vice-Presidents; but it gives them, in their opinion, an opportunity to spread the service of these Vice-Presidents more thoroughly throughout the district.

I trust that the committee's report will be defeated and that the recommendation of Brother Jason will be adopted.

Vice-President Pratt: Action comes on the acceptance of the committee's report, which is one of non-concurrence.

As many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye". Those oposed "no"? The "nos" have it. The motion is lost.

Delegate S. P. Jason (Teamsters, Local 59), New Bedford: Mr. Chairman, I move at this time that the amended resolution that you read a few moments ago be the action of this convention; and I will speak on the motion to clarify the motion.

Vice-President Pratt: Does the motion receive a second?

Delegate McCarthy: I second the motion.

Vice-President Pratt: Delegate McCarthy seconds the motion.

Action now comes on the adoption of the resolution as submitted, which is an amendment to the Constitution which would divide District 7 into District 7A and 7B—will not change the number of vice-presidents, but 7A shall consist of the Greater New Bedford area in Bristol county as far as the Dartmouth-Westport line; Barnstable County and Duke's County.

7B shall consist of the Greater Fall River area, from the Westport-Dartmouth line, Taunton, Attleboro, and the remaining towns in Bristol County.

Now, are there remarks on the motion?

If not, as many as are in favor will please rise.

Those opposed?

It is a vote, and this has been adopted as an amendment to the Constitution.

We have one further action by the Committee on Constitution.

The Chair recognizes Brother Murphy, Secretary of the Committee.

Delegate Murphy. Mr. President, this resolution was filed by the Fitchburg Central Labor Union. It amends the Constitution, Article V, Section 2, sentence 5, to read as follows:

"Worcester County to be divided into two districts—5-A and 5-B—each to have one vice-president. The districts shall consist of, 5-A, all cities and towns north of and including Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton, Sterling, Lancaster, the Harvard line in Worcester County."

5-B: All cities and towns south of Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton, Sterling, Lancaster, Harvard line in Worcester County."

Submitted by Delegate Ellis B. Blomquist, Secretary, Fitchburg Central Labor Union.

The committee recommends non-concurrence in this resolution, and I move the adoption of the committee's report.

Vice-President Pratt: Action now comes on the report of the committee, which is one of non-concurrence. Any remarks?

Delegate Johnson (Teamsters, Local 170, Worcester): Mr. Chairman. The arguments that the delegates have heard on the previous amendment to the constitution are primarily the same in the Fitchburg and northern Worcester County area.

Some of the arguments that we might have to present were a little premature. Two of the delegates got up on the other amendment. You have heard their reasons for wanting to split this district. I think that the northern Worcester County district should certainly have one of the Vice-Presidents from the 5th district coming from that section of the county.

Now, as one of the delegates previously stated, there has been over the years a gentlemen's agreement between the two localities that one of the Vice-Presidents would invariably come from the northern district. Up until a couple of years ago that had been the practice.

Two years ago, at the Statler Hotel, there was a request made by one of the Vice-Presidents from the Worcester district that he be permitted to have one more year as a vice-president.

The delegates in the northern county acquiesced to that request and since then we find ourselves without a Vice-President, and I hope, Mr. Chairman and delegates, that the committee's report will not be adopted.

Delegate Durkin (Electrical Workers, Local 256, Fitchburg): Worcester County, you all know, is one of the largest counties in the state.

As has been stated here, that heretofore there has been one representative in the northern part of the county and one in the southern. In the last few years, that condition has not existed, to the detriment of the trade labor movement.

For the best interests of the trade labor movement we believe that a vice-president should be from the northern part of the county.

I move that the committee's report not be adopted.

Delegate Donnelly: (Electrical Workers Local 96): Mr. Chairman. I want to say. Mr. Chairman, that the resolution before you is a resolution that has a tendency to do away with the delegates having the opportunity of voting upon candidates. In other words, every delegate has an opportunity of aspiring for the office of Vice-President in the district. It isn't necessary that a delegate aspiring for the office has to come from the caucus, the name would have to be thrown on the floor, and the delegates would have the opportunity of voting.

If there are two from Fitchburg and two from Worcester, and even if the majority is for the two from Fitchburg, you would have to eliminate one of them because of the fact you have in your Constitution that only one can come from the city of Fitchburg.

If the delegates are desirous of dividing the territory, then I think the Constitution should be amended; instead of having two from each district, of six districts, they should divide the territories up and then have one from each district and have 12 districts.

I know that we had a regional conference and I am surprised to find the interest that is here in the convention in the city of Fitchburg, because we had a regional conference, and many of those who are delegates here were absent.

They were prominent by their absence in that regional conference, when all of the officers of our State Federation of Labor were there.

We who have been elected as Vice-Presidents have tried in our humble way to give service in the area in which we have been elected. I happen to be one of those Vice-Presidents.

Two years ago, there was an election held. Fitchburg area had two delegates running for Vice-President. Last year it was the same way. It was our intention to call a caucus this noon-time of the Worcester County area in order that the caucus would have an opportunity of electing, if possible, the Vice-Presidents from this area.

I believe this is going to do only one thing, and that is going to confuse the Worcester area, but it is going to have a tendency to throw the whole thing out into the open and divide up your areas, instead of having two Vice-Presidents from each district, that it will have a tendency to divide up your areas into twelve areas, and have one come from each district rather than two from each Vice-President's district.

Vice-President Pratt: Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Jason (Teamsters Local 59, New Bedford):

Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Chairman and delegates, the local unions and delegates present here know that Fitchburg is confronted with the same position that New Bedford and Fall River areas were confronted with, some six or eight years ago. They are asking for a dividing line. They are asking for representation for that northern part of Fitchburg. You have heard one of the previous speakers here a moment ago, Oscar Johnson, when he stated that same mutual agreement was made a year ago where, in the caucus meeting, they would select one delegate from the Fitchburg area and one from the Worcester area.

That verbal agreement did not stand. Evidently the delegates in the Worcester area had relished on their previous agreement.

Now, to make this a constitutional law, where there will be no welching, I think that the delegates here should vote for the resolution submitted by the Fitchburg Central Labor Union.

All they are asking for is, because of the small groups in comparison with the Boston area, to have equal representation throughout the state, and I don't see why the delegates in the Worcester area would want to seek that additional burden on their shoulders, because, as a Vice-President of this Federation, we all have jobs of our own. The work that we do for the district is on a voluntary basis, and there is only so much time that each Vice-President will be able to give to that part of the district; and I hope that the committee's report is defeated.

Delegate Blomquist (Carpenters, Local 778, Fitchburg): Mr. Chairman, I wish to appeal to the brothers here, the delegates here, to go along with us.

We have no bone of contention with the delegates or Vice-Presidents from Worcester.

We do say that they do not cover the district. It is very hard to cover on account of the spread of the towns, the locations of them.

We appeal to all of you to give us a fair break. We want the Democracy in the representation that should go with the American Federation of Labor; and the only way to do that is to see to it that there is a Vice-President from both ends of this district.

We are giving to Worcester the bigger half of Worcester County. We are taking the smaller half and we are going to do the best job we can.

I would like to show you just one instance—the State Federation of Labor is spending some thousand dollars on the scholarship award. On that we received no assistance from the Vice-Presidents in the last two or three years that it has been operating.

Yet, through the efforts of our Central Labor Union, the City of Fitchburg had 46 pupils in the Scholarship Award Contest, which is next to the City of Boston.

Now, surely, when the City of Worcester has a population four times that of the City of Fitchburg, and they can get less than three dozen pupils to take it, then it shows the job that the Worcester Vice-President has is too big to handle, even in his own town.

Now, we have no assistance. We are doing the best we can. We would like to have the honor that goes with the Vice-Presidency come into our district so that we can do more effective work in that territory. Thank you very much.

Vice-President Pratt: Ready for the question?

The question comes on the adoption of the committee's report.

All those in favor will please stand.

All those opposed, please stand.

The motion has been lost.

Delegate Oscar Johnson (Teamster Local 170, Worcester). Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Pratt. Brother Johnson.

Delegate Johnson: I would like to make a motion at this time, Mr. Chairman, that the Constitution be amended to read, under Article V, Section 2, that Worcester County be divided into two districts, 5-A and 5-B, each to have one vice-president.

The districts shall consist of, 5-A, all cities and towns north of and including Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton, Sterling, Lancaster, and the Harvard line in Worcester County.

5-B, all cities and towns south of Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton, Sterling, Lancaster, and the Harvard line in Worcester county.

I make that as a motion, Mr. Chairman.

Delegate Jason: I second the motion.

President Brides. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Constitution be amended, Article V, Section 2, sentence 5, to read:

"Worcester County to be divided into two districts, 5-A and 5-B, each to have one vice-president.

The districts shall consist of, 5-A, all cities and towns north of and including Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton, Sterling, Lancaster, Harvard line, in Worcester County; 5-B, all cities and towns south of Petersham, Hubbardston, Princeton, Sterling, Lancaster, Harvard line, in Worcester County."

Are you ready for the motion?

All those in favor please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it.

Just a moment before you adjourn. A set of keys has been found. The owner may have them by coming to the platform.

A meeting of the delegates of District 6 has been called by Arthur Caron, President of the Springfield Central Labor Union, in the Music Room, at 2.30. We shall reconvene sharp at 3.15.

A meeting of delegates of District 2 at 2.55 this afternoon, in the right-hand side of this auditorium.

Martin Pierce, Chairman of the Standing Committee, would like to make a report.

Delegate Pierce (Fire Fighters Local 718, Boston): I would like to announce the names of the Committee on Standing Committee's reports.

President Brides. Proceed, Chairman Pierce.

Delegate Pierce. I ask that the members return at 3.00 o'clock this afternoon so that we might have a meeting in the Music Room of the Committee on Standing Committee's reports.

(Members of Committee on Standing Committees reports were read.)

Thank you, Mr. President.

Delegate Moriarty (Typographical Union, Local No. 13, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I would like to hold a meeting of the Committee on the Report of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

(Members of Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report were read.)

Will this committee meet immediately at the first table on the left of the hall?

President Brides: You have heard the report given by the chairman of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report. If there are any committee members here, please meet on the right-hand side of the hall.

I want to announce now that immediately on reconvening the convention, the first order of business will be the nomination of officers.

Delegate Hurwitz would like to say a word to you.

Delegate Hurwitz (Teamsters Local 168, Boston): To the Teamsters delegates, will you kindly assemble at the balcony for a caucus.

Where it says, "We are counting on you for '52"; so, go upstairs right away and we will be able to get our lunch before we have to come back here to attend the convention.

President Brides: The convention now is recessed until 3.15.

(Convention recessed at 2.00 p.m., to resume at 3.15 p.m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

The convention convened at 3.30 p.m., President Brides presiding.

President Brides: The convention will kindly come to order.

All of those who are candidates for any office will come to the platform and get slips, so we will have the nominator and the seconders ready. Delegate Pratt will kindly come to the platform.

The convention will kindly come to order.

This afternoon's session, as outlined by the Constitution, the first order of business is the nomination of officers for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

At this time Secretary Kelley will read the proceedings in regard to the nomination of officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates, the following are the provisions of the Constitution that apply to the nomination and election of officers and they are as contained in the copy of the Constitution that you have before you, except as amended by action of this convention this morning.

(The Rules applying to the nomination of officers were then read.)

ARTICLE V—Officers

SECTION 1. The officers of this Federation shall consist of a President, sixteen Vice-Presidents and a Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, who shall constitute the Executive Council. It shall be the duty of the Executive Council to carry out the entire legislative program of the Federation as ordered by the convention; to prepare a circular at the close of the Legislature, giving a brief statement on various matters before the Legislature, together with the roll calls on Federation bills, which shall be distributed to all affiliated unions; to make every effort possible to secure the affiliation of all eligible unions not now affiliated; and each Vice-President shall append to the report of the Executive Council an individual statement, giving the names of unions whose affiliations he has secured since the last convention, and also the number of unions in his or her district eligible to membership, but not yet affiliated, and any other information pertinent to the subject; to render all the assistance possible to affiliated unions, on strike or otherwise, who request it; to do whatever he or she can to organize the unorganized workers of the state.

SECTION 2. Fourteen Vice-Presidents of this Federation shall be nominated and elected from districts, and in addition, two shall be nominated and elected at large by the convention, one of whom shall be a woman. There shall not be more than one Vice-President of the Executive Council in each district who is a member of the same national, international or federal labor union. The resident candidates receiving the plurality vote among the candidates of the respective districts shall be the Vice-Presidents representing that district. Where no nomination is made in a district the Executive Council shall fill the vacancy in said district.

The districts to be arranged in the following order:

1. Suffolk County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
2. Norfolk and Plymouth Counties, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.
3. Essex County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

4. Middlesex County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

5. Worcester County, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

6. Berkshire, Hampden, Franklin and Hampshire Counties, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

7. Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties, entitled to two Vice-Presidents.

8. Two Vice-Presidents shall be elected at large by the convention, one of whom shall be a woman.

SECTION 3. All officers shall be elected annually. Elections shall be by plurality vote whenever there are more than two candidates for office.

Nominations for convention cities shall be made immediately after the closing of nomination of officers; all cities nominated shall be referred to the Executive Council for consideration and final action.

SECTION 4: The officers shall take possession of their offices immediately after the acceptance by the convention of the report of the election commission with the exception of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, who shall take office the first day of September following the election.

SECTION 5. Nominations for officers shall be made immediately after the reading of the minutes at Wednesday's afternoon session.

SECTION 6. The Australian ballot shall be used in electing officers, with printed ballot, which shall contain the names of the candidates, the organizations and the localities they represent as delegates.

SECTION 7. The election of officers shall be held immediately on opening of Friday afternoon session, unless sooner reached, when a roll call of the delegates shall be called to deposit their ballots.

SECTION 8. The President shall appoint a committee of five duly accredited delegates who shall act as tellers, who shall distribute, sort and count ballots.

These, Mr. Chairman and delegates, constitute the provisions of our Constitution as amended this morning that apply to the nomination and election of officers.

President Brides: You have heard the Secretary read the rules outlining the nomination of officers. All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time Vice-President Hull will take the Chair.

Vice-President Hull: Delegates of the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, again I have the privilege and honor of presiding for the nomination for President.

I have had this honor for several years. It is one thing that I look forward to each year.

At this time the Chair recognizes Joseph Picone, Federal Labor Union 22604 Rockland. Delegate Picone (Federal Labor Union, Local 22694, Rockland): Mr. Chairman and delegates to this 65th Annual Convention. I'm not going to take a great deal of time to expound the virtues of the man that I am about to place before you for nomination.

His record for the past two years speaks for itself. He is one whom we have learned to admire and appreciate in District 2.

I have always found him ready and willing to meet and give his time, not only to those who represent the organizations, but those who represent small organizations, and each and every individual member as well.

He has many splendid virtues; and those of you who know him know them as well as I do.

Might I say that admiration for him has grown in the hearts of those who have been acquainted with him and who have known him for years; and we have found that his friends never questioned his honesty, his integrity, and his sincerity; and, therefore, without any further remarks from me, I place before you for your consideration and nomination the name of Henry J. Brides for President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Hull: Henry J. Brides has been nominated.

The Chair recognizes Philip Kramer of the International Ladies Garment Workers, Boston.

Will those who are going to nominate and second the nominations during the nominations of officers be close to the mike and be ready when called upon.

I will skip Brother Kramer's name for the moment and go back to him later when I see him in the hall.

The Chair now recognizes Oscar Pratt, Carpenters Local 624, Brockton.

The Chair recognizes Daniel J. Goggin, Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 138, Boston.

Delegate Goggin (Boot and Shoe Workers, Local 138, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I rise to second the nomination of the President of the State Federation of Labor. He is a man who was formerly a member of my organization and a man who has worked with me all the time that he has been President of the State Federation of Labor in order to bring the Brockton shoe workers back to the Boot and Shoe Workers Union, and it is a pleasure for me to second the nomination of the present President, Henry Brides.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair now recognizes Peter Day.

Delegate Day (Railway and Steamship Clerks, Local 2028, Boston): Character has been described as a stamp upon hard metal. Ethically speaking, character is something that shows a man's traits that are far superior to the individuals with whom he associates.

I have met Henry Brides more than once. He stands for character. He is not the metal body, he conforms to the ethical interpretation of what character is.

Organized labor could use many more like Henry Brides; and I hope that nobody will oppose this fellow, because we are on the road to success; and continuing him there will insure the workingmen of this Commonwealth greater and more benefits to his family and to his fellow workers. Thank you.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Chick Chaiken, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Springfield.

Delegate Prodan (Building Service Employees, Local 86, Boston): Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Hull: For what purpose does the delegate rise?

Delegate Prodan: It has been my pleasure to meet Mr. Brides, the President of this organization, during the past year on several occasions. I have heard his character extolled. I have had experience with the gentleman. I think that right now he is just about the best president we have had for a number of years. Therefore, I move that the nominations for the President of this organization be closed.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair will overrule your motion at the present time, because there are others who wish to second the nomination of Henry Brides.

The Chair now recognizes Philip Kramer.

Delegate Kramer (International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 78, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates to the 65th Convention of the A.F. of L. I am really privileged,

because Henry Brides comes from the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. He has been with us for 15 years, or thereabouts.

We have always found him on a spot where we wanted him, and he has carried that condition to the American Federation of Labor ever since he has been president.

It is an honor for me to second his nomination.

Vice-President Hull: Is Oscar Pratt near the mike?

The Chair now recognizes Oscar Pratt, Carpenters Local 624, Brockton.

Delegate Pratt: Mr. Chairman and delegates to the 65th Annual Convention. I rise here at the microphone for the third successive year to do something which gives me a great deal of pleasure and also bestows upon me an honor.

I am one who has known the president of this organization for many years, and have worked with him in our own locality on problems of the labor movement.

We have recognized his ability in our own locality and he has, for a long period of time, been the president of our Central Labor Union.

Three years ago, at the convention of this Federation, he was elevated to the office of President. At that time, Mr. Chairman and delegates, in seconding his nomination I made the statement that he would not be found wanting.

I believe that the statement has been verified. Since he has been the president of this Federation, he has devoted much time and energy in its behalf. He has done more to coordinate the efforts of this State Federation since he has been in office than, I think it is safe to say, any of his predecessors.

So, Mr. Chairman, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to second the nomination of Henry J. Brides for President of this State Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes Chick Chaiken.

Delegate Chaiken (International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 226, Springfield): Some of you may recall that two years ago, at the Hotel Statler in the city of Boston, it was my pleasure and rare privilege to second the nomination of Henry J. Brides.

It is very rarely that one is given the opportunity to realize the truism of a prophecy as I am today.

I said two years ago that Henry Brides would electrify the imagination of the little people at the convention; that, when elected, he would carry out the duties of his office conscientiously, with great credit not only to the convention, not only to the Federation, but to the labor movement as a whole.

Looking back on the last few years, we must all agree that that has come to pass.

Once again, a rare privilege to add my small voice to the voices of many in seconding the nomination of Henry J. Brides for President of the State Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair recognizes James P. Meehan.

Delegate Meehan (Painters, Local 44, Lawrence): Mr. President and delegates, it is indeed a privilege and a pleasure for me to join with the previous speakers in seconding the nomination of the present President incumbent.

We have had many Presidents of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and practically every one of them was a credit to this organization; but the man who is serving us at the present time, in my opinion, is outstanding as a presiding officer of this great organization.

He acts as our presiding officer at convention, giving everybody an equal opportunity, presides fairly and impartially.

He makes a good president outside of our convention; he has ability; and he has intelli-

gence; and when he speaks as the President of the American Federation of Labor, he makes a good impression and he is a credit to the entire trade union movement.

I am glad to join with those who preceded me in seconding the nomination of Henry Brides as President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Hull: Are there any further nominations? Are there any further nominations for President? If not, the Chair will entertain a motion that the nominations be closed.

A Delegate. I move that the nominations for President be closed.

Vice-President Hull. Motion has been made and seconded that the nominations be closed for President. All those in favor of that motion signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, Mr. President, it is indeed a privilege to state to this convention that I declare by the actions of the delegates assembled at the 65th Annual Convention, that you are unanimously elected as President for the ensuing year. Congratulations.

A Delegate. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be nice if the Secretary cast one ballot bearing the name of Brother Brides, so that it may be officially recorded as such.

Vice-President Hull: The Chair will entertain that motion.

Same Delegate: I so move you, Mr. Chairman.

Vice-President Hull: All those in favor of the motion will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no" The ayes have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Secretary having done so, I therefore now declare Henry J. Brides duly elected President for the ensuing year.

I want to say it is a pleasure, as a senior member of the Executive Council, to congratulate him.

President Brides: Vice-President Hull, Secretary Kelley, delegates and friends gathered to the 65th Annual Convention. I am indeed honored, but feel a little bit filled up.

It certainly brings to mind that the democratic way of life in the labor movement is the only way for this country.

Many of the achievements that I have tried to accomplish in the past year have not been done alone by me.

Many of the achievements that I have attempted to accomplish on behalf of the various locals and various members of this great American Federation of Labor of ours have been done by the counsel of those older members and those newer members of the American Federation of Labor in this state.

I have been happy with the working of the Executive Council members. They have given to me their fullest co-operation at all times; and I want to say to you that I have been very happy to work with Secretary Kelley and Director Lavigne in the work that I have had with those two departments.

Today, in re-electing me to serve for another year, I will carry out the wishes of the delegates assembled here today in honesty, sincerity, and try to bring to those in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts credit to the American Federation of Labor.

Thank you one and all.

We now come to Vice-Presidents in the 1st District.

I call upon Vincent DiNunno.

Delegate DiNunno (Laborers, Local 22, Boston): Mr. President, brother and sister delegates to this convention. As usual, I always present the name of an older-than-I-am.

At this time I am going to present to you as a candidate for the 1st District not an old man—old by the hair, by gray hair. We call him the white horse of our organization.

That fellow is here and there, regardless of hours and time.

The fellow served as Vice-President of this Federation for the last three years. The fellow never missed a roll call regardless of what part of the state he was in.

It gives me great pleasure and honor to present to you for re-election Brother James J. Dunne, of Local 223, for Vice-President of the 1st District. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Nicholas P. Morrissey.

Delegate Morrissey (Teamsters, Local 25, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to second the nomination of Jimmie Dunne for the office of Vice-President in the 1st District.

I find myself more or less in a dual capacity, so I hope I am speaking on the right subject matter here, Mr. President.

Jimmie Dunne and I were kids that grew up together on the streets of South Boston. So I necessarily know intimately Jimmie Dunne and what Jimmie Dunne stands for all down through the years, without, like John Kearney this morning, exposing myself by telling how many conventions I have attended, and for how long I have been a supporter of Jimmie Dunne, and he likewise a supporter of me. It gives me, Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, a great deal of pleasure to join with Mr. DiNunno, his boss in the New England area, to second the nomination on behalf of the Teamsters delegation of this caucus, as he was the united choice of the Teamsters caucus, the nomination of Jimmie Dunne.

President Brides: The Chair recognized Philip Kramer.

Delegate Kramer (International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 73, Boston): Mr. President and delegates: I have not been privileged, like my good friend, Nick Morrissey, in knowing Jimmie Dunne for the number of years that he has stated.

I have known him only for a few years; the few years that I did know him I have studied him very carefully. I have found him to be a credit to the labor movement and to the union that he represents.

And, I am privileged to second Jimmie Dunne's nomination.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James P. Meehan.

Delegate Meehan (Painters, Local 44, Lawrence): Mr. President, I am pleased to second the nomination of Jim Dunne. He was the business agent of his organization for many years. Now I believe he is serving as an assistant to Vinnie DiNunno, as the International representative of this district.

When we were raising funds for Labor's League for Political Education—that is, the Federation was—the International that he was a member of, responded most generously. I think he has been a splendid asset as a Vice-President of the Federation of Labor, and he is a representative of whom we may be justly proud.

I am very happy to second the nomination of James Dunne.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John Carroll, Cement Finishers.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Finishers, Local 485, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to join with the other members here who rose to nominate and to second the nomination of James Dunne for Vice-President.

I will have to give as my reasons not the personal ones that are being given by others, but reasons that I believe to be as good.

Jimmie Dunne is a member of an organization that contributed generously to the support of our political education committee, and I know that there is a lot of work yet to be done by that committee. I am confident that his organization will join with the rest of us in making for bigger and great progress along the political lines in the state of Massachusetts. For that reason, Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to second the nomination of Jimmie Dunne, coming from the State Association of Laborers I know he is going to bring credit to our organization.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Bennie Costa.

Delegate Costa (Teamsters, Local 526, Fall River): Mr. Chairman, it gives me at this time great pleasure to come before the mike to second the nomination of a great man, a man who is honest and sincere, and who has done a beautiful job as far as labor is concerned. So, right now, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of James Dunne.

I hope there is no opposition.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Michael Breen.

Delegate Breen (Chemical Workers, Local 86, Cambridge): Mr. President, it is a great honor and a privilege to come here and second the nomination of Jimmie Dunne.

As the previous speaker said, I, too, would like to see him go in without opposition. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Tommie Ryan.

Delegate Ryan (Bricklayers, Boston): It is a pleasure to once again come before the microphone, delegates to this convention, to second the nomination of a man who has served as Vice-President in District 1 for the past three years, and who has done an excellent job; a man whom I know in his organization, which we work very closely with. There was never any trouble in the Boston Building Trades, due to the fact that Jimmie Dunne is one of the leaders there and doing a good job. It is my pleasure to second the nomination for Vice-President, Jim Dunne.

President Brides: The Chair now recognizes the name of Joseph Lucia, to place in nomination Louis R. Govoni, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, Local 277, Boston.

Delegate Lucia (Bartenders, Local 67, Springfield): Mr. Chairman, delegates to the 65th Annual Convention, the man whose name I am about to place in nomination for the office of Vice-President in the 1st District, is secretary-treasurer and business manager of the union he represents, and also an officer in the Boston Central Labor Union.

He has worked wholeheartedly to further all organizations in the State of Massachusetts. He has been willing at all times to assist any organization to organize the unorganized within the state. I am sure he will make an excellent Vice-President of this State Federation of Labor, as he has in all his duties in our organization; and, with this, brothers and sisters of this convention, I proudly present the name of Louis R. Govoni, Delegate from 277, Hotel and Club Service Employees of Boston, Massachusetts. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Ralph Frangente.

Delegate Frangente (Woolen & Worsted Workers, Local 51, Lowell): Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to place this man's name on this ballot. I am going to second his nomination, for the simple reason that he has worked hard for the last few years I have known him. And therefore I present to you and the delegates in this assembly the name of Louis Govoni. I second his nomination.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Bert Kohl, Local 67, of Boston.

Delegate Kohl (Printing Pressmen, Local 67, Boston): Mr. Chairman and delegates, I deem it a pleasure and an honor to second the nomination of a young fellow whom I know to be a very sincere worker and a good organizer.

I have associated with him in the Boston Central Labor Union, and I am very happy to second the nomination of Louis Govoni.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Joseph McNamara.

Delegate McNamara (Firemen and Oilers, Local 3, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I, too, would like to second the nomination of Louis Govoni as Vice-President in the 1st District.

I would like to say that in my association with Mr. Govoni I have found him to be a very active worker in and around Greater Boston.

I had the pleasure of meeting Lou Govoni probably six or seven weeks ago in Chicago, where he was instrumental in bringing to Boston the convention that was set up in Chicago and will be here in Boston in the very near future.

My associations with Lou Govoni in the labor movement is that he has done a very good job with the hotels in Boston; he has assisted me. We have worked together, and I believe he will make a good Vice-President for the 1st District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Nicholas P. Morrissey, Teamsters 25, of Boston, placing the name of Luke Kramer, Local 380 of Boston.

Delegate Morrissey: Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates, I deem it a distinct privilege on this occasion at the 65th Annual Convention of our Federation in the City of Worcester to be privileged to place before the delegates at this convention for their consideration the name of Luke Kramer, of the Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 380, of the City of Boston.

Luke is one of the younger delegates to the Federation's convention, but is a long-time member of the Milk Wagon Drivers of Local 380. He has during his membership in that organization served in many and varying capacities, on committees within the organization, on the Executive Board of the organization, as president of the organization, and finally as a paid officer, in the capacity of a Business Agent.

Luke is a fellow who has made a substantial contribution in a relatively short period of time for the entire labor movement, in that he has been instrumental in introducing the American Federation of Labor to the unorganized workers in many and various sections of our commonwealth.

The most recent and worthy contribution that he has made has been the organization of the School Teachers, I believe, in the City of Revere. Luke has been more or less of a workhorse from the viewpoint of the Union Trades and Labels Department.

The delegates will note with real interest. I am quite sure, that in the rear of the hall, on my left, as I face you, Mr. Chairman, that the Teamsters, for the first time during the history of these conventions, have a very nice display down there, setting forth the types of organizations that they have and the services that are performed by each of these organizations; and Luke, in conjunction with four or five other members of the committee from Teamsters Joint Council No. 10 is responsible for that exhibit.

That exhibit portrays somewhat the interest that Luke has displayed, as I said, in the brief period of time that he has been a paid official of his own local union, in carrying the

message of the trade union to the need of the Union Label and recognition of the Union Label in the introduction of our organizations to persons outside our organizations eligible to membership within our organizations, with the happy result, Mr. Chairman, that he comes before us today as a candidate for a position that is now vacant. He is not running against anybody. He is aspiring to fill a vacancy on the Executive Board from the 1st District.

True enough, he has been a candidate on two previous occasions, but this time, Mr. Chairman, we come forth with Luke, and we earnestly and wholeheartedly solicit the unanimous support of the entire delegation to this Federation's convention, because he has already received that support from the Teamsters assembled at this convention.

Thank you very much.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Vincent DiNunno.

Delegate DiNunno (Laborers, Local 22, Boston): Mr. Chairman, due to my closeness to the office of the Labor Union, to the office of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs Union, we are like two brothers, two horses on the same wagon. Knowing Luke Kramer, his ability, qualifications and aggressiveness and the liberalist he is; knowing that he has the blood of youth in his veins; knowing that he is a fighter like I am for the good cause of the Labor Movement, I full well realize that Luke Kramer must be promoted to the Vice-Presidency of the First District.

It gives me great honor and pleasure to second the nomination of Luke Kramer for Vice-President of the First District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Philip Kramer, International Ladies Garment Workers Local 73 of Boston.

Delegate Kramer: Mr. President and Delegates, I again arise for the purpose of seconding the nomination of a namesake of mine, and I am mighty proud that he possesses a name like myself. While he is not a blood relation of mine, I would gladly accept him into my family, not only in the family of labor, but I would be proud to accept him in my personal life and personal family.

I have known Luke only a short while, and about a year and a half ago I was privileged to meet with him in the Mayor's office in Boston, where he presented a case on behalf of those he represents, and I was mighty proud of the way he presented his argument.

It is my privilege to urge the delegates to put young blood into the Federation from time to time so that they can give a lift to those veterans who have carried the battle of labor in our State.

I am privileged to second the nomination of Luke Kramer.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James Donovan, Firefighters, Local 718, of Boston.

Delegate Donovan: Mr. President, it is indeed a privilege and a pleasure to second the nomination of Luke Kramer. Luke Kramer is one of the few men who took time out to appear before our Local in the interest of his industry, and he made a very favorable impression on all our Members.

During my tenure as President of the Boston Central Labor Union, I had occasion to call on Luke Kramer many times for assistance. He always offered his heartiest co-operation. I found him a man who faced every question, who dodged no issue, and was always ready, willing and able to work with intelligence.

Therefore, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Luke Kramer. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair now recognizes Joseph P. O'Donnell, Local 254 of Boston, placing the nomination of Joseph L. McCarthy, Local 254, Building Service, Boston.

Delegate O'Donnell: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. It is a rare honor for me this afternoon to place for nomination the name of a charter member of the oldest Building Service Employees International Local Union in the City of Boston.

He is a young man, who upon the formation of this Union, was elected Secretary-Treasurer. He has seen our Local Union grow from a one building union to a union with a membership of over 2,500 people. He is a young man who, upon his return from four years of service in the United States Army, returned to a local Union, depleted both in funds and membership. He immediately set to work with will and determination to restore Local 254 to its proper place in the sun. He worked diligently without regard to his health, without regard to his time, without regard to any monetary compensation. He restored the Local Union to the present position that it now enjoys in the city of Boston.

He is a young man who has spread his interest throughout the city of Boston. He has worked diligently with our Legislative Agent on every occasion. He has assisted whenever possible in the social programs of the American Federation of Labor. In addition he has upon all occasions assisted many other Local Unions who called upon him for help.

Therefore, it is with the greatest of pride that I place in nomination the candidacy of Joseph L. McCarthy, Building Service, Local 254 of the City of Boston. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Bill Scott, Building Service Emps., Local 263 of Northampton.

Delegate Scott: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, it is indeed a pleasure for me, being a fairly newcomer to these Conventions, to have the opportunity to stand here today before you and second the nomination of a young fellow for the Vice-Presidency of the first District.

Joe McCarthy has always been and always will be, I am sure, a diligent worker in the great cause of Labor.

I know personally that in our section of the State he has done a great deal for us and other Unions in our locality, and I am quite sure that he will do the same for his District in Boston.

President Brides: The Chair now recognizes John Mullins, Lowell Central Labor Union.

Delegate Mullins: Mr. President and Delegates, I rise for the purpose of seconding the nomination to the Vice-Presidency of the First District a young man who has proved himself in his own field, and I am sure will prove himself in the First District, not only the First District but the entire Federation.

In thinking in terms of the old and new, I can think of no better man than Joseph L. McCarthy, and I take great pleasure at this time to second the nomination of Joseph McCarthy.

President Brides: Delegate Buckley.

Delegate Buckley (Teamsters, Local 25, of Boston): It is a pleasure to get up here today to second the nomination of a young man who is succeeding one of his own constituents in the Carmen's Union, a young boy coming up in the Labor Movement who has done a magnificent job.

As far as I am concerned, I would like to second the nomination of Mr. Rush of the Carmen's Union.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations for the First District?

Delegate Carey (Boston Carmen's Union, Local 589): Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I find it a real pleasure to bring to your attention the name of one who is seeking the opportunity to serve on the Executive Council of this Body.

He is well-spoken, able, honest and sincere. He has the faculty of accomplishing things efficiently and well without glare or fanfare, a real Trade Unionist with many years of negotiating experience.

I am very pleased to place in nomination for the consideration of this Convention for the office of Vice-President of the First District, the name of Thomas J. Rush. Thank you.

Delegate Bowe (Street Carmen, Local 589, of Boston): Mr. Chairman and Delegates. It is for the interest and welfare of this Federation that I come before you in the interest of one who is outstanding and active as a leader and an officer in his own organization. It is this strength of a young man that this Federation needs. It is this type of man that this Federation needs. He is the type of man that if given any assignment, no matter what it is, he will be able to carry it out and perform it satisfactorily.

He is the type of a man that is active, capable, well qualified, one of the type that this organization needs and sometimes needs badly and I deem it a great privilege and pleasure at this time to give you for your consideration Thomas J. Rush of the Boston Carmen's Union for Vice-President of the First District. I thank you.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations?

Delegate Maloney (Boston Building Pressmen's Union, Local 67, Boston): I have known Thomas Rush since boyhood. I have known his labor record for the last 30 years, and it gives me the greatest of pleasure to second the nomination of Thomas J. Rush for Vice-President of the First District.

President Brides: If there are no other seconders, no other nominations, the Chair awaits the motion that the nominations be concluded in District 1. Do I hear a motion?

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair now recognizes Herbert S. Ferris, Local 223, Electricians of Brockton, placing in nomination the name of Oscar R. Pratt, Carpenters Local 624 of Brockton.

Delegate Ferris: Mr. Chairman, at this time I want to place in nomination a young fellow I have known from the time he was a small boy, and I think that as far as ability and judgment goes, there are very few that can exceed him.

He is the unanimous choice of the caucus, and without further ado I am going to place in nomination the name of Brother Oscar Pratt.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Michael Reardon, Firemen and Oilers, Local 47, Brockton.

Delegate Reardon: Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Brother Pratt. Brother Pratt is a great Unionist, a great Union Labor man. He has been in the Union since he was a boy.

I was reading the officers' Report of the different Executive Members of the Board, and I see where Brother Pratt attended all the meetings that were held except one meeting and in that one meeting he could not attend because he was on jury duty.

Now, brothers, he was on the jury because he was a good citizen and a good Union man. And, Brothers, he has been a member of this Executive Board for a great number of years.

It is with great pleasure that I second his nomination.

President Brides: The Chair now recognizes Walter E. Lockhart, Central Labor Union, Quincy, placing in nomination the name of Joseph A. Sullivan, Meat Cutters 294 of Quincy.

Delegate Lockhart: Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of placing in nomination the name of a man who has served very capably several terms as Vice-President from this District. Few men enjoy the reputation, honor, integrity and sincerity this man enjoys throughout the state.

Without further ado, I place in nomination the name of Joseph A. Sullivan, Business Agent for Meat Cutters Local 294, Quincy. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair now recognizes William A. Curtin, Firefighters, Local 792, Quincy.

Delegate Curtin: Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to second the nomination of Joseph A. Sullivan for Vice-President in the Second District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John C. Murphy, Street Carmen 258, Quincy.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, I am very happy at this time to be able to second the nomination of a young man who is energetic and sincere and who has done a wonderful job in the capacity of Vice-President for the past three or four years in our District. Therefore, I am happy at this time to second the nomination of Joseph A. Sullivan for Vice-President of the Second District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Thomas Kerwin AFSC and ME, Local 823, Boston, placing the name of James L. O'Shea, Local 503, Bridgewater.

Delegate Kerwin: Mr. Chairman, I have been selected as the Delegate of the State, County and Municipal Workers with the privilege of coming before the delegates to ask if they won't kindly give some consideration as one position in the entire state to James L. O'Shea, who has been on our State Branch Board and has given good service. We wish to recognize service when we see it and reward him. We have come before you for ten years now and have never looked for any office.

As a statewide organization, we are asking for consideration so that our program may be understood and clarified and taken out of the confusion in which it now exists. We hope you will co-operate and we are asking for your consideration for the position down there in the Second District where we guarantee that we will give our support to all Locals coming before him.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes William Gallagher, Local 464, Norfolk.

Delegate Gallagher: I have served with Brother O'Shea for a number of years on the State Council in Massachusetts and have known him for many years as an employee of the Commonwealth and as a fellow Unionist.

I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Brother O'Shea for Vice-President of the Second District. Thank you.

President Brides: Are there any other candidates for nomination for the Second District? Hearing none, the Chair declares them closed.

District 3. The Chair recognizes John J. Havey, Local 1006, Electrical Workers of Lawrence, placing the name of John A. Callahan, Electrical Workers of Lawrence.

Delegate Havey: Mr. Chairman and delegates, the Electrical Workers have served with great distinction on the State Federation Board for many years. Our present incumbent from the Third District has also served well for the past three years. He has been Financial Secretary-Treasurer of my organization, 1006, Electrical Workers, for the past fifteen years; Vice-President State Federation, for the last three years, and President of the Lawrence Central Labor Union for the last three years.

His attendance record has been excellent in the State Federation of Labor and he has served with great distinction and honor.

I give you the name of John A. Callahan for Vice-President in the Third District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James P. Meehan, Local 44, Painters of Lawrence.

Delegate Meehan: Mr. President, it is a pleasure for me to rise at this time to second the nomination of John A. Callahan. The previous speaker has outlined some of the services that he has rendered, holding office for the trade union movement not only in our community, but in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as well.

He served as a member of our Local School Committee, and I had the privilege of appointing him a member of the Lawrence Housing Authority and he is serving the public well in that position, and Labor, too.

It is a privilege and a pleasure for me to second the nomination of John Callahan for re-election as a member of the Executive Board.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John F. Ward, Local 113, Textile Workers of Lawrence.

Delegate Ward: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, it gives me great pleasure to stand here and second the nomination of a man who has been outstanding in his labor record and work, not only in the State Federation, but in the Central Labor Union of Lawrence, and it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of John A. Callahan. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Michael Harrington, Carpenters Local 56 of Boston.

Delegate Harrington: Ladies and Gentlemen, not so long ago I moved into the Lawrence area to go to work on a housing project and supervising the building thereof, and up there I soon learned that Lawrence was one of the greatest Union towns in New England. Up there I became acquainted with this boy, Callahan, the Labor Representative on the Local Housing Authority in Lawrence.

Now, you can appoint men and women to all kinds of jobs and they will accept all kinds of jobs, but Callahan is a man that is on the job in that District and doing a great job for Labor, the purpose for which he was put there. He is on the job all the time.

It is a great pleasure as a Delegate for Carpenters Local 56 in Boston, to endorse the candidacy and second it, of my brother in the Labor Movement, John Callahan.

President Brides: John J. O'Neill, Textile Workers, Local 113, Lawrence.

Delegate O'Neill: Mr. Chairman, I rise to second the nomination of John A. Callahan. I served with him in the Central Labor Union and other Committees at the State House. I believe he really is a good man and worthy of all of our support. I thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John Williams, Lynn Central Labor Union, placing the name of Joseph F. Grace, Carpenters 910, Gloucester.

Delegate Williams: Mr. Chairman, we, the Lynn Central Labor Union, are fortunate in having a Vice-President of our District whom we can call on, at any time during the day and night for his services.

We think he is deserving of another term, so I am happy to place in nomination the name of Joseph F. Grace for Vice-President of the Third District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Chester Harding, President of the Gloucester Central Labor Union.

Delegate Harding: Mr. Chairman and Dele-

gates. As President of the Gloucester Central Labor Union it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of John F. Grace as Vice-President.

President Brides: Are there any more seconders? Any other nominations? Hearing none, the Chair declares the nominations in the Third District closed.

At this time the Chair recognizes Harry W. Joel, Retail Clerks, 1291 of Boston, placing the name of Joseph D. McLaughlin, Central Labor Union of Cambridge in the Fourth District for nomination.

Delegate Joel. Mr. President and Delegates to the 65th Annual Convention. I am going to nominate one of the Vice-Presidents of the Fourth District whom I believe has been one of the most conservative hard workers and honest Vice-Presidents of this organization. He is the Vice-President in the Cambridge Central Labor Union and Chairman of its Executive Board. He has never missed one meeting of the Cambridge Central Labor Union. He has also never missed one meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

He appeared at the State House twenty times between the 64th and the 65th Convention. Now, there has been a great deal said about records, and I don't think there is any need for me to bring out the record of the man I am going to nominate, because in the Legislative Officers Report—his record is there. He doesn't say, "I have done all this for Labor", but lists the names of every Labor man who helps him at the State House. If the name isn't there, the number of his Local Union is, He gives credit to everyone just as much as to himself for the work he has done.

He is 100 percent Union Labor, honest, conscientious and truthful. I have been going to these Conventions, well, I will say since 1884, and I certainly studied a great many of the men who have been nominated and elected and I want to say right here and now to the Delegates that I wouldn't nominate a man on the floor of the American Federation of Labor unless I was positive that he was 100 per cent Labor. Therefore, Mr. President and Delegates, I give you the name of one of those men. He comes from the Fourth Middlesex District, and it is a pleasure for me to stand here today, and it is an honor to nominate for the Fourth District, Joseph D. McLaughlin for re-election to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Now, Mr. President, may I say one more word. It isn't in regard to the nomination but it is something that I would like to let the Delegates know at this Convention.

The Cambridge Central Labor Union is 50 years old this month. I have been a Delegate there for 50 years. (Applause) I missed but four meetings in 49 years. (Applause) I want to assure you that McLaughlin told me he is going to follow in my footsteps. That is why I want to see him re-elected at this Convention, Thank you. (Applause)

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John Mullen, Central Labor Union, Lowell.

Delegate Mullen. Mr. President and Delegates, it is indeed a great pleasure for me to rise to second the nomination for the Fourth District, the name of Joseph McLaughlin, a fellow who has proven himself in his own District as well as in the entire Federation.

At this time it gives me great pleasure to second for election of Joe McLaughlin to the Fourth District.

At this time the Chair recognizes Sidney E. LeBow, Central Labor Union of Lowell, nominating Thomas P. Ahearn, I.L.G.W.V., Local 281 of Lowell.

Delegate Lebow: I can repeat everything that has been said about the other candidates, and it would go for my candidate. He has the cour-

age of his convictions and he carries out those convictions by his words and actions.

I place the name of Thomas P. Ahearn in nomination.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John A. O'Grady, 1505 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Waltham.

Delegate O'Grady: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen assembled at the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, it is an honor and a distinct privilege to second the nomination of a man of high moral character and unquestioned integrity.

I wish to second the nomination of Thomas P. Ahearn, International Ladies Garment Workers Union of Lowell, Massachusetts.

President Brides: Any other nominations? If not, the Chair declares nominations closed in District 4.

District 5-B. The Chair recognizes the name of Samuel J. Donnelly, Electrical Workers Union, Local 96 of Worcester, nominating James B. McNamara, Central Labor Union Worcester.

Delegate Donnelly: Mr. Chairman, I desire to nominate a man who has served as Vice-President for the past three years, a man who has also served as Secretary of the Worcester Central Labor Union.

I have had an opportunity of working with him, not only on the Executive Council of the State Federation of Labor, but also very closely as the Secretary of the Worcester Central Labor Union. He is a man that has shown a great deal of quality. In fact, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has recognized that quality and he has won the award of the Bobby Watt Memorial.

It is indeed a great pleasure and honor for me at this time to place in nomination the name of James B. McNamara for Vice-President to the 5th District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Paul J. Greenfield, Street Carmen, Local 22 of Worcester.

Delegate Greenfield: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I am very happy to be here today to second the nomination of James B. McNamara, who is in my opinion a good friend of Labor. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Michael V. Mansfield, Firefighters Local 648 of Springfield.

Delegate Mansfield: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates to the 65th Annual Convention of the Federation of Labor. It is usually the custom to extol the virtues of all candidates on a personal basis. I would like to say that I have known Mr. McNamara for two years. I know what he has contributed toward the Labor Movement in Worcester and I honestly believe that he deserves the support of every member of this organization because of the splendid work that he has done for Labor.

He is not only courageous but his convictions are usually determined after a long study. He is a very, very capable man and I hope that he gets consideration from the Body. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes from District 5-A, Clarence J. Durkin, Electrical Workrs Union, Locl 256 of Fitchburg, nominating Joseph L. Carbone, Laborers, Local 39, Fitchburg.

Delegate Durkin: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. The man I am going to nominate for Vice-president of District 5-A, which is the Northern Worcester County, has been a member of the Trade Union Movement for over 16 years. He has been a most effective and militant worker for this great Movement.

We of the Northern Worcester District, which is now known as 5-A know he would

make a good Vice-President. I nominate Joseph L. Carbone, who is now the President of the Fitchburg Central Labor Union and also Business Agent for the Laborers, Local No. 39, of Fitchburg.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Oscar Johnson, Teamsters 170, Worcester.

Delegate Johnson: Mr. Chairman, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to second the nomination of Joseph L. Carbone for Vice-president from the newly formed A District of District 5. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Al bert Lafrennie, Central Labor Union, of Fitchburg.

Delegate Lafrennie: It gives me a great pleasure, Mr. Chairman, to second the nomination of Joseph Carbone. I worked with Joseph Carbone as an agent for several years and I know that he will be able to be a credit to this organization and help us in a lot of work that we have to do in our District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes L. J. Demers, Local 284, of the Barbers of Fitchburg.

Delegate Demers: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. At this time it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Joseph Carbone. He is a man that I have had the pleasure of associating with for several years. I know his ability and he is a man who is approved by us. I thank you.

President Brides: At this time, the Chair recognizes Bill Hurley, Papermakers 372 of Fitchburg, nominating Raymond Gallagher, Papermakers 372, of Fitchburg.

Delegate Hurley: Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to nominate for Vice-President of District 5-A, a man with a splendid record as Secretary-Treasurer of the largest Papermakers Local in New England.

It gives me great pleasure at this time to nominate Raymond Gallagher.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes William Norris, Papermakers 372, Fitchburg.

Delegate Norris: Mr. Chairman, Brothers and Sisters. I second the nomination of Raymond Gallagher from Local 372, for Vice-President in District 5 A. I thank you.

President Brides: Are there any more seconders? Any other nominations? Hearing none, the Chair declares the nominations closed in 5-A and 5-B.

At this time the Chair recognizes Harry P. Hogan, Carpenters Local 117 of Springfield, nominating Benjamin G. Hull, Central Labor Union of Westfield in the 6th District.

Delegate Hogan: Mr. Chairman, I think I am very fortunate in having the opportunity of nominating the man who is Dean of the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor. He has served this organization for many, many years.

His people before him were trade unionists. At the caucus of the 6th District this noontime he received the unanimous endorsement of the entire Body. I don't believe it is necessary for me to extol what he has done. I think you all know. So at this time I would like to nominate Benjamin Hull as Vice-president in the 6th District.

President Brides: At this time the Chair recognizes Timothy Grady, Electrical Workers Union, Local 707 Holyoke.

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, at this time I am happy to second the nomination of a friend and neighbor, Benjamin Hull for Vice-president in the 6th District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Jim Bird, Engineers, Local 98, Springfield.

Delegate Bird: Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to appear on behalf of Ben Hull.

He has done so much good for us that it is impossible to describe it here, and especially since he has been Associate Commissioner. I, and my entire Local that sent me down here, would like to do all we can for Ben Hull. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes S. P. Jason, Teamsters 59 of New Bedford.

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman, again it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Benjamin Hull for Vice-president in the 6th District. I have served on the Executive Council with Ben Hull.

The delegates are familiar with the action of the Executive Council when they unanimously voted and appealed to the Governor to reappoint Ben Hull as our Associate Labor Commissioner. Ben Hull is one of the most sincere Vice-Presidents that we have, and he has never failed to answer the call whenever he was wanted, and again I say it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Ben Hull for the 6th District.

President Brides: I understand he is out in the Committee Room.

The Chair recognizes John C. Brown, Federal Labor Union, 18518 of Chicopee, nominating Reginald J. McNamara, Federal Labor Union 18518 of Chicopee.

Delegate Brown: Mr. Chairman, It is indeed a pleasure to have the privilege of nominating a man I have associated with in the past ten years as a brother officer. I am sure that he will be an asset to the Labor Movement in the Fitchburg District and a credit to the State Federation of Labor.

At this time I submit the name of Reginald J. McNamara.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Daniel J. Lawler, Firefighters Local 648, Springfield.

Delegate Lawler: It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Reginald McNamara for the 6th District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes W. T. Fitzgerald, Barbers Local 30 of Springfield.

Delegate Fitzgerald: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. I take pleasure at this time in seconding the nomination of one whom I know if elected will add dignity and honor such as has been given to the State Executive Council by the man who is retiring from that position. This man has been selected in our Caucus as a proper running mate for Ben Hull.

It is well that we should consider such men as the man I am going to second the nomination of, for the reason that it gives to our Executive Council representation of the Federal Labor Unions.

I take pleasure at this time in seconding the nomination of Reginald McNamara for Vice-President in the 6th District.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes A. F. Caron, Central Labor Union of Springfield.

Delegate Caron: It is a pleasure to second the nomination of Reginald McNamara of Federal Labor Union Local 18518.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Delegate Ellithorpe, Teamsters 404 of Springfield.

Delegate Ellithorpe: Mr. Chairman, I take great pleasure at this time in seconding the nomination of Reginald McNamara. He has been with the Federal Labor Union for 18 years and an officer of his Local for 12 years and an organizer for the Central Labor Union for the past five years. He is heartily endorsed by the Teamsters of Local 404.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations?

The Chair at this time recognizes Chick Chaikin, International Ladies Garment Workers

Union of Springfield, placing the name of Edward Wall, Local 20291 of Westfield.

Delegate Chaikin: Mr. Chairman, I have been around only a few years and in those years I have been one of those who has attempted to encourage some of our younger people to step forward and offer their time, their energy and their ability, whatever they may have in the interests of the State Federation of Labor.

I have never been one to accept as reasonable the fact that a man should not be offered opportunity because someone who now enjoys it likes to continue to enjoy it. I place in nomination, the name of Ed Wall a man who for ten years has been an officer and a business agent of a Federal Labor Union, who has found enough time and interest to spare to learn the problems of the trade and craft unions, so that in the city of Westfield he also represents the Bartenders Union.

Now, I know the handicaps under which this young fellow approaches his nomination in the race for the 6th District. To attempt to challenge one of those who has been revered and honored over the years would be sheer folly if it were not for the necessity of the entire labor movement to offer glory and the honor to those who deserve it, and to encourage young people to take their rightful place for the day will come when some of us are no longer able or no longer inclined to carry on.

I plead with you to offer through your support and your vote to Ed Wall of Westfield, so that he and other younger people will be encouraged to come forward to volunteer their services in behalf of this great Federation of Labor.

I propose the name of Ed Wall of Westfield, Massachusetts, and nominate him for the position of Vice-President for the 6th District. Thank you very, much.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Herman O. Shirley, Federal Labor Union, Local 18385, Springfield.

Delegate Shirley: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Ed Wall, a young fellow who is a tireless worker and who has been a member of the Labor Movement for ten years, but who has given a lot of his time and effort. I think he deserves a chance to get in as Vice-President of the 6th District. Thank you.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations? Hearing none, the Chair declares the nominations in District 6 closed.

At this time the Chair recognizes Dorothy B. DeLoid, New Bedford Central Labor Union, nominating S. P. Jason, Local 59, of New Bedford.

Delegate DeLoid: My candidate needs no introduction to this Convention. He has served in the Labor Movement for 14 years and has been on the Executive Council for 10. I have worked with him those 14 years and so I have a pretty good idea of what he can do, and I am sure this Convention has, because they have heard him in the hall and know that he is a fighter, a fighter for labor and justice.

Just as a little example of some of the things that he has been doing as a Labor man, I would like to read a list of a few things that he has done this year: He assisted in getting a wage increase for the municipal employees. He addressed the New Bedford Ministers Association on Labor and the Church. He addressed the Rotary Club of Nantucket. He addressed the Annual Motor Vehicle Fleet Supervisors Course of Northeastern University, sponsored in cooperation with the Massachusetts Safety Council. He organized the New Bedford School Custodians. He organized the Provincetown Teachers with the assistance of Miss Mary Cadigan. This is just a small list of the things this man accomplished.

It gives me great pleasure to nominate S. P. Jason as Vice-President of District 7-A.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Joseph Guilbeault, Carpenters Local 1416, New Bedford.

Delegate Guilbeault: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the 65th Annual Convention, I would like to second the nomination of S. P. Jason. I don't want to go into any details. You have heard everything that has to be said about him.

I don't think this Convention will go wrong if they re-elect S. P. Jason as Vice-president from District 7. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John Vertente, Local 25 Textile Workers Union, New Bedford.

Delegate Vertente: Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to stand before this delegation of the 65th Annual Federation of Labor to second the nomination of S. P. Jason.

We in New Bedford have always been fond of him. He has been a untiring fighter for Labor. He has given his time without consideration of his health and has gone beyond the scope of his own District. He is a man that we honor down here, a man who is not only a labor man but makes friends with almost anybody that he comes in contact with, even the employers.

He has been a fighter for the past 14 years. It will be a credit to our district if Mr. Jason is again re-elected to his position as Vice-President of the 7th District. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Vincent DiNunno, Laborers, Local 22, Boston.

Delegate DiNunno: Mr. Chairman, realizing and knowing the real fighter of the Labor Movement that he is, second to no one, those who have watched his activities and the way he works know there is no other alternative but to return the real fighter of this Convention, S. P. Jason as Vice-President for the 7th District to office.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Julia Daley, New Bedford Central Labor Union.

Delegate Daley: Once again I deem it an honor to second the nomination of S. P. Jason as Vice-president for District 7-A.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Lionel Marchand, Local 385 of the Laborers Union of New Bedford.

Delegate Marchand: I am also very happy. Mr. Chairman, to second the nomination of S. P. Jason for Vice-president to District 7-A.

President Brides: The Chair now recognizes James Reardon, Fall River Central Labor Union, nominating Daniel J. McCarthy, Fall River Central Labor Union in District 7-B.

Delegate Reardon: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, today I consider it an honor to be able to stand here before you and present the name of our candidate. This is at least the fifth time that I have had the pleasure of coming before you to place his name in nomination.

At the present time, Mr. Chairman, I list a few of his qualifications that the body knows well. He is a retired president of the Central Labor Union of the Building Trades in Fall River and at present, President of the Central Labor Union of Fall River. He is now affiliated with the I. L. G. U., and he is also active in his own Local Union, 135, the Plumbers. Dan McCarthy is a fast and hard worker for Labor, and we know it.

I consider it a pleasure today to present the name of my good friend Dan McCarthy to the 65th Annual Convention.

President Brides: The Chair now recognizes Benny Costa, Teamsters Local 526 of Fall River.

Delegate Benny Costa: Mr. Chairman, it gives me great pleasure to come before the "mike" to second the nomination of Daniel J. McCarthy.

President Brides: The Chair now recognizes Fred Simms, I.L.G.W.U. Local 178, of Fall River.

Delegate Simms: I deem it a great honor to be given the privilege of seconding the nomination of Daniel J. McCarthy for Vice-President from District 7-B.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations? Hearing none, the Chair declares the nominations of 7-A and 7-B in District 7 closed.

The Chair now recognizes Dorothy DeLoid, Central Labor Union of New Bedford, nominating Mary C. Cadigan, Teachers 66, of Boston for Vice-president-at-Large.

Delegate DeLoid: My candidate is well-known to the group here and I am very proud to be the one to nominate her for the office of Vice-President-at-Large.

Miss Cadigan has had a year off from her school work because she needed a rest, but in spite of that, she could not keep away from the Labor Movement and in this year's vacation she has organized Locals, in Revere, Billerica, Attleboro, Malden, Belmont, Quincy and Provincetown.

I think if you read her report on page 26 in your Joint Reports of the Executive Council and officers, you will note that she certainly is an asset to the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

It gives me great pleasure to nominate Miss Mary C. Cadigan for Vice-President-at-Large.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Walter E. Lockhart, Central Labor Union, Quincy.

Delegate Lockhart: Mr. Chairman, this afternoon a great honor has been conferred upon me and that is being able to second the nomination of one of the outstanding women in the Labor Movement in Massachusetts.

It will require few words from anyone to second her nomination, as the brilliant record that she has established will speak most adequately for her. Without further ado, I second the nomination of Mary Constance Cadigan of Teachers Local 66, of Boston. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Peter Day, Railway Clerks of Boston.

Delegate Day: I don't know when the Convention is going to adjourn, Mr. President, and I don't want to take too long, because I think they will be putting in for overtime and I hope they get it.

Much stress has been placed upon men in organized labor, but all down through the ages you will find that the women are more consistent than men. I recall Alfred E. Smith, when he came into the Executive Chambers in New York to meet a group of so-called distinguished celebrities, being greeted by the messenger saying such and such is here. Alfred looked over and saw his mother over in the corner, walked over and knelt down and kissed her hand, his mother, the wonderful woman.

Samuel Gompers progressed a lot because of his mother.

Now, the American Federation of Labor has a woman whom some day you will find up there opposite Samuel Gompers. I have watched her. She tried to bring in here all the love that a woman has for her fellow workers. She won't fail. She is humble. She is filled with humility, and I hope that you take an interest in what that little girl says, because from now on the blessings that come from her prayers will fall upon you, each and every one of you, and if you listen to her you will become a great or-

ganization. Go out and follow her and you will become great. I hope that nobody opposes her. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Eugene Lazarz, Federal Labor Union 19469, Chicopee Falls, nominating Lulu I. Anderson, Federal Labor Union, Gloucester.

Delegate Lazarz: I rise at this time to nominate Lulu I. Anderson for Vice-President-at-Large. Lulu I. Anderson has been a member of the Committee of Education in the Massachusetts Federation and is well-known for her constructive work on the Committee on Education. She is a Past President of the Federal Labor Union that she now serves as the Secretary-Treasurer, Local 23832, producing *Page's Glue*.

I want to say that in all the times that I have known Lulu Anderson, she has been a very sincere person, both in legislative matters at the State House where she has played an active part, and everyone knows her familiar face when they walk into this Auditorium as having played a constructive part in the Labor Movement. She has earned the friendship of a great many delegates in the Western Massachusetts area because of her attendance at all of the meetings, in all of the Conventions and in our scholarship award program. She has played a constructive part throughout the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Peter Bates, Teamsters, Local 380 of Boston.

Delegate Bates: It gives me great pleasure at this time to step up and second the nomination of Lulu I. Anderson. I thank you.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations for the women delegate-at-large? Hearing none, the Chair declares the nominations closed.

The Chair recognizes Thomas Ryan, Bricklayers 3 of Boston, placing the name of Neil MacKenzie, Bricklayers Local 9 of Boston for Vice President at Large.

Delegate Ryan: Mr. Chairman and Delegates I know the hour is getting late, so I am not going to talk too long. I merely say this for the candidate who I am going to nominate. His ability has been recognized by the Executive Board of the State Federation of Labor by having him fill the unexpired term of James Leonard, who resigned.

I now nominate Neil MacKenzie as Delegate-at-Large of the State Federation of Labor.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Joseph Dyer, Bricklayers Local 6 of Worcester.

Delegate Dyer: I deem it an honor and a pleasure to second the nomination of a fine fellow, Neil MacKenzie, for the office of Delegate-at-Large.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James Meagher, Marble and Tile Helpers 18, of Boston.

Delegate Meagher: Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to endorse the words of the previous speaker and to add to them that I am very happy to see the name of Neil MacKenzie nominated as Vice-President-at-Large.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Patrick Desmond, Laborers Local 223, of Boston.

Delegate Desmond: Mr. Chairman. I rise at this time to second the nomination of one of the oldest Delegates in this Labor Movement. Neil MacKenzie has served the Labor organizations for the past 30 years. He has served with distinction. He is well-qualified to fill the position which is now vacant, that of Delegate-at-Large, and it is a pleasure indeed for me to have this opportunity to second the nomination of Neil MacKenzie.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations?

The Chair now declares the nominations for Delegate-at-Large closed.

At this time the Chair recognizes David Murphy, Meatcutters 592 of Boston, nominating Kenneth J. Kelley, Central Labor Union, Quincy, for Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to this Convention here in Worcester today, it is a pleasure and an honor for me to nominate our present Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent here for the office of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

I have known Ken for many years, since he was a young boy. He helped organize Local 294 of the Meatcutters Union when going to school. He later on, because of his interest in the organization, became Business Agent of that same Local. Later he became President of the Quincy Central Labor Union, and you all got to know him, I am sure, or a great many of you here today when he was Labor's representative on the War Labor Board during the last World War.

In 1946, five years ago, you selected him as your Legislative Agent and Secretary-Treasurer. At that time you didn't know exactly what you were getting, but since then his record has spoken for itself. I don't want to make a long speech here about him for his report of last year speaks for itself. It is a record of wonderful achievement. It is a great pleasure for me to nominate Ken Kelly for Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Vincent DiNunno, Laborers Local 22, of Boston.

Delegate DiNunno: Mr. Chairman, when we select the officers of our Convention, we select them not because we like or dislike the way they talk, the way they dress, or the way they present themselves. We select them by qualification, ability and character. Qualification has been proved by Ken Kelley by his present record. Ability has been proved. As small as he is, he has more guts, more courage in the Legislature to present the mandates of this Convention than anyone else.

He is a man who has the guts and the courage to accuse each and every one of those Legislators of milking the insurance companies who paid off from the sweat and blood of the working people.

Kenneth Kelley cannot produce a favor for everybody in the State House. How can you receive favors when you are trying to fight the legislators who are paid by the insurance companies who are laughing at us. But some people here, because Kenneth Kelley is not able to produce favors, Kenneth is no good anymore. So what? We can read his record. Here is a man who is here, there and everywhere. Here is a man who is serving. What else can a human being do? He is doing his duty. His performance in regards to the Constitution is strictly A-1. He is a man of gratitude, and as we preach in our own Local Unions we should return him and encourage him to do more and better than he did in the past.

Therefore, it is a great honor and privilege to second, and second again, the nomination of Kenneth Kelley for Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Mary C. Cadigan, Teachers Local 22 of Boston.

Delegate Cadigan: Mr. President, for the third successive year I have the privilege of seconding the nomination of Secretary Kelley. I am very happy that next year I won't have this happy duty, paradoxical as that may seem, because by our wise action of this morning we have guaranteed ourselves his services for two years. I think we were smart.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Oscar Johnson, Teamsters Local 170, Worcester.

Delegate Johnson: Due to the inability of Nick Morrissey to be here, he requested that I come before the Convention to second the nomination of Kenneth Kelley for Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

It is not my purpose, and I don't intend to get up here and extol all the virtues that everybody in the hall knows that Kenneth Kelley has. However, I would like to pass this on to him that at a caucus that was held of the Teamsters delegates, he was their unanimous choice for Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. I thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Harry P. Grages, Boston Central Labor Union.

Delegate Grages: Mr Chairman and Delegates, I think it was my pleasure at the first term of Ken Kelley to be his first seconder for the position of Secretary-Treasurer. Being a very frequent visitor at the State House and knowing what Ken Kelley has to go through, I am kind of surprised that he still wants the job. He has done a real good job up at the State House, and it is a pleasure for me to second his nomination once more. I thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Daniel Downey, Textile Workers, Local 1118 of Lawrence.

Delegate Downey: I don't think it is necessary to outline the qualifications, the leadership and the ability that Kenneth Kelley has. All we have to do, and we should do, and we failed to do in the last Legislative Session, was to make our appearances at the hearings before the Labor and Industries Committee, the Ways and Means Committee, and all the other Committees which hear the bills which we instruct our Secretary-Treasurer to file and to support before those legislators.

So, again, Mr. Chairman, all I need to say is this, that if we don't like the way Kenneth Kelley is carrying out our instructions, then we should see to it that we make our appearance in support of his claim before the Legislative Committees to see to it that he is carrying out our instructions and we might learn at first hand that he is not only capable, but he has a rare ability. He is doing his job in an excellent manner and he is deserving of the extension of the term we voted for him today. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Thomas A. Ryan, Bricklayers Local 3 of Boston.

Delegate Ryan: Mr. Chairman, I am personally proud of the privilege to add myself to the long list of supporters, those who recognized the ability of Kenneth Kelley, the Bricklayers of Boston, and the Bricklayers of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

I know by the action of this Convention that today, the Legislative salt mines where Ken Kelley works up there on Beacon Hill, those enemies of ours, the Legislative enemies, will once again be told that the American Federation of Labor will be up there again for two more years this time.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Edward A. Sullivan, Building Service, Local 254 of Boston.

Delegate Sullivan: Mr. President, I think the feeling of the Convention has been pretty obvious as to who it desires for the legislative program from the coming two years. It was obvious to me this morning and I think it is obvious to most of the delegates here this afternoon.

I sincerely hope that I am the last seconder because I think, frankly, everybody in the audience has seconded the nomination of one of our officers to be.

Now, I do not deny the fact that I have had differences with the Legislative Agent we have at the present time, and I have those dif-

ferences now, and I think I will continue to have those differences, but I do not propose to allow my name to be used in any way to bring aid and comfort to those legislators on Beacon Hill who are batting our brains in, and that seems to be the intent of some people here. Some people thought I was going to do it. I do not deny the fact that I would like to be the Legislative Agent. I think there are a lot of people here who would be proud to be the Legislative Agent of the State Federation of Labor, but I also think it is important that if you are going to elect a man and send him to Beacon Hill, that somebody just said it was a salt mine, and I could think of something else to call it, that if you are going to do that, you should give him the support he deserves.

When I first joined a Union they told me if I had any gripes to bring it up at the Union Meetings. I consider this Convention the Union Meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and I consider the Legislative Agent as the Business Agent and when I have a gripe I will go to him, but I won't call the legislators up and tell them that I disagree with the Legislative Agent. I won't call Senators up; I won't call Representatives up. There are certain people who have done this.

There hasn't been unity in this Federation of Labor for the past three or four years. We have been in session now for three days. Last year we had an important session on Friday on an issue called State's Fund for cash sickness, and nobody has talked about a State Fund for cash sickness now. Eighteen Democratic legislators deserted the Party, and if you talk to some of them, they will tell you they have the finest friends who are Union Business Agents.

I can only say this, that my primary reason in coming to this Convention was to spotlight the issues that are facing this Convention, and it hasn't been done. We have taken no action on whether or not we are going to seek a State Fund for cash sickness or whether we are going to throw it out the window. Instead of that, we are going to take no action whatsoever. The Legislative Agent is again going to introduce a State Fund for cash sickness; it is going to again be beaten, and the insurance lobby is going to become more and more powerful. Somebody said that the insurance lobby consisted of 50 people. That must have been on an off day. There are certainly more than that.

If you are going to elect a man for Legislative Agent, you must support him. If I did nothing else but to unite some of the segments of organized labor who have been disunited during the past years, I certainly think I would have accomplished what I set out to accomplish.

I have never had any personal differences with Ken Kelley. My differences are on a strictly legislative matter. Just today, about an hour ago, the bill that we have espoused for the one-man unit bill, Senate Bill 588, which we have spent six months day-in and day-out, passed the House, twice passed the Senate and was referred back to the House for enactment and passed by a 140 to 88 margin, went back into the Senate and lo and behold they found a new Committee to put it in, the Committee on Engrossed Bills. It has been in there over a week now, although Engrossed Bills are usually enacted the day they are received from the Senate, but because it is a Labor bill, it has been held for over a week. Today that bill—and the Legislative Agent has it marked down as a bill that has passed, and this is going to be something brand new—the bill was defeated today by a tie vote and comes up for reconsideration tomorrow. Those are the things that I know he has faced. Those are the things that we have faced in the State House.

If you are going to send a man up to shoot tigers, don't give him a B-B gun of un-cooperation. As I say, I still have my differences, but I consider the best interest of the State Federation of Labor calls for unity more than anything else, more than the humility it has caused me in withdrawing at this date, but I certainly am not going to allow my name, as I have said before, to be used so that enemies up on Beacon Hill can say, "There are a lot of people in the State Federation of Labor against Ken Kelley. We don't have to listen to him." Too many people in Labor are calling up their Representatives and telling them that.

You have nominated him; you have practically elected him and I don't know if anyone else is going to be nominated, but if he is elected, certainly give him your co-operation, because if you vote for him without giving him your co-operation, you are a fraud.

I sincerely hope that all segments, whether they like him or not personally, will support him because without support that is a terrible job up there. I second the nomination of Kenneth J. Kelley.

President Brides: The Chair at this time recognizes —

Delegate Pierce: Mr. President, Delegate Martin E. Pierce, Boston Firefighters, Local 718. I feel that I would be remiss in my responsibility as the President of the Organized Firefighters in the City of Boston, if I were not to rise and second the contribution that one Kenneth J. Kelley, as Legislative Agent of the Federation, has given to our particular measures in the General Court.

Most currently, as most all of you know, we were involved in seeking a minimum wage for firefighters in the city of Boston. I would like to point out that Mr. Kenneth Kelley as your Legislative Agent extended to the Firefighters of the City of Boston all of the facilities of the Federation, his staff and his own personal time in contacting members of the upper House and the lower House in the personages of Senators and Representatives who were not in accord with our particular measure.

We, perhaps, more so than any other group of people, being municipal employees, and due to the fact that the General Court is the only avenue, the only recourse that we have wherein we have one person to bargain collectively within the City of Boston in the personage of the Mayor, and if the Mayor is not in accord with what we may sponsor, the only recourse we have is the General Court, and we have taken advantage of that medium.

Although we were not successful in this last attempt, it was not because of the effort on the part of Kenneth J. Kelley. I consider it a privilege and an honor to rise and second the nomination of Kenneth J. Kelley for Legislative Agent of the Federation.

Delegate Day: Mr. President, Peter F. Day, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, Boston. This afternoon you speak about Kenneth's provincialism in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Well, let me tell you what Kenneth has done for the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. The Railroad men. The outstanding figure for the Union shop which was won this year and passed by Congress January 1, 1951, was Kenneth Kelley. The outstanding figure to take care of the Express Car Messengers was Kenneth Kelley. The outstanding figure to inform Congress that the parcel post was intruding on private industry was Kenneth Kelley. The outstanding figure to include the Railroad Retirement Act was Kenneth Kelley. The outstanding figure to improve the Unemployment Compensation Act of the Railroad men was Kenneth Kelley.

Delegate Larzaz (Federal Labor Union, 19469, Chicopee Falls): I would feel rather

guilty if I left here without saying a few words as the character and nobleness of this person that we are all behind here today. There is something more important than just saying that Ken Kelley is responsible for passing this bill, that bill and the other. I hope there will be some constructive action taken to back the many pieces of legislation that are before the State House now and for the next year, which will receive considerably more attention than they have in the past.

I hope everyone will read the Legislative Agent's Report in which he remarks that he would be derelict in his duty not to report that the attendance at the State House is sometimes disheartening. I can remember too many of those times when that attendance was disheartening and two or three Labor Representatives would be there before a Committee and Kenneth Kelley would have to repeatedly ask for a postponement or either he would have to ask for a delay in the hearing so that the official Labor Representatives would have a chance to arrive.

I hope that constructive action is taken this year through the Executive Council to provide for either a roll call of Central Labor Delegates to make it mandatory to appear so that Bills at the State House will not be referred to as Kelley's Bills. That is the kind of talk that is going on at the State House today and if all of us here today backed Ken Kelley at the State House in his legislative efforts, as we have here, I am sure that we could go a long way in the legislative field because one man cannot do it all.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Joseph Tieso, American Federation, State, County and Municipal Employees, Local 296 of Boston, nominating Joseph Nealon, Local 348 of the American Federation, State County Municipal Workers Union as a candidate for Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

Delegate Tieso: Mr. President and Delegates assembled at the 65th Annual Convention. It is my honor and privilege to place before your Convention and the delegates who are supreme in the State Federation of Labor, the name of Joseph B. Nealon for Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

Captain Nealon is president of the State County and Municipal Employees, Local 349. He is President of the Council which is comprised of 28 Locals, taking in 4,000 members. Brother Nealon has all the qualifications and the ability that you have heard of the other candidates for office. He has education. He is really conscientious and has the God-fearing spunk about him not to duck an issue. He will carry out the mandates of this Convention, which have not been carried out by the present officeholder.

A resolution was adopted in this Convention unanimously, but up to date your Secretary-Treasurer has not done a thing about it. 10,000 State, County and Municipal Employees positions are at stake. This resolution concerns seniority. You know what it is when you are a faithful worker and your seniority has been violated. The mandate of this resolution was ignored, and ask any parliamentarian whether he knows a whole lot about it or not, he knows that the delegates assembled here in this Convention are supreme, but your Legislative Agent failed to carry out this mandate of your Convention made at Springfield last year.

Now, we have Brother Nealon, who has all the qualifications and who has at his command the machinery of the State Federation of Labor. Yes, you have heard a lot of idle talk, a lot of traitors. Brother Nealon does better work and more work. He is not in the front line pages of the newspapers. He does not even see the salary of \$9000 per year.

So, Mr. President and Delegates assembled here, the time has come when we must make a change for harmony. We can't have a man in office who says to one organization, "Yes, I favor you", but who ignores and throws obstacles at another organization.

So, Mr. President and Delegates assembled here, I say to you that no candidate is greater than the Federation of Labor, and I submit to you and ask you and I know he will be elected, Joseph B. Nealon as your next Secretary-Treasurer. Don't think that the Labor Movement won't go on. We will have young blood, strong blood that will put unity and harmony not only in our Convention, but will bring it to every local throughout the State. I thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John J. Rahilly, A.F.S.C and M.E. Local 900 of Boston.

Delegate Rahilly: Mr. President and Fellow Delegates, I would like to second the nomination of Mr. Joseph B. Nealon. I have heard the present Legislative Agent extolled here by other speakers, so it would seem to be a hopeless case for a man to come here and nominate anybody in opposition. Now, it so happens, in my opinion and in the opinion of other people, that when there is no opposition you have a first class railroad ticket to hell—if you will excuse me—not only the country, but the State Federation of Labor and the Federation of Labor nationally, when there is no opposition. Remember, Mr. President and Delegates, there was no criticism under Hitler; there was none under Mussolini, and there is none under Stalin.

I am not going to get into any personalities about Mr. Kelley. I know nothing about Mr. Kelley's personal life and care less, and if anybody were to tell me anything about it, I would walk away. I am not interested in Mr. Kelley's personal life or anybody's else's. I am interested, however, in Mr. Kelley's activities as the Legislative Agent of the State Federation of Labor.

Despite all of the extolling that I have heard here today, either through ignorance of facts or through leaving out of facts I have heard nothing about the famous Stadium case in Boston.

There are many delegates here who enjoy seniority, and this convention one year ago unanimously adopted a resolution here pertaining to seniority in the Boston Public Schools. Now, Mr. Kelley didn't oppose that, on the floor anyway—I didn't hear him—but Mr. Kelley opposed it by calling up certain public officials who are the bosses of the Boston School Custodians and thwarted the wishes of this Convention. If that is all right with this Convention, its all right with me.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, point of order. Mr. Chairman, my point of order is that if the brother at the microphone has a grievance against the Legislative Agent, it is my understanding, sir, that one of the Committees set up by the Convention, the Committee on Grievances should I believe be the proper place to place that grievance.

Mr. Chairman, this is no time, when practically unanimous consent has been given for the re-election of the present Legislative Agent and Secretary-Treasurer, particularly when the Convention has recorded itself in accord with the extension of the terms of office, to raise the question of disunity when one of the most important bills which has ever been put before the Legislature is now being considered, namely, the Unemployment Compensation Bill.

Delegate Rahilly: Mr. Chairman have I got the microphone?

Same Delegate: Mr. Chairman, will you rule on my point of order?

President Brides: State your point of order.

Same Delegate: My point of order, Mr. Chairman, is, Is my brother in order to publicly state grievances that he has against the Legislative Agent when there is a proper Committee and a proper avenue to present those grievances? My point of order is based on the fact that the kind of speech the brother is now making is only giving aid and comfort to those legislators who are awaiting the signal to them that Kenneth Kelley is being condemned by this Convention, so that they may view the kind of action that they propose if they have their way on the Unemployment Compensation Bill, and inasmuch as that is of the utmost importance to every working man.

Delegate Rahilly: Mr. Chairman, have I got the floor?

Same Delegate: I believe the point of order ought to be ruled upon and see to it that the brother confines his remarks to the nomination or the seconding of the nomination of the person he is presenting for nomination, and not blacken the name of this organization and give much needed aid and comfort to our legislators who are showing that they are not interested in the working people so far as the Unemployment Compensation Bill is concerned.

President Brides: While I fully realize as the delegate here realizes, this convention has a Committee set up to handle any grievance or grievances that any members of any Local may have against any officer or any Local of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I want to say at this time that the Delegate who is now at the microphone, should limit his remarks to the nomination of his candidate.

Delegate Rahilly: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. May I proceed? I don't quite get the Chair's answer there on that point of order. Was I out of order or in order, Mr. Chairman?

President Brides: The Chair rules that you be given an opportunity to present the name of your candidate for Secretary-Treasurer.

Delegate Rahilly: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I would like to say a few words, too, before I get through here in regards to the remarks of the brother. I blacken no man's name, Mr. Chairman.

As far as the Grievance Committee is concerned for his information, we have already been there. To quote Brother Sullivan here, this is the place to talk. Here are assembled all of the delegates, the Vice-Presidents, the President—

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I rise on a point of order. I guess it has been ruled by the President that the previous speaker will confine his remarks to the nomination. I hope the President will overrule him.

President Brides: Your point is well taken. Brother Rahilly will kindly proceed.

Delegate Rahilly: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. In presenting the name of Joseph B. Nealon in opposition to the present candidate here, I labor now—I think from the ruling of the Chair; despite the opposition that I have here, an old parliamentary trick, that when you have no argument, abuse the plaintiff. As I understand myself now, the Chair has ruled that I was out of order. Is that right?

President Brides: The Chair has asked you to place the name of your candidate in nomination.

Delegate Rahilly: I have tried to confine my remarks, Mr. Chairman, to my candidate, but I have certain rights, the same as any other delegates here to defend my remarks and to defend any point of order brought by another delegate to the Chair. Is that right?

President Brides: You have.

Delegate Rahilly: Thank you. Now, I will proceed. When a man is elected in any office, whether it is in Labor or as a public officer, he knows full well that he is open to criticism, just criticism, honest criticism. That is all I am doing. I don't blacken Mr. Kelley's name. Mr. Kelley, I don't think anyone believes that, despite what that gentleman said. All I am bringing here is Mr. Kelley's actions—

Delegate Swartzman: Mr. Chairman. Point of order.

President Brides: State your point of order.

Delegate Swartzman: I believe that the previous speaker should confine himself only to seconding the nomination of his candidate. If he has any grievances or he wants to bring this up under New Business, maybe that will be all right, if the Convention will so rule.

Delegate Rahilly: Mr. Chairman, may I proceed?

President Brides: Proceed, please.

Delegate Rahilly: Thank you. An old trick, even Cicero brought that to the attention of the young law students, that when you have no argument, always abuse the plaintiff. That is an old one, to interrupt a speaker.

Now, as I told you before, there was no criticism under Hitler. There was none under Mussolini and there is none under Stalin. Now, you are not going to shut me up until I get through—any of those delegates—until I get through, as long as I am in order with the Chair.

President Brides: Will you please proceed in the proper way.

Delegate Rahilly: I am proceeding, Mr. Chairman, in the proper manner, I think, and respect the Chair. If the Chair wants to rule me out of order, why, I would like to get the decision. I have a right here and a duty to perform for my organization, here publicly before all the delegates assembled who can overrule any committee or executive board—here they are right here. Now, I will conclude my remarks by saying, Mr. Chairman, that I don't want to get into any discussion publicly with you because I admire you, and I will conclude by saying this much, that I hope that you will consider Captain Nealon for your vote. Thank you.

President Brides: Is there any other nomination?

President Brides: Are there any other nominations? If not, the Chair declares the nominations for Secretary-Treasurer closed.

At this time the Chair recognizes Henry G. Gross, Teamsters, Local No. 653, Brockton, placing the name of Francis E. Lavigne, Brockton Central Labor Union for Director of Education.

Delegate Gross: Mr. President and Delegates to the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. It is a pleasing duty for me to stand here today and to present to you the name of your Director of Education for re-election, Francis E. Lavigne.

Francis Lavigne has made a great contribution to the Labor Movement through his long record of service for the Teamster Union, Local 653 of Brockton as Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent for seven years, and as Secretary of the Brockton Central Labor Union for eight years. He came to you well qualified to fill the position he now holds. As Director of Education he has brought favorable comment from every segment of the Labor Movement in the State and throughout the nation.

In his scholarship program in the schools he has done an outstanding job of selling the Labor Movement to the future workers of the

State. His work in political action has been done with effective results.

It is a pleasure for me to place in nomination the name of Francis E. Lavigne for re-election as Director of Political Education and other education. Now, Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, I have never been known to be an after dinner speaker, in fact, any kind of a speaker. In fact, I am so terrified standing in front of this "mike" that I am shaking all over. In fact, that was a prepared speech typewritten by a very good friend of mine, but, now that that is over, I would like to say to you, Mr. President and Fellow Delegates to this Convention, that I represent not only the Teamsters in Brockton, but every citizen in Brockton, I speak for every citizen in Brockton, whether they are organized or unorganized.

Francis Lavigne has been the father and the mother and son or sister to every working man and woman in the city of Brockton. I have had my differences with Francis Lavigne, but believe me, Francis Lavigne is the man for the job, and he has been a father of the Labor Movement in the city of Brockton, and it gives me great pleasure to stand here today to nominate as Director of Political Education and other education Francis E. Lavigne. Thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes John J. O'Neil, Textile Workers, Local 1113 of Lawrence.

Delegate O'Neil: Mr. President. I second the nomination of Francis Lavigne for Director of Education. I have worked with him for the past few years and at the Lowell Textile Institute, which was held a few months ago.

I know he is a qualified man for the position. I thank you.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Michael Harrington, Carpenters Local 56, of Boston.

Delegate Harrington: The oldtimers in the State Federation of Labor tell me and have proven to me, that one of the greatest problems that the State Federation of Labor has had is the existence of the so-called "free-riders." The State Federation of Labor's officers go out and break their backs for the things that will be good for labor and all the other AFL Locals that are not affiliated, go along for the "free ride."

As much as the President and the other officers have the opportunity, and deservedly so, take a bow, Frank Lavigne, a humble man, has been doing a great job. There is no sense in going through his program. He is doing a job that would cost us \$50,000 a year if we had a private organization doing the job. I hope that Frank Lavigne will be unopposed for this office. I wish his term had been voted in for ten years instead of two.

Frank Lavigne is our candidate for Director of Political Education in the State Federation of Labor.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Joseph Sledziewski, Federal Labor Union Local 22804, Springfield.

Delegate Sledziewski: Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates. I deem it a great honor at this time to second the nomination of Frank Lavigne, a man who has built a great reputation, not only in the eastern and central part of Massachusetts, but throughout our great industrial western part.

We haven't too many factories out there affiliated with the AFL, but any time we have called on Francis he has come out and has never refused to help us.

It is a great pleasure again to second the nomination of Francis Lavigne.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Stephen E. McCloskey, Iron Workers, Local 7, of Boston.

Delegate McCloskey: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the 65th Annual Convention, I not only consider it an honor and a privilege, but I consider it a moral obligation and a duty to the Labor Movement because I have seen the excellent and outstanding job that Frank Lavigne has done with the Gompers Dinner, the Labor Institute in Amherst and in Lowell, his scholarship awards and his political actions.

As I stand here today, I say that two good years absolutely deserve two more.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Frank Anderson, Jr., Retail Clerks, Local 1291, Boston.

Delegate Anderson, Jr: Mr. Chairman, I would like to go on record as seconding the nomination of Francis Lavigne as the Director of Education in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations?

Delegate Sullivan: (Building Service Employees, Local 254, Boston): Mr. Chairman, during the past two years I have had the pleasure of seconding the nomination of Frank Lavigne. Again I would like to be recorded as seconding the nomination of Frank Lavigne for the office of Director of Political Education.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations? If not, the Chair declares the nominations for Director of Education closed.

At this time the Chair recognizes Walter E. Lockhart, Quincy Central Labor Union, placing the name of Kenneth Kelley as Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

Walter Lockhart, proceed.

Delegate Lockhart: I rise for the purpose of nominating Kenneth J. Kelley as Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes Israel Learner, Teamsters Local 259, Boston.

Delegate Learner: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. At this time I deem it a personal privilege, where I missed previously in seconding the nomination of our very able Legislative Agent, so at this time I second the nomination before this delegation as a Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention of Kenneth J. Kelley.

President Brides: The Chair recognizes James O'Hare, Building Service, Local 385, Boston.

Delegate O'Hare: It gives me great pleasure at this time to second the nomination of Ken

Kelley as Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention.

President Brides: Are there any other nominations? Hearing none, the Chair declares the nominations closed.

Vice-President Pratt: (Assuming the Chairmanship) At this time the nominations are open for the alternate to the Convention of the American Federation of Labor. The Chair at this time will recognize Phil Kramer.

Delegate Kramer. (International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 73 Boston): Delegates, I was amazed by my name being called. I, nominate as Alternate to the American Federation of Labor, our own President of the State Federation of Labor, Henry J. Brides.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Brother Joseph McCarthy, Building Service Emps. Local No. 254, Boston.

Delegate McCarthy: Mr. Chairman, I second the nomination of President Brides as the Alternate Delegate to the AFL Convention.

Chairman Pratt: Any further nominations as Alternate Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention? Hearing none, I now declare the nominations closed.

President Brides: You have by your action here today nominated the various candidates for the various offices within the Federation of Labor and on Friday afternoon the first order of business will be the election of officers.

At this time I would like to announce that following tomorrow morning's session, on the steps of this Auditorium a picture of all the delegates will be taken, approximately at 12:30 tomorrow or in that vicinity. I wish that all the delegates assembled here now will congregate at that time on the steps of this Auditorium to have the picture taken.

The Constitution Committee will meet at 7:30 this evening in the Hotel Sheraton. The room will be posted in the lobby.

Are there any other Committees or any Chairman of any Committee who would like to make an announcement in regard to his Committee? If not, again I want to announce that we have found a set of keys and a pair of glasses, which were found at the Clambake yesterday and if any delegates or delegate know of any delegate losing these glasses, they may have them by coming to the platform or asking Mrs. Hennessy.

If there is no further business to come before the Convention, the Convention will adjourn until tomorrow morning at 9:30 sharp.

(Whereupon, at 6:30 p.m. the Convention was adjourned until 9:30 a.m. Thursday, August 9, 1951.)

THURSDAY, AUGUST 9, 1951

MORNING SESSION

The convention convened at 9:55 o'clock a.m., President Brides presiding.

President Brides: The Convention will please come to order.

Is Vice-President Ahearn in the hall?

Is the Chairman or the Secretary of the Committee on Standing Committee's Reports ready to report?

At this time, you will hear a report of the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Timothy F. Grady.

Delegate Grady: (Delegate Grady then read a partial list of credentials of delegates)

I move, Mr. Chairman, that the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor, please say "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Secretary Kelley has some additional Resolutions to read to you at the present time.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates, the following additional Resolutions have been received in the last twenty-four hours. They are not and cannot be printed in the Resolutions pamphlets that are now being distributed to you.

However, in order for them to have any status and recognition before this Convention, they have to be read in, their admission has to be approved by the Convention, and then they will be referred to the respective committees.

Resolution No. 52, "Government Personnel G.S.A.—Discharge of Charwomen." (Secretary Kelley then read Resolution No. 52.)

Resolution No. 53, "Increasing Strike Benefits for Federal Labor Union Members." (Secretary Kelley then read Resolution No. 53.)

Resolution No. 54, "Patronizing Union Barber Shops." (Secretary Kelley then read Resolution No. 54.)

Resolution No. 55, "Supporting Upholsterer's Union Label." (Secretary Kelley then read Resolution No. 55.)

Resolution No. 56, "New England Casket Company." (Secretary Kelley then read Resolution No. 56.)

Resolution No. 57, "Amendment to the Constitution, Article V, Officers, Section 2, Sentence 1." (Secretary Kelley then read Resolution No. 57.)

Resolution No. 58, "Protesting Transfer of U. S. Fishing Vessels to Foreign Countries." (Secretary Kelley then read Resolution No. 58.)

Resolution No. 59, "Downgrading of Federal Employees." (Secretary Kelley then read Resolution No. 59.)

Mr Chairman, I move that these Resolutions be admitted and the vote, as required under the Constitution for their admission, be taken.

President Brides: It has regularly been moved and seconded that these Resolutions be submitted to the Resolution Committee with the unanimous vote of the Convention.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I want to again announce that following this morning's session, a picture will be taken of the Delegates on adjournment on the stairs of the auditorium. I hope all the Delegates will remain and have their picture taken.

I would like to announce at this time that if the Delegates would like to take a walk around the hall when they have a spare moment, and to look over the exhibitions we have here, we will be glad to have them. I want to say, this is the largest display in the history of the State Federation of Labor. There are some fine exhibits here; and I hope that every delegate will look at them.

Tonight at the hotel, there will be a dance and seven acts donated by the Committee on Arrangements here in Worcester. Those who haven't tickets, can secure them from the committee, headed by Jim McNamara and Sam Donnelly.

At this time, Vice-President Ahearn from District 4, Lowell, will preside at this morning's session. Vice-President Ahearn.

Vice-President Ahearn: Will the Chairman of the Committee on Standing Committee's Reports Chairman Pierce, make a report?

Delegate Pierce (Firefighters Local 718, Boston): Mr. President, the report of the Committee on Standing Committee's Reports is prepared to make a complete report.

Your Committee, sir, met in session Wednesday in the room set aside for that purpose, and was called to order at 3 p.m. by me, and they gave diligent attention to all the reports of the Standing Committees which were before them for consideration.

The first report that I would like to report on is the Committee on Legislation.

The Committee carefully considered the report of the Committee on Legislation; and, after due consideration, recommends that the report as submitted be accepted by the Convention.

Further recommends that your Legislative Agent, Kenneth Kelley, be commended for his alertness in defeating Senate Bill 251, and for further alerting Labor to the evils which existed within the structure of this particular petition.

Your Committee feels, sir, that the Committee on Legislation did commendable work during the past legislative session.

Your committee, sir, feels that there are altogether too many Resolutions being submitted to the Convention with the intent of legislative action on the part of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, and, thereby, creating terrific problems. It feels further that many of these bills should be assumed by the Local Unions sponsoring them.

That completes the analysis of the report of the Committee on Legislation; and I move you, sir, that this Convention adopt the committee and the recommendations set forth by the committee's report at this time. I so move you, sir.

Vice-President Ahearn: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the committee's report be accepted. Anything to be said on the questions?

If not, all in favor manifest by saying "Aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Pierce: The next committee that we perused was the Committee on Workmen's Compensation.

It was the opinion of the Brothers that served on this committee, along with myself, that a splendid report had been compiled by this committee; and we recommend adoption by the delegates at this convention, at this time.

I so move you, Mr. President.

Vice-President Ahearn: It has been regularly moved and seconded the report of the Committee on Workmen's Compensation be accepted. Is there anything to be said on the motion?

If not all in favor manifest by saying "Aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Pierce: Committee on Taxation. Your committee recommends the adoption of the report of the Committee on Taxation as submitted; and further recommends that this committee be commended for a very comprehensive report.

I so move adoption at this time, Mr. President.

Vice-President Ahearn: Action comes on the adoption of the Chairman's report. Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor manifest by saying "Aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Pierce: Committee on Social Security.

Your committee recommends, sir, the adoption of the report of the Committee on Social Security as submitted to the Convention.

This report is one of a lengthy nature and entails a great deal of work.

This report, in the opinion of your committee, merits a rising vote of thanks of the delegates; and I so move you, Mr. President.

Vice-President Ahearn: You have heard the report on the Committee on Social Security. Is has been regularly moved and seconded the report be adopted.

All those in favor manifest by saying "Aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Pierce: Committee on Union Labels.

Your committee, sir, recommends the report as printed be accepted by the convention, and they be commended for a splendid job.

I so move you, Mr. President.

Vice-President Ahearn: Question comes on the adoption of the report. Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor, manifest by saying "Aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is vote and so ordered.

Delegate Pierce: Committee on Organization.

Your committee, sir, examined the report of the Committee on Organization, and became a bit apprehensive of the language used.

Brother Harry Grages, Chairman of the Committee, was invited to appear before your committee, and did so.

It would appear from the explanation offered by Brother Grages that the lack of proper organizing set forth in his report primarily lies in the Central Labor body.

Your committee, sir, recommends that the report of the Committee be accepted; and that attention be called to the Central Labor bodies and point out their responsibility in the endeavor of organizing.

I so move you, Mr. President.

Vice-President Ahearn: Action comes on the adoption of the Chairman's report. Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor manifest by saying "Aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Pierce: Committee on Housing.

The report of the Housing Committee, sir, caused your committee some disturbance.

Your committee, sir, failed to get a comprehensive meaning from the language as spelled out in this report.

To enable them to clarify their understanding, they invited Brother Pratt, member of the committee to appear before them.

Brother Pratt did so, but failed to enlighten the committee on the language of the report. He stated that Chairman Carroll was responsible for the drafting of this report.

Brother Carroll appeared before your committee, sir, but failed to enlighten them insofar as the language used in this report.

Your committee feels that the report of the Committee on Housing is inadequate and without comprehension to the body of delegates, and recommends that this report be revised and submitted as approved by the entire Committee on Housing.

I so move you, Mr. President.

Vice-President Ahearn: Question comes on the adoption of the Chairman's report. Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor, manifest by saying "Aye". Opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Question comes now on the acceptance of the complete report from the Chairman of the Standing Committee's Report. Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor manifest by saying "Aye". Opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair would like to take this opportunity, in the name of the officers, to thank the Chairman and his committee for their diligent work in making such a complete and early report.

Delegate Pierce: Mr. President, I move you at this time, sir, that the members and the Committee and Standing Committee's Reports be discharged, since there is no further business to come before this committee.

(Delegate Pierce then read the names of the members of the Committee on Standing Committee's Reports.)

I so move you, Mr. President.

Vice-President Ahearn: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the committee be discharged with thanks. Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor, manifest by saying "Aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, it is my pleasure to introduce to some of you—to most of you, no introduction is necessary—for the next speaker, has been with us on several occasions. At Labor Institutes, at conventions, and banquets.

He seems to take whole-hearted interest in the activities of the Labor Movement.

At the present time, he is the Director of the Institute of Industrial Relations at Holy Cross College, and a very good friend of ours, Reverend Hubert Callaghan, S. J., Holy Cross.

REV. HUBERT C. CALLAGHAN, S.J.

**College of the Holy Cross
Worcester, Massachusetts**

Mr. Chairman, Mr. President, and my friends and delegates to this convention of the State Federation of Labor.

At the beginning of my remarks, I want to express my very great gratitude to those in charge of the program, because I found myself the other day with a date at the State House at noon today, and I asked them if they would mind if I appeared a little earlier on the program, and they very graciously assented.

This year, two dates—1891 and 1931—take on great significance for me, both as a priest and as one who is keenly interested in the well-being, the common weal of our community and our nation, as that common weal is fundamentally determined by farsightedness and brotherly cooperation, and loyalty to the ideals of our great nation exhibited by every member and every organization of both Labor and Management.

In 1891, Pope Leo XIII issued his famous document "On The Condition of the Workers."

In 1931, Pope Pius XI reviewed and reaffirmed the world's acceptance and rejection of Leo's XIII's keen analysis of the unjust and degrading position of the workingmen of his time.

Acceptance—by all thinking men who recognize their dependence upon, and who render proper homage to the God who created and sustains them.

Rejection—by all who have made themselves slaves to, and who render impious homage to Karl Marx and his present-day successors.

Two basic ideas underlie the proposals of both Leo XIII and Pius XI for the reconstruction of industrial society.

First, Freedom must be the natural heritage of every person, regardless of his position in society.

Secondly, Order must be a permanent element in our society and our nation. Order, which of its very nature implies restraint of that very freedom which is our natural heritage.

Now, we have in this country approximately 150 million citizens actively engaged in over 4 million businesses of different types. The Common Good clamors that each one of these 150 million people be allowed the free exercise of his human prerogatives in the pursuit of his legitimate objectives.

In the forefront of those 150 million people are the 65 million workers of this country who demand that the shackles of economic domination, of high prices, of wages inadequate to meet these prices and of taxation without effective representation of their interests be struck from their arms and their legs.

Every individual in this country should be free. Yet, such freedom is not without its dangers to both the worker and to his country.

Allow freedom complete reign and freedom degenerates into a lawless struggle unto death for even the necessities of life, where the only man who survives will be the man who does not hesitate to kill the body and the soul of anyone who dares stand in the way of his greedy and bloodstained hands.

Allow the idea of order and restraint of liberty to be carried to the extreme and collectivism or totalitarianism is the black spectre which haunts the heads, the hearts, and the homes of every worker in the land.

Pay too little heed to individual freedom and social order and the product is the tension-filled, conflict-strained atmosphere of American capitalism.

The conclusion is simple. There must be enough freedom to allow every man and his family to live free of the spectre of want and of economic insecurity, free to fulfill his God-given duties to his wife and his children, free to fulfill the obligations of a good citizen towards his country, free to fulfill the obligations of a creature to his Creator, free to find happiness in his work, his family, and his recreation, free to fulfill the ideals which God has placed deep in his heart.

Yet, this freedom is not that of the libertine. This freedom is to be exercised within the group of his fellow men.

There is no freedom to falsify. There is no freedom to reach into his neighbor's pocket and take what is not his. There is no freedom

to assassinate either the body, the soul, or the character and good name of his neighbor. There is no freedom to be a traitor either to himself or to his fellow men, either by depriving the worker of his right to organize, or by discriminating to take the bread off his neighbor's table.

It is with this tool of limited individual freedom that Labor must face the very serious problems that confront our nation—a full-fledged partner with Industry and Government charged with the salvation and prosperity of our nation.

The problems that beset our nation, as you all know, are manifold. Perhaps one of them can be stated as a question, one which I know is in the hearts of every delegate here today—

Why is it that in order to provide a job for every willing and able-bodied man, we have to have either a war or a threat of war? Why is it that we must kill in order to live?

It is up to Labor to provide far-seeing men of sound judgment and firm morals who will devote their lives to the solution of this grave problem of life and death.

Another problem is that of inflation.

To put it bluntly, we have a record number of people employed today—about 65 million. Personal incomes have reached an all-time high of \$250 billion—and so have the prices of the clothes and food and shelter which you must buy.

Bank loans have almost doubled since 1946, and they stand now at about \$63 billion.

In the history of the United States, there has never been so much money around—and that money, I might add, has never bought so little.

At the same time that all this 40 per cent money is floating around, we have a defense program underway which is so stupendous that we must take our choice.

The choice is this: Will we make the defense goods and cut back the housing, automobiles, refrigerators, television sets, clothing, etc., which we want and are able to buy; or shall we have plenty of the latest styles and fashions which contribute to our ease and convenience and allow ourselves to be walked over by a tough and ruthless enemy, who will kill both our bodies and our spirits, which once were free.

If we, as a nation, choose to sacrifice our comfort, we must face the fact that civilian production will be cut back 30 to 35 per cent.

Unless our defense program is cut—and such a move by the Congress could be fatal to our liberties—it is estimated that by next year there will be \$10-to-\$20 billion more of money in our pockets than there will be goods to spend it on—\$10-to-\$20 billion with no place to go except to bid up prices that are already too high, except to blow our economy sky high—and with it, your jobs and the welfare of your families and of your nation.

That is the picture in a nutshell.

Either we must stand and work together or we shall all hang and die together at either end of the rope, either a rope of our own making or a rope of totalitarian-communist making.

If we hang at the end of our own rope, it will be a novel but nonetheless bitter experience. If we hang together at the end of a communist rope—Perhaps some quotes from a letter which was recently received from Hong Kong, telling the story of a Catholic Bishop, who was born not far from the City of Worcester, and who is known to many of the delegates here today, might have its lesson; and I quote:

" . . . The Bishop was seized, bound with rope and led through the streets under armed guards to prison. During his prison term, the Bishop was accused of possession of arms for evil purposes; espionage activities. He was treated like a common criminal, subjected to midnight cross-

examinations. He was addressed as an American devil, agent of imperialism, etc.

"For months he was confined to a very narrow cell, which constituted his dining room, bedroom—without bed—bathroom, lavatory, etc. Suffice it to say, that in ordinary times, a Chinese prison is deplorable to the nth degree; but a Chinese Red prison is a fore-taste of hell itself. Hence, suicide is a daily occurrence and is readily understandable by those of us who have been so fabulously blessed by that treasure of all treasures, our faith and belief in God.

"This was brought home very strongly to the Bishop as he cut down the hanging form of an American doctor, who broke under the very conditions that were the Bishop's.

"The doctor, a most admirable man of charity, was confined to a cell a short distance from the Bishop. One day he realized that he lacked what the Bishop possessed and he hanged himself. The Bishop had to cut him down.

"Communism as Satan going around like a roaring lion, seeking whom he may devour. It admits of no other law than itself. It wages war on truth; it persecutes, imprisons and executes those who dare lay claim to basic human rights. It brooks no opposition in thought, word, or deed. Its supreme judge is the machine gun. It has one line of propaganda at present: All world ills, especially the Chinese ills, be it any type of poverty or suffering, are attributable solely to America; and, therefore, all Chinese must hate America and all Americans. Not to do so, is a crime punishable by death. That, in a nutshell, is present-day Red propaganda."

That is the end of the quote from the letter on the Bishop from Hong Kong.

No comment.

There you have it. We must be free; yet that freedom must be subject to the limitations of the common good of the people of this nation. Man must be free to do business and to prosper. Yet, if credit, prices, and wages continue to rise without effective control, we will not have \$10-\$20 billion without goods to buy—we will have \$40-\$50 billion which can be used to wreck the nation for which your forefathers fought, for which you fought, and for which your sons are spending their lives on foreign fields today.

What is Labor doing to provide men in the rank and file of Local Unions who will be the leaders of tomorrow? The day when the golden treasure of experience, alone, with no formal education is over; the day when the man who knows nothing except what he is able to figure out on his job or in his union is over; the day when a man could do his job with his tongue and perhaps only his fists, is gone—gone forever, I hope.

Your Committee on Education has done an outstanding job. The Annual Institute is a monument to the foresight of the State Federation. Yet, there is not one person on that committee who would not agree with me that the institute is not enough.

The fact of the matter is that Labor has to go back to school. The rank and file men, and more especially the officers of Local Unions, must find the time and the energy to go back to the new, red School House, the Institute of Industrial Relations, or whatever its name may be.

You men must learn how to speak effectively; you must acquaint yourselves with the economy of our country; you must learn and practice sound industrial ethics and public relations.

Otherwise, Labor will not be able to assume that full partnership which it so justly claims for itself. Otherwise, Labor will not be able

to make the contribution to the welfare and the prosperity of this nation which its destiny demands. Otherwise, the pillars of this nation will fall about our heads and crush our wives and children, our friends, and our fellow workers. Otherwise, we will be found hanging from the end of a rope in a communist prison, because we failed to make the sacrifice of time and energy to educate and prepare ourselves for our role as partners in the salvation of this great nation.

The Holy Cross Institute of Industrial Relations stands prepared to help both Labor and Management fulfill their roles in history. We start our new sessions around the end of September; but the Holy Cross Institute of Industrial Relations will be forced to turn away with empty hands if Labor does not climb Mt. St. James and attend the courses offered—public speaking, economics, ethics, contract negotiations, etc.

We can provide them, but we cannot cram them down your throats. If Labor and Management are not sufficiently aware of their responsibility to our nation, if Labor and Management are not sufficiently interested in their own welfare, the welfare of their loved ones and the welfare of our nation, the Holy Cross Institute of Industrial Relations will fail through the default of Labor and Management.

I extend to you all, and most especially to my friends and very good friends in the locals of the A.F.L. in Worcester, a most sincere invitation to take advantage of the educational opportunities offered by the Institute this fall.

Freedom and Social Order are yours, but only if you bestir yourselves out of your easy chairs and make yourselves worthy of them.

God bless you all.

Vice-President Ahearn: Thank you, Father Callaghan. In the name of the delegates assembled here at this convention, I know they all wish you many, many more years of success in carrying out your work.

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee will now make a report; Chairman Lazarz.

I'm sorry, The next speaker has just informed us that he has official business at the State House, and he has requested the courtesy of speaking before the Chairman starts his reports.

At this time, it is my pleasure to introduce to the delegates one of our good friends on Beacon Hill, a member of the Governor's Council, who has always been a friend of Labor's and protects Labor's interest in the Governor's Council at all times.

At this time, I wish to present Governor's Councillor, George Wells.

GOVERNOR'S COUNCILLOR GEORGE WELLS

Mr. Chairman, officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and delegates to this quite apparently successful convention.

I want to first of all thank the Executive Committee of the convention for giving me the privilege of appearing here during your convention. I want to congratulate your very able President upon the fact that the delegates to the convention have seen fit to re-elect him to a well-deserved second term.

I am happy to be here for a couple of reasons. I am happy to be here in a two-fold capacity, inasmuch as I am a member of the Worcester City Council, as well as the Governor's Executive Council. As a member of the Worcester City Council, I had the great pleasure of helping to steer through the Council Finance Committee the appropriation which the City of Worcester gave to this convention. I am especially proud to be here as a member of

the Executive Council of a great Governor, who told you truthfully yesterday that he is pro-Labor. I want to say this as one who has served in the Council with Governor Dever, that oftentimes in campaign periods we hear many voices raised telling the men and women of Labor that they are friends of Labor, but I have noticed in my lifetime that often what was said in the heat of campaign in October or November has often been forgotten by men in public life in May or June or July of another year.

This has not been true you know, of Governor Dever and I'm proud to serve in his Executive Council.

I like the theme of your 1951 convention, as it is so pertinently expressed by the signs that hang in this convention hall: "The Ballot Box is your Bread Box", "We are Counting on you for '52"; and the most truthful statement ever uttered, and those of us who have been long active in political life know it's true: "The Most Potent Political Factor is Organized Labor."

Those are true statements; and don't let anyone ever sway you from the knowledge of the power that you possess.

I had the great pleasure in 1948 and again in 1950 to work closely with the United Labor Committee, a committee which originated in 1948, sparked by dynamic personalities like your Secretary, Ken Kelley.

I had the pleasure of working with that United Labor Committee in Worcester with great Labor leaders of your group, like Jim McNamara, Chet Fitzpatrick, Sam Donnelly, Phil Covle, Al Saltus, and previously that grand old man of Labor, whom you so fittingly honored this week at this convention, the late beloved Freeman M. Saltus.

You know, there is one thing that I think sometimes you who are members of the Labor Movement lose sight of. There is the old story that sometimes you can't see the woods for the trees. Sometimes you are too close to a thing to realize some facts about it. As an interested observer, I think there is something to which the men and women of Organized Labor have never been or for which they have never been given sufficient credit, and that is that great gains which you have won by your solidarity, by your activity for many men and women who are working in places that are not yet organized. As a life-long resident of the City of Worcester, let me tell you here and now that in this great industrial city there are men and women working in great industrial plants that have not had the benefits of Union organization, but who take home fatter pay envelopes, who have greater benefits, because you went out and won them in other industries. Even though the plants have resisted organization, they still have been forced in some way to keep pace with gains you have won for your people, and I hope that in due course of time, those who work in these unorganized plants will one day give credit where credit is due—to you of Labor who have won for them, at no cost to themselves, the benefits they now enjoy.

I heard a United States Senator a couple of weeks ago in Washington, a Senator who is not of my political faith, but has proven by his record to be a great and a true liberal, Senator Wayne Morse, a Republican member of the United States Senate—I heard him in a discussion before a Committee of the United States Senate which is hearing a case involving a notoriously anti-union plant in the City of Worcester. I heard him tell the head of that company that the greatest danger to American Capitalism didn't reside in the cells where meet the communists, but the greatest danger to American Capitalism today resides in the heads and the hearts of men like this

industrialist, who have never changed the date on the calendar on their wall, but who still have a date which says 1898, rather than 1951; and I agree with him.

You men and women are part of a dynamic movement which has won its way to great heights against tremendous obstacles.

I have been greatly interested in the past few weeks in following the efforts of the International Typographical Union to shed light in certain dark cities in this country. They are attempting a valiant test to determine whether or not they can establish and maintain in cities where there now exist newspaper monopolies a free press that will give the average man and woman the coverage that their affairs deserve.

Living as we do in Worcester under the dubious benefits of a monopolistic press, we realize the truth of the statement that says that a city with a newspaper monopoly sees things much as does a one-eyed man; and I wish to the I.T.U., and I know that the men and women of Organized Labor wish to the I.T.U. success and continued growth in their effort to shatter a real iron curtain within our own United States.

In conclusion, I want to point out to you as emphatically as I possibly can—What is the greatest problem that faces you as members of the Labor Movement and that faces all of us as Americans who like the American way of life? What is our greatest problem today?

We know the problems of '52, and I think we know how to meet them; but we are concerned immediately with the problems of 1951.

Bearing in mind the fact that much of the press of America and many of the radio commentators, who work two streets, have tried to impress upon the American people a great lie, which is in keeping with the traditions of Joe Goebbels, who taught in Germany in the rise of Hitler that the theory of propaganda was done in this manner, or the effective use of propaganda was done in this manner: At first, you told a lie; you told a big lie; and you kept repeating it over and over again; and if you repeated a lie often enough and loudly enough, Goebbels said, "In time, people will come to accept it as the truth."

Well, that has been happening ever since the war ended. Every time there has been a price rise, every time the housewife has gone to the store and found prices are rising out of proportion to the pay envelope her husband brings home, the blame has been placed by the people who control the medium of propaganda in this country, the blame has been placed at the door of you and every other member of the Labor Movement.

Repeatedly, we have read editorials here and elsewhere that the main reason for high prices is because of high wages. Yet, you and I know, and millions of housewives over this land better than men know, that wages have never kept pace with the run-away inflation of today.

So, I want to try to point out, in conclusion, this one thought: Fight, as you have never fought before. Don't wait 'till 1952.

You read this morning the statement of Eric Johnston, who certainly is not a member of the Labor Movement, who certainly is not a member of the Democratic Party, who certainly has never been classed among the liberals of America—You heard where he said and he speaks with the knowledge of the position he holds, that we now face in this country a rise of 8 to 10 percent in the cost of living within a matter of weeks.

Fight that. Fight the vicious combination of men who serve in the Congress of the United States as the agents of other organizations like the N.A.M., and who have allied themselves in an unholy alliance with the Dixiecrats who are still smarting from the fact

that in 1948 the people of America operated under Democratic principles and majority vote.

When I was a kid, some years ago, and I read, as many of you did, the tales of the Arabian Nights, I used to close my eyes sometimes and try to visualize in my mind's eye—what was the most valuable, the most expensive thing on earth? And there used to come a vision of a jewel of the Orient; and I thought perhaps that was it; but I want to tell you, in 1951, you know it—it isn't a jewel of the Orient; it isn't cloth of gold, woven in mystic Hindustan, that is the most expensive and luxurious thing you can have in your home. No, indeed.

You know what it is? It's a pork chop—a pork chop. It is a piece of meat cut off the hind end of a pig; and if you don't know it, your wives know it, as my wife knows it. (Displaying a pork chop to the delegates.)

(Applause)

I bought that pork chop in a little market on my way to this convention this morning. I bought it to use as a graphic example of what has been done by the most vicious coalition in the history of American politics—the marriage, the shotgun wedding of power-hungry men headed by a certain Senator from Ohio and angry Dixiecrats.

I bought it to show you this little piece of meat. It cost me as much for this pork chop as it used to cost my mother—God rest her—to buy an entire loin of pork; and when you have that condition in America, then your greatest danger isn't from outside; it is from within; and it has given to men and women like yourselves, honest American members of a movement that has given to the American worker so many benefits, to fight this fight; and don't wait till 1952; because in '52 it may be too late. Thank you.

Vice-President Ahearn: Thank you, councilor. Councilor says the first one up here can have this if he has the frying-pan with him.

And as a meat cutter our Secretary-Treasurer wanted to know if the man that sold it delegates a man who has had a lengthy career to him had a button on.

At this time I want to introduce to the delegates a man who has had a lengthy career in personal contact with the every-day workers.

He was the former Director of Education, or Director of the Workers' Educational Bureau of America for 20 years, and is now President of the American International College in Springfield.

I know that he will have very instructive remarks to give to you; and I would like to request at this time that the delegates in the back of the hall please find seats.

At this time, I want to present to you, Spencer Miller, Jr., President of the American International College in Springfield.

SPENCER MILLER, JR.

(President, American International College)

Brother President and men and women of Labor. After the dramatic presentation of a pork chop as a concluding argument for a speech, I realize that anyone who arises to talk about the subject of education finds himself in a somewhat embarrassing position. I have no pork chop, either up my sleeve, or am I going to trot out a full quarter or a hind quarter of a pig; but it's an interesting suggestion and I am certainly going to keep it in mind for my next address before the State Federation of Labor.

May I say, delegates to the convention, that it is a very great privilege for me to be invited to return to this city and to this Federation of Labor to speak to you this morning.

It's just a year ago this month that I took my duties as the President of the American International College at Springfield; and the first public address which I delivered after accepting the post as President of the College was before the State Federation of Labor meeting in Springfield; and, so, I come today not only to make a kind of report and accounting of the stewardship of some of the services that I have been rendering during the past twelve months, but to tell you that it is a very, very special privilege for me to come here to the City of Worcester, not only because I was born here, but because of the City of Worcester has been the scene of some very significant developments in the full development of the work of our Educational Bureau over the years.

I could not help but recall the fact that it was back in 1929—as a matter of fact, it was timed so that we met at a particular Friday in October, which has been come to be known as "Black Friday", we met, over a weekend to discuss the problems of the relationship of the Organized Labor movement in New England to the whole future of our New England economy. During that convention or that conference, because it was in the nature of an educational conference, we had the great privilege of having with us Freeman Saltus, the great leader of Labor in this city and in New England, whose leadership and whose paper has contributed so much to the advancement of Labor over the years; and I would like to associate myself, if I may, Brother President, with the Resolution which is presently before this house, a Resolution memorializing and paying a tribute not only to his memory, but to his indefatigable labors in behalf this movement of Labor through a half century. I come here this morning, men and women of Labor, to speak to you briefly upon just two matters that are of concern to me, and I think are of some concern to the men and women of Labor in this state.

As I said a year ago, when I appeared before the State Federation of Labor, I told you then that there were going to be two projects before the College which would be of interest, and I thought it significance not only to Labor, but of importance, I hope, to the country.

Within a very few days after I had taken up my duties at the College, the representatives of the United States Air Force came to me and said, "We are setting up island bases all over the Atlantic. We think it is of the very greatest importance, as we set up these Air Bases, that there should be some provision made for officers and airmen of the United States Air Force who are on these island outposts to be given some kind of a program of education while they are in the Air Force."

And I asked him the proper question, "Why is it that you have come to the American International College?"

And the answer was a significant one: "Because you are the only college in American that has a global name."

Well, we claim for the American International College not only a global name and a global outlook, but we claim for it also the opportunity of being a community college set within the Springfield community, and in the Connecticut Valley.

It may be of interest for you men to know, that we not only set up branches of our college in Bermuda and the Azores, but as we developed our courses of resident instruction for officers and airmen, made provisions that these future officers and airmen in the United States Air Force should know something about the problems of Labor-Management relation.

It has become an indivisible part of our program. It is now being carried forward effectively; and today we find ourselves in the

interesting position of working with one of the great departments of the government in the development of this overseas program, which includes among the courses which are now being given on these bases courses on Labor-Management relation.

It is not only significant that this work has been begun under the intriguing title of what they call "Operation Bootstraps" and "Operation Midnight Oil," but we have now been invited to extend our program out into Saudi Arabia and up to Iceland.

And, so, American International College, with the cooperation of the Air Force, will be extending not only the range and the service that it is extending to a branch of the Defense Department, but we are having this unique privilege of working out a cooperative curriculum with the representatives of the Air Force in a manner which I think you would find of very great significance. Not only are we giving courses in Labor-Management relations, on personnel management, but courses on history, on economics, on psychology, on international law, on public speaking, as well as the courses in English composition and in the general field of expression.

But the second significant undertaking that we began a year ago and about which I gave a kind of promise to you in Springfield, was a plan of cooperation with the representatives not only of the Springfield Central Labor Union and the organizations in the Connecticut Valley, but also with your own State Federation of Labor.

I told you then that because of the fact that for more than twenty years I served as the Director of the Workers Education Bureau for the American Federation of Labor, because of the fact that it was under the direction and with the cooperation of our Bureau that we set up the Labor Institutes in this state and some 44 other states of the Union, that, as the President of this new college—that is, as the new President of an old college—I pledged to you that we would make the services of our college, this community institution, open and available to the men and women of Labor in the Connecticut Valley as well as to our other groups of citizens.

And we have carried out that pledge in an interesting way; that will be known to those of you from the Connecticut Valley, but about which I am glad to make a very brief report for those not so favored as living in the Connecticut Valley.

Shortly after I took office and after consultation with the representatives of the Committee on Education, with the representatives of Labor in the Springfield Central Labor Union, we decided that we would set up in the new year, in 1951, a series of seminars at the College dealing with the problems of Labor not only in the domestic economy, but labor in the world scene.

It so happens that we have not only upon the campus of our College a number of distinguished scholars from Europe and from Asia, but we have visiting the college from time to time distinguished visitors from all over the world.

We set up that program; and I am happy to say that over the months it became not only an important part of our service and cooperative activity with the organizations in the Springfield community, but it brought forth some important results.

During one of our institutes or conference seminars, we brought to our College, with the cooperation of the Springfield Central Labor Union, one of the great leaders of American industry, a man, who, in the electrical industry, perhaps is almost as much of a household

word today as Thomas Edison was thirty years ago.

His name is A. Lincoln Bush, known to many of you in the electrical industry and perhaps in the building industry.

Lincoln Bush is one of those great pioneers in the field of Labor-Management relations who has not only a vision of what Labor is and the service it renders today, but of what Labor may become in the days ahead. He has developed, in cooperation with Local 3 in New York City of the Electrical Workers and with the Building Trades in that city and in that state, one of the most notable programs of Labor-Management cooperation that I think you will find anywhere in America.

The latest idea which he had evolved was a plan for creating scholarships at Columbia University, the total amount of which is in excess of \$400,000, jointly participated in by the Union and by Management, which would become tenable at the university for representatives of the electrical workers or their families.

Full scholarships, which meant that a member of Local 3 in that city who had a son, whom he would like to have not only thoroughly equipped to understand the whole theory of electricity, but the whole economics of the industry and of business generally, could go to Columbia University for four years, holding a full scholarship under this joint plan.

Today they have some sixteen members' sons at the university.

He told me yesterday that it is their anticipation that within the next five years, there will be no less than 200 such sons of the electrical workers who will be eligible or in attendance at the great university in New York City.

It is, I suppose, the most ambitious, the most significant kind of program which has been developed by any Union, and certainly by any joint program between Labor and Employers anywhere in this country.

But this is an idea which deserves to be transplanted; so, when Lincoln Bush came up to the college last spring to talk to us, he suggested that we might do something similar here in New England.

I know of the grand plan that you have started here under the Massachusetts Federation of Labor of sending, under a competitive scholarship plan, a representative to one of our great universities for a period of four years. It is a grand plan and I think deserves the most wholehearted support.

But I am very happy to be able to report to you this morning that as a result of the initiative and the stimulus of his leadership, the Springfield organizations have already begun to plan ahead I am able this morning, with the knowledge and the approval of the organization, Local 98 of the International Union of Operating Engineers, to report to you that they have been the first of the Unions in the Connecticut Valley to authorize the creation of a scholarship at American International College, tenable for any of their members who are in the regional area served by that union.

They have taken the lead; and in honor of their distinguished President, the scholarship will be known as the J. J. Bird Scholarship, tenable at American International College.

But that is not all, for good deeds and good work have a way of stimulating others. I am now reliably informed that one or two other Local Unions in the area propose to follow suit. It is quite possible that before another year has come and gone, we shall be having at the college a number of sons and daughters—and I hasten to add daughters, because the college is a co-educational institution, I am happy to say, and we shall be proud to count among our recipients of Trade Union scholar-

ships at the college either sons or daughters of members of unions in the Connecticut Valley.

As I say, this is a new departure. It marks a step forward. It's the kind of thing which I think is not only consonant with the trend within the field of Labor, but represents, I believe, a very important forward step so far as the whole organization of Labor in America is concerned.

May I conclude with just a reflection on a report which has just come to my desk, a report which deals with the question of New England economy.

It is a report which I hope may be read and examined not only by the officers of this Federation, but I commend to it to all of you who are delegates here. It is a report made to the President of the United States by a council of economic advisors on the future of New England economy.

It is the kind of report which comes once in a blue moon; but it is so important, it etches out matters of such great significance so far as you and your labor movement are concerned, that I commend it to you for your thoughtful reading and your careful consideration.

It begins with a significant opening sentence, and I quote it to you because you men and women of Massachusetts are concerned not only with the future of your state, but with the future of New England:

"Measured in terms of per capita income and its standard of living. New England is one of the more prosperous areas of the country; and yet its economy, so far as the future is concerned, is being challenged in a very fundamental and far-reaching way."

The report goes on, and I shall not take your time to even summarize the summary of the report; but I would make one reference to that section dealing with the matter of education in this state, because it will reinforce everything that the last speaker but one said to you about the importance of education in this state, will reinforce the Resolution which is now presently before your body for consideration dealing with the subject of education, and I hope will underscore and reinforce what I have been saying to you briefly here this morning:

"New England's educational achievements contribute to a competitive advantage which a well-educated and well-trained population can make. Not less important is the contribution which your institutions make to the good life in the resources available both for public school and for higher education. New England still is ahead of the nation; but the region's educational efforts fall below its capacity to support education; and there is evidence of relative losses both in the schools and in higher education. New England's leaders in no small part trained in private institutions should give more attention to the development of regional and community institutions of learning which serve the community and region as well as the nation.

"We note with regret a neglect of the regional problems by our institutions of higher learning."

Here then is the summary of their conclusions with reference to education in the New England community.

May I conclude, then, by saying with what great satisfaction I come before you this morning to tell you in a word something of this imaginative development of our own college in our overseas bases, beyond the continental limits of this great country. To tell you, in the second place, the fine cooperative program which we have begun in the Springfield area in cooperation with the Central Union and the Labor Unions affiliated therewith; in particular

the fine leadership of our own International Union of Operating Engineers in connection with the scholarship; and remind you of this fact.

We stand but at the very threshold of the opportunities which lie before this great movement as it moves into the second half of the 20th Century. The dilemma of the free world, the dilemma which has been put thus, as to whether our great nation is to defend freedom everywhere, that it is challenged, in part is the dilemma which the free Trade Union movement faces, as to whether it is to be concerned with the preservation of freedom everywhere. If you are to become concerned with and supporters and defenders of freedom everywhere, it becomes of even greater importance that you should recognize the value of the educational efforts of this great Federation and its affiliated organizations, and give to it that kind of wholehearted support not only of which you are capable, but is worthy of your highest endeavor.

Remember Samuel Gompers closing words: "Whatever progress American Labor makes in the future rests upon an educational basis."

We can follow no better example than his words giving the most wholehearted cooperation to this educational program to which you have already given your fine leadership.

God speed you along your way for another fine convention of this great Federation of Labor.

Vice-President Ahearn: Thank you, Spencer Miller, for your instructive remarks.

Will the delegates who are standing, please find seats. The delegates in the back of the hall, please come down and find seats. Will the Sergeant-at-Arms request the delegates standing in the rear of the hall to find seats.

At this time, I will turn the Chair back to President Brides.

President Brides: The delegates in the rear of the hall will kindly take seats.

At this time, Vice-President Jason of New Bedford will please take the Chair.

Vice-President Jason: Will the Sergeant-at-Arms either clear the hall of the delegates standing or seat them, or come to the rostrum and resign their jobs?

New, we have a very important speaker. One of the reasons why he is very important is because he comes from New Bedford; and, secondly, because he is the Director of Unemployment Security from that division. He is a former Vice-President of the C. I. O. and was Director for the C. I. O. and a Business Representative in the district, from which we both come, for a good number of years.

He is a good scrapper, and he has a fine message to bring to the delegates here, not for you alone, but for you to carry back to your organizations.

It now gives me great pleasure to introduce a New Bedford boy—I must get that in there again—Antonio England, the Director of Unemployment Security, Tony England.

Incidentally, I told him not to come here as a Director of the Employment Security Division, but to talk the way he spoke when he was a Business Agent. I know you all need some of this medicine, and I hope he gives it to you.

ANTONIO ENGLAND

(Director, Division of Employment Security)

Thank you, Brother Jason.

Mr. Chairman, distinguished guests, officers, delegates, and friends. Let me say that I am no stranger to the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, for I was for five

consecutive years a duly accredited delegate to the state A.F.L. convention.

I presume all of you people have been following with interest, although I doubt whether the workers have been interested, in the vicious propaganda that has been unleashed in this Commonwealth against the greatest piece of social legislation that was ever enacted on its books, and that's the Unemployment Security Act.

For the last two years, the manufacturers of this Commonwealth, with the able assistance of the newspapers, have tried to smear every American worker in this Commonwealth by accusing them of being chiselers and fakers, and of having depleted the Unemployment Fund because they failed to accept jobs or tried legally to manipulate receiving unemployment benefits.

Despite the fact that they didn't say it openly, innuendos were cast upon my office and myself, because for twenty years I have devoted myself to the cause of Labor, the proudest twenty years of my life.

I was finally accused of being a stooge of Labor. Well, if fighting for workers is being a stooge for Labor, I plead guilty.

I would much rather be a stooge for Labor than a tool for the National Association of Manufacturers.

But what has disturbed me most greatly has been the apathy on the part of Organized Labor in general in this state to take any active interest in the attempts by the manufacturers to bring about a complete emasculation of the Unemployment Law.

Had it not been for the active work of your Legislative Agent and your officers, as well as the intervention by a great humanitarian, Governor Dever, you would have found yourselves today with an Unemployment Law on the books of this Commonwealth that would have deprived thousands of workers of unemployment benefits, and would have given to the manufacturers lower taxes and continued lower taxes, and it would have hastened the day when Social Security would have been wiped off the books, not only of this Commonwealth, but of these United States.

I say to you delegates, it's not enough to pass Resolutions; it's not enough to sit here and applaud and cheer when someone makes a speech; it's not enough to just vote unanimously on a Resolution—You have got to do what the manufacturers have been doing—write to your Representative; write to your Senator; send committees to their homes, telling them to vote against this vicious legislation; because, you know, that's what they have been doing, the manufacturers.

Every member of the General Court that I have spoken to has informed me that daily on his desk letters are piled up from employers and employer representatives, accountants, bankers, asking him to vote either for the original Bill, which was known as Senate 251, one of the most vicious pieces of legislation that ever was proposed; or Senate 631, which was sort of a compromise; or Senate 659, which finally cleared the Senate, and is now in Ways and Means in the House—yes, and even a further compromise bill introduced by Gibbons, which is also now before the House Ways and Means.

I say to you people, unless you go to your representatives and your Senators, that type of legislation will be enacted which will deprive thousands of workers of just benefits that they are entitled to.

I know that His Excellency the Governor, on this platform told you that if Senate 659 came to him, he would veto it; but I do not think that Labor should permit that type of legislation to even reach the Governor's desk. You ought to make sure it gets defeated in the

House, so that there would be no necessity for the Governor vetoing the measure.

I say, without fear of contradiction, that if the representatives of the manufacturers are sincere in their effort to amend the present law, that they should sit down with members of Organized Labor and work out some compromise legislation that will assure solvency to the Fund and a fair and equitable benefit payment structure to the unemployed workers. I think it can be done without all of the hullabaloo that has been going on and without all of the propaganda and the smearing that has been going on.

You might say, "Well, what's the matter with you, as the Director?"

Well, I can only administer the law. Unfortunately there are too many in Labor who think that because a Labor man is the head of a Department, that all they have got to do is call him up and it becomes an accomplished fact.

I have repeatedly said, that when I was appointed to this job, I took an oath of office. I will not break the law that I have been appointed to administer.

I have said repeatedly, if there is any doubt as to whether a claimant should receive benefits or not, I will cast my doubt with the worker and pay him his benefits, because much rather I make one mistake in paying a worker than depriving him and his children of bread and butter that is so much needed when they are unemployed.

You know, you have been reading in the newspapers that according to the way I have been administering the law, all you've got to do is walk into a local office, sign your name, and you get twenty-five bucks for twenty-three weeks.

And despite the fact that you call up the newspapers, you send them out releases, you talk to the editors, they are repeated again.

All you have got to do in Massachusetts, according to the newspapers, is quit your job, walk into the Employment Office, sign your name, and you get twenty-five bucks for twenty-three weeks.

Well, let's see if that's correct. Now I'll just give you some brief figures.

For the first quarter of the new benefit year, which began April 1st of this year—that would mean for the months of April, May and June of this year—142,788 people filed for unemployment benefits.

You know how many received one check or more? Only 63 per cent of that amount. Thirty-seven per cent, either because they were referred to work or returned to work or were denied benefits, did not receive any checks from the Division of Employment Security. Thirty-seven per cent.

Now, they tell you that everybody got twenty-five bucks and everybody got it for twenty-three weeks.

Well, according to my mathematics, April, May and June is thirteen weeks. Is that right?

Now, the average duration or number of weeks that they received checks, the 63 per cent that did receive it, was $4\frac{1}{3}$ weeks. In other words, somebody might have got one check, some two, some three, some four, some five, some six; but the average for that quarter is $4\frac{1}{3}$ weeks.

And then, let's see what the amount was. Everybody said it was twenty-five bucks; but including dependency allowances, the average amount of benefits that was drawn by these 63 per cent was an average total per individual of \$91.60.

Now, if you take \$91.60 and you divide it by $4\frac{1}{3}$, that means an average of \$21, including dependency allowance.

Yet, I'll lay you money that tomorrow morning or next week, some newspaper is going

to tell you again that everybody got twenty-five bucks for twenty-three weeks.

These are the kind of figures that you ought to bring back to your representatives and your senators. These are the kind of figures that you ought to explain to your general membership.

When I took over office, there were a large number of people in this Commonwealth that felt, "Well, there goes another labor faker. He's going to milk the joint dry; collect his salary; stay home; and do nothing; and, well, we'll have to put up with it so long as the liberals are in power." That's the attitude they take.

When I took over office, thousands of people had been waiting—yes, up to twenty-three and twenty-five weeks for their checks. They had waited as long as six months for a decision on a disputed case. Our placement record, which affects our employment service, was the worst in the country.

And I'm proud to say today that despite the fact that we do not pay in cash in Massachusetts, we rank first in this country in payments on time.

And when it comes to disposing of appeals, either by employers or claimants, the yardstick that is used nationally is the percentage of appeals that are decided within thirty days. The United States average is 27.1 per cent.

You know what our average is in Massachusetts? And I'm proud of it 91.5 per cent are paid or decided within 30 days. We rank first also in that respect.

Then they said, "Of course, well, England won't put anybody to work. He doesn't believe in the employment service. He is a labor faker."

Well, let's see what the figures say; and these aren't my figures, incidentally. These are national figures issued by the Bureau of Employment Security, which is a bureau within the Department of Labor of the United States.

In 1949, when I took over, the total amount of placements that were made in this Commonwealth by the public employment offices which I administer was 55,000 placements.

I got active in it, and in 1950 our placements went up to 90,000, and in 1951, to date, we have placed 147,000 people to work. That should be proof and evidence that we from Labor can do our job.

I don't think there is any need of my discussing at great length the history of the campaign of vilification that has been carried on, and false propaganda. I am sure that your Legislative Agent has covered it, his Excellency the Governor spoke on it.

All I know is that I did try to lend my voice to the voice of Labor at committee hearings and public hearings in the Commonwealth, in the State House, against that legislation. For two reasons: Because that type of legislation, if enacted, would have made it administratively impossible to pay benefits on time, and would have increased the costs of administering the Act tremendously.

And the other reason, despite the fact that they don't believe it, is that if 251, 631, or 659 had been enacted into law, a vast number of employers in this Commonwealth, who have been crying for it, would have been taxed out of business.

You know, it's amazing sometimes how some of these employers think. When, because of the fact the Fund became depleted, it became necessary for me in the Advisory Council to declare it so, and suspend the merit rating, and place the tax on a uniform basis of 2.7, you should have seen the letters I received and the calls I received from employers.

We were taxing them out of business. We were ruining them; and blah-blah-blah-blah-blah; and you think, you know, they pay the bill. They failed to mention that anytime there is a tax imposed upon them, they pass it

on to the consumer; and who is the consumer? The worker, whether he is employed or unemployed.

Now, those very same employers who were telling you that 2.7 was going to ruin them, were telling you that they were all for 251, 631, and 659; and what did it mean?

It meant that the basic softwood industries would have had to pay a 3.7 per cent tax; and yet they tell you they were willing to pay it.

I even saw a fellow who had the audacity to stand there, speaking in favor of 659, a paid lobbyist who claimed he represented 15 or 20 textile plants in the Commonwealth, and say, "Well, if we have to pay 3.7, we don't mind it."

But you know what their scheme was, don't you?

Get that legislation on the books, and then we will amend it next year, and then we will again get on the gravy-train.

You remember the little book that they put out, this group that raised 60 or \$70,000. You remember the little book? You remember seeing the front page of it? I'm sorry I haven't got it with me.

It depicted a safe; the door was open. It said something about a cupboard, and there was only a couple bones left in the thing; and it showed a couple dogs looking around.

That was an insult to every worker in this Commonwealth. It depicted the worker as a dog looking for a bone; and I said, "Yes, and that's all you ever put into the Fund were bones, after you had stripped all the meat of it, and you stripped it through your merit rating system."

But it's foolish for us to keep talking to you people and telling you these things unless you go out and do something about it.

And I want to serve the warning on all of you people, that if legislation is enacted that you do not like and do not want, which will deprive you of benefits, or make it impossible for you to receive benefits, or coerce and intimidate you into taking a job that you don't want, don't come crying to me because I'll administer that law as it's written.

If you want to do any crying and any fighting, do it before it becomes a statute on the books of this Commonwealth.

And that's about all I have to say.

I know Brother Jason asked me to make a labor speech and not a speech as a Director.

Well, I think it's both a speech as a Director of Employment Security as well as one from Labor.

I beg of you, in all sincerity, to stop being so complacent.

You know, we in Labor have been getting fat and lazy. We're looking to the other guy—"Oh, let Brides do it; let Kelley do it; let Jason do it. That's what they get paid for."

Is that right?

Well, if you keep on with that attitude, you will find yourself with some awful bad legislation; and I repeat, I ask you, please, go back home, urge your workers, your members, to button-hole their representatives and their senators. Tell them the facts of life and see that this vicious legislation is killed forever.

Thank you.

Vice-President Jason: On behalf of the delegates to this convention, I present Mr. England with our badge, as a delegate.

Incidentally, I think I spoiled Mr. England's suit.

We want to thank Mr. England for his fine address here this morning, and I'm sure that the delegates will profit by the information that he was able to convey to the delegates.

I want to thank our Sergeant-at-Arms for removing from the rear of the hall the delegates; and I think that when any speaker comes

here present should extend the same courtesy to the speakers that they have to Mr. England. I will now turn the chair over to President Brides.

President Brides: Thank you, Vice-President Jason. I am quite sure the remarks and the to the microphone, I think that the delegates instructions in the talk given here this morning by the last speaker were words spoken from one who realizes the importance of the welfare of the workers of this Commonwealth when they are unemployed.

I am very happy that Tony England has come here this morning and told you what has been going on in this Commonwealth.

My dear friends, we owe a lot to Tony England, because after he met with the committee in the Governor's Office, he gives to the committee the encouragement that you would want if you were a member of that committee, or Director of the Unemployment Compensation.

He is and has done everything that is possible in order that the workers of this state will be protected.

We ask you again to carry out what Tony England and your Legislative Agent has said on many occasions: Would you be kind enough, in leaving this convention or before this convention adjourns, send your representatives and to your senators a letter requesting them to defeat any legislation that is not going to be in the interest of the working-man and woman in regards to unemployment compensation.

The bill now before the committee is the bill that we would like to have come out of that committee and passed. Your Director has given a lot of time, night and day; and, Tony England, as the Director, we say to you: We are behind you. We will win with you in there, if the Labor Movement of this Common-

wealth will back you and the officers of the State Federation of Labor, and the Governor, and the C.I.O in this state. We are bound to win. Labor always had to fight, and we are going to fight, and we are going to get that unemployment compensation law on the books, the one that rightfully belongs to the workers of this state.

We must not take this lightly, my dear friends. This belongs to you. You fought for it; you put it on the statute books. We are not going backwards. The Labor Movement always goes forward, and forward with Tony England. Thank you, one and all.

It is now twelve o'clock, the time for adjournment. I want to make an announcement. I expect every chairmen of every committee to be prepared to come to the platform ready to make a report.

I say to every chairman of every committee, I expect you to be ready in the afternoon session to make your reports to the delegates assembled here.

I expect, as I said, every chairman to be ready.

It is twelve o'clock. Unless we suspend the rules, the convention will stand adjourned; and if I hear a motion to suspend the rules to take up some Resolutions, the Chair will entertain it.

A Delegate: I move we adjourn.

President Brides: It has regularly been moved and seconded that we adjourn to have our picture taken.

Now, remember, the delegates will kindly go to the stairway of the auditorium to have your picture taken.

The convention will now adjourn till sharply at two o'clock.

(Convention adjourned at 12:00 o'clock Noon to resume at 2:00 o'clock P. M.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The meeting convened at 2:10 p. m., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The Convention will please come to order. At this time we will hear from the Chairman of the Credentials Committee, Timothy Grady.

(Credential Committee Chairman Timothy Grady then made his report.)

Delegate Grady (Continuing): I move, Mr. Chairman, that the Delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Delegates be seated with voice and vote. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Eugene Lazarz, will proceed with the Resolutions.

Delegate Lazarz (F. L. U. 19469, Chicopee Falls): As I read these resolutions off, I would like to request that everyone in the Auditorium refer to their pamphlets.

You will find the Resolutions there in "Additional Resolutions" and the Committee will report on those right now. Resolution No. 23. This is in an amended form, which was with the permission of the delegates.

(Chairman Lazarz then read Resolution 23.)

RESOLUTION NO. 23 LICENSING OF PRIVATE TRADE SCHOOLS

Whereas:—The Boston Typographical Union, Local No. 13, is faced with a dire threat to its basic economic security, and

Whereas:—This threat was created with the approval of the Board of Education and the Board of Collegiate Authority of the Massachusetts Department of Education, and

Whereas:—This threat, in the form of an approval granted to a school that is now licensed under State Law and approved to teach Apprenticable Trades, and

Whereas:—This school has been turning out half-trained men and foisting them on the general public as allround qualified mechanics, and

Whereas:—This same school has been sending these half-trained mechanics out as strike-breakers to various parts of New England, and

Whereas:—If this condition is to be condoned by the Labor Movement, it will only be a question of time before this same Board of Education and this same Board of Collegiate Authority will license more and more of these schools to the detriment of all the skilled trades, and

Whereas:—We have within the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, the

Division of Apprentice Training, a Division which does a fair and equitable job in the handling of all apprentice affairs with unions and employers alike, therefore be it.

Resolved:—That it is the sense of this convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor that the Board of Education and the Collegiate Board of Authority of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts be prohibited from licensing private trade schools that are teaching apprenticeship trades, and be it further

Resolved:—That this convention duly assembled instruct the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to authorize the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative-Agent to draw up and present to the incoming Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, proposed legislation whereby the licensing of said private trade schools teaching apprenticeship trades be placed within the authority of Massachusetts Division of Apprentice Training in the Department of Labor & Industries.

Submitted by delegates,

J. Arthur Moriarty
Dugald MacCallum
Henry Taff,
Typographical, Local 13,
Boston and others.

The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for the adoption of the Resolution.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Is there anything to be said?

Delegate Cadigan: Point of information. Mr. President, I am sorry to have to ask for this, but I don't know which resolution it is.

President Brides: No. 23. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it.

It is a vote and so ordered.

Will Vice-President Sullivan and Vice-President Grace please come to the platform?

Delegate Lazarz: At this time I would like to report that Resolutions 24, 25, 27, 28, 37 and 45 have been sent into the Union Labels Committee to be reported out by Martin J. Casey, Chairman.

Resolution 41 was sent in to the Committee on Constitution.

RESOLUTION NO. 29

SUPPORT OF UNION LABOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Whereas: The supreme ambition of every wage earner is to provide economic independence for himself in his declining years, and for his loved ones in the event of his untimely passing, and

Whereas: Through the advice and counsel and with the assistance of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated national and international unions, the Union Labor Life Insurance Company was formed, and

Whereas: The Union Labor Life Insurance Company is not only owned and controlled by organized labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, but is dedicated to the cause of labor and is managed solely in the interests of wage earners, their families and dependents, and

Whereas: The company has demonstrated its soundness and validity in serving the insurance needs of wage earners, their families and dependents for more than a decade, not only through Group Insurance for local or national unions, but also individual policies of all types for families and dependents, therefore be it

Resolved: That we reaffirm our endorsement of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company and recommend it to all organized labor, their friends and sympathizers, and be it further

Resolved: That we recommend to all affiliated and associated local unions throughout the state earnest and sympathetic consideration of trade union group life insurance, and be it further

Resolved: That we pledge cooperation to the officers of the Union Labor Life Insurance Company in securing competent representatives and solicitors or agents in the various cities and towns coming under the respective jurisdictions, and be it further

Resolved: That we renew our determination to have all members of organized labor, their families, friends and sympathizers favor the Union Labor Life Insurance Company with all their life insurance needs, requirements and patronage.

(Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypes Local No. 11, Adam R. Meissier, Bookbinders Local No. 176, Norwood, John J. Connolly, Bookbinders No. 176, Norwood and others.)

This Resolution has the concurrence of the Committee, and moves for its adoption.

President Brides. The question comes on the concurrence and adoption of the Committee's Report. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Vice-President Sullivan will come to the platform, please.

At this time Vice-President Grace will take the Chair.

RESOLUTION NO. 30

COMBINING ALL FUND CAMPAIGNS

Whereas: That members of the American Federation of Labor have over the years played a very important part in local efforts for health and welfare for the benefit of their communities through their service on boards, committees and through their generous support of the various campaigns for funds; and

Whereas: That the American Federation of Labor and its members in the various affiliated unions have during the past years worked harmoniously and effectively with the Community Chests and Funds of the nation in carrying out the concept of "federation"; and

Whereas: That the principles embodied in "Federation," namely, a coordinated approach to community health and welfare and recreation programs, cooperation, efficiency, and conservation of effort and resources, are being undermined due to a multiplicity of appeals to the extent that not only are the basic local services represented in Community Fund and Chest support being jeopardized but other worth-while services represented by the independent campaigns in which the American Federation of Labor also has a concern are being endangered as well, and

Whereas: The Community Chests and Funds believe in federation and, in most cases, have included in this year's campaign moneys for United Defense Fund which is the coordinating agency for USO, USO Camp Shows, Aid to Defense-impacted Communities, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor here assembled representing the American Federation of Labor membership in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts endorse the principle of "federation" and strongly urge the large independent national health and welfare agencies work with the Community Chests and Funds to consolidate their efforts and work towards an early solution of the problem of multiplicity of appeals; and be it further

Resolved: That members, unions and councils work with and help the Community Chests and

other agencies in bringing about this desired result.

(Submitted by Delegates Luke Kramer, Milk-wagon Drivers, Local 380, Boston, Stephen McCloskey, Iron Workers, Local No. 7, Boston, Theodore F. Prodan, Bldg. Serv., Local No. 86, Boston and others.)

Delegate Lazarz: The Committee recommends concurrence with the Resolution and moves for its adoption.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee. Are there any questions?

All those in favor signify by saying "aye". Opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 31

SUPPORTING COMMUNITY CHEST

Whereas: Organized labor has long cooperated with Community Chests in the interest of giving aid and comfort to the needy and unfortunate, and

Whereas: President William Green of the American Federation of Labor has heartily endorsed the United Campaigns for 1952 needs, in addition to the United Defense Fund, which includes the USO and USO Camp Shows, and

Whereas: The Community Chests have annually have been successful in impressing the American public with the necessity for contributing to help lessen suffering of the needy and unfortunate, and

Whereas: The United Defense Fund will join with United Red Feather Campaigns this year in providing needed services for men and women in the Armed Forces here and abroad, and in defense-impacted communities, and

Whereas: The American public would give more liberally and more willingly if it was cognizant that the organization through which it is contributing is not only helping the unfortunate at the moment but is also trying to eliminate some of the causes for the existing social evils, and

Whereas: A Labor Division has been established to coordinate the activities of all Locals and Central Labor Bodies in sharing in the responsibility of the needy and unfortunate, and

Whereas: The families of workers share in benefits of the Community Chest Red Feather Services when needed, therefore be it

Resolved: That the undersigned labor officials respectfully and wholeheartedly urge participation by the entire labor movement in the campaign of the Community Fund, sponsored by the Labor Division, and be it further

Resolved: That we ask all workers in Massachusetts to contribute generously to United Red Feather Campaigns, and be it further

Resolved: That the Governor of Massachusetts and mayors of our cities be asked to join with the Labor Division in issuing suitable proclamations establishing in their respective communities understanding and the necessity of supporting this campaign, and be it further

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor wholeheartedly endorse and recommend to its affiliated organizations their support of the Red Feather Agencies throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegates Stephen E. McCloskey, Iron Workers, Local 7, Boston, Timothy F. Grady, I. B. E. W. Local 707, Holyoke, Herman Koster, Fireman and Oilers, Local No. 14, Lowell, and others.)

Delegate Lazarz: The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for its adoption.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor will please

say "Aye". Opposed "No". The "Ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 32

ADULT EDUCATION COURSES FOR WORKERS

Whereas: The average member of organized labor "rank and file" does not really understand and know about the important principles and aims and history of organized labor, and

Whereas: The Department of Education of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is ever ready to sponsor progressive education for members of organized labor, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Worcester go on record that delegates take back to their Central Labor Bodies these instructions:

All locals work for and sponsor evening courses in union adult education in their communities.

(Submitted by Delegates Theodore F. Prodan, Bldg. Service Emp. Local No. 86 Boston, Edward Sullivan, Bldg. Service Emps., Local 254, Boston, Stephen E. McCloskey, Iron Workers, Local No. 7, Boston and others.)

Delegate Lazarz: The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for the adoption of the Resolution.

Chairman Grace: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Committee's recommendation. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor will please say "Aye". Any opposed "No". The "Ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 33

SAFETY CODE FOR ALL STATE BUILDINGS

Whereas: The Commonwealth of Massachusetts passed and made effective a State Safety Code for Window Cleaners and in this act outlawed the use of "lag bolts" and stated that all bolts on windows should be installed by drilling and inserting a bolt through the window frame and locking it from the inside, and

Whereas: Through the cooperative efforts of this great organization, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor legislation was successfully enacted during the past year that the windows of the State House and Ford Building in Boston shall be equipped with the new type of "safety anchors" in order that said windows can be cleaned with a greater degree of safety, and

Whereas: Many various public buildings throughout this Commonwealth are still being cleaned without application of the State Safety Code, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Worcester shall seek further enactment of legislation designed to correct this deplorable situation by making mandatory the application and enforcement of the State Safety Code for Window Cleaners in the various buildings under the ownership and/or supervision of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegate Theodore F. Prodan, Building Service Employees Local No. 86, Boston.)

Delegate Lazarz: The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for the adoption of the Resolution.

Chairman Grace: The question comes on the recommendation of the Committee. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor will please say "Aye". Those opposed "No". The "Ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 34

ENFORCEMENT OF STATE SAFETY CODE FOR WINDOW CLEANING

Whereas: There is a state safety code for window cleaners under the supervision of the Mass. Department of Labor and Industries, and

Whereas: Said Department of Labor has no authority to enforce said safety code wherein it applies to individual contractors who themselves work at the trade and are constantly violating such rules and regulations by cleaning the outsides of upstairs windows where there are no approved anchors on said windows; now therefore be it

Resolved: That the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor hereby instruct the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent to prepare and present to the next session of the Legislature suitable legislation to empower the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries these regulations against self-employed workers from the safety angle.

(Submitted by Delegates Theodore F. Prodan, Bldg. Service Union Local 86, of Boston, Stephen E. McCloskey, Ironworker's Local 7, Boston, Mary C. Cadigan, Boston Teacher's Local 66.)

Delegate Lazarz: The Committee recommends that this Resolution be referred to the incoming Executive Council.

Chairman Grace: The question comes on the recommendation of the Committee. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor will please say "Aye". Opposed "No". The "Ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 35

STRENGTHENING STATE SAFETY CODE

Whereas: There are departmental rules and regulations under the supervision of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries governing the safety conditions of window cleaners at work, and

Whereas: The courts of this Commonwealth do not favorably interpret these regulations as they are now set up, and

Whereas: If these regulations were made a part of the General Laws of the Commonwealth it would bring about a more practical enforcement of safety operations of working window cleaners in Massachusetts, therefore be it

Resolved: That this Massachusetts Federation of Labor at this 65th annual Convention go on record to help enact such legislation necessary to enact these departmental rules and regulations into the General Laws with the assigning to the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries such power as is necessary to see that said Laws be properly enforced.

(Submitted by Delegates, Theodore F. Prodan, Bldg. Serv. Emp. Union-Local 86, Stephen McCloskey, Ironworker Local 7, Mary C. Cadigan, Boston, Teachers Local No. 66 and others.)

Delegate Lazarz: The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for the adoption of the Resolution.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor will please say "Aye". Opposed "No". The "Ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Martin J. Casey of the Union Labels Committee.

Delegate Casey: (Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston). I just want to announce for the Union Labels Committee that all the goods on display and any that come in before tomorrow

noon will be drawn here tomorrow noon just before adjournment. You have to be here if your ticket is called. If not, the ticket is passed. Tomorrow noon everything will be given away.

RESOLUTION NO. 36

FEDERAL COMPENSATION FOR ALL OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES

Whereas: Madame Perkins, Secretary of Labor in 1936, called a conference for the purpose of establishing a Federal Compensation Coverage Act for pneumoconiosis and tuberculosis, at which several International Unions were represented, Bro. Frank Morrison, representing President Green, and representatives from industry, medical experts, engineers and technicians, and

Whereas: As a result of that conference a sub-committee was selected and Brother Robert Watt was picked by President Green to serve as the representative of Labor, and

Whereas: On account of the second world war and the changes of Secretaries of Labor, the idea was dropped, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor prepare resolutions for a federal compensation coverage for all occupational diseases and that it be further

Resolved: That a delegate from the State Federation of Labor delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention be instructed to introduce these resolutions at the September Convention in San Francisco, Cal.

(Submitted by Delegate Panfilo DiBona, Granite Cutters, Quincy.)

Delegate Lazarz: The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for the adoption of the Resolution.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee. Are there any questions? All those in favor will please say "Aye". Opposed "No". The "Ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

We have with us this afternoon a member of the International Association of Machinists who will speak to us on the "Kick-off Drive" for the Bond Drive this fall. I would like to present to you Mr. B. J. Parker, International Representative for the American Federation of Labor. Brother Parker.

MR. B. J. PARKER

(International Association of Machinists)

Mr. Chairman, Officers, Visitors, Sister and Brother Delegates. I know that you are terribly pressed for time, as Conventions always are—there is so much to be done and so little time in which to do it. I do thank you, however, for the opportunity of saying a few words to you; also to bring to you the greetings of the Secretary of the Treasury Snyder, as well as your State Bond Director, whom you people know much better than I because I have only recently come to the job of representing the American Federation of Labor.

However, Director Burke and his field staff have told me what a swell job you people of the AFL have been doing here in the State of Massachusetts.

I am sure that you are all acquainted with the problems of the program. It is only too bad that it is not possible to get more of the rank and file rather than just the leaders gathered together in this kind of Convention. I am going to bring you something that I don't think as yet you know too much about. I am going to take but a very few minutes to do that.

This fall, for the first time in Labor's history, Labor is going to be treated in a very big way by the United States Government itself. Early in January of this year, Secretary Snyder sent out a memo to the Bonds Division saying that because of the fine, job that Labor had been doing in all of the past Bond Drives, and the record that it was making at the present time in keeping the sale of the E Bonds up above, far above that of the G and F Bonds, that Labor should be given its rightful recognition and that the Bond Drive should be kicked off on Labor Day and that Labor should be given the top spot in all of that Drive.

However, as so often happens in governmental work, many things intervened and the preparations didn't really get under way until July 3. On July 3 the Labor leaders representing all of the National organizations in the Bond Division decided on Grand Rapids, Michigan as the kick-off city for this Fall Bond Drive.

Please, I think it is important. I am a Labor man and I have always been a Labor man. Thank you. I think that this is vitally important for the rank and file of Labor, and I hope that you will bear with me only a couple of minutes more. I think you should take back into your own little bailiwicks, down into your Local Unions, the thought that Labor, being given this chance, should take every possible advantage to put on some kind of a campaign display of Labor's might on Labor Day this year.

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Defense, the Armed Services, the President of the United States and many celebrities of the screen, radio and Television will all be hooked into this program. It will be without a doubt the greatest opportunity that organized labor has ever had to get what it wants, and I sincerely hope that you, the delegates here will go back into your Locals and see to it that you take every advantage, so far as advertising yourselves to the American public.

Again, I say I thank you. I don't have to go into any of the details, because I know that Jerry Flint, who represents Labor to a large degree in our State office, as well as brother Lavigne, who is going to come into Washington on the 14th for a Labor Meeting, and also Bill Jerome, who happens to be from this particular city, can give you as well as the rest of the staff can, all of the detailed information, the pamphlets, all kinds of materials that you desire.

As a parting shot at you, I would like to say that I think that the Savings Bonds, the E bonds which are now going to be called Defense Bonds, are the finest thing that has been offered to the American laboring people because it makes it possible for you to go out and buy a home, make your down payment. How can you hope to get into the investors' class if somewhere along the way you don't learn the lesson of saving? I know personally and from my own personal experiences and from thousands of others that I have talked to, that we are always going to save, but we never get quite to that point.

So my advice to you is that if you do not have payroll savings in your plant, because your management up to this time has not been willing to go in for the deal, then you pass some kind of resolution on your local level requesting that your Bargaining Committees, Shop Committees, whatever you may happen to call them, contact management, and make the request that the employees who want this opportunity of building themselves to a little higher stature and getting into the investor class by getting their start saving a few pennies out of each pay check that you get.

Again, I thank you Delegates and Officers of this fine 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Chairman Grace; Thank you, Brother Parker. I am sure that the Labor Movement has taken your remarks well, and the Labor Movement in this State is always ready and willing to help in Bond Drives, and may I give you this guest badge in appreciation of your talk.

(Guest Medallion presented.)

The next speaker this afternoon will be Mr. James B. Hurst, who is the Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts and Rhode Island Y.M.C.A. Mr. Hurst.

JAMES B. HURST

(Executive Secretary, Massachusetts and Rhode Island YMCA)

Mr. Chairman, Honored Guests, Officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and Delegates of the Convention. It is indeed a very much appreciated privilege to have this opportunity to attend the session of your Convention and be permitted to talk to you for a few minutes.

My purpose is to tell you something about a project of the State Executive Committee of the Y.M.C.A.'s of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Probably every one of you people have had some contact with the Y.M.C.A. Probably you think you know what the Y.M.C.A. is. However, if we would ask each one of you to make a statement as to what your idea of the Y.M.C.A. was, we would probably get a great many different statements.

One individual might tell us that the Y.M.C.A. is a dormitory, a home away from home for young men.

Another individual might say that the Y.M.C.A. is a physical education program, with a gymnasium and a swimming pool and all that goes with it.

Another individual might say that the Y.M.C.A. is a character building program for boys or boys and girls. Every one of these people would be correct, just as a whole lot of other people might be correct in what they think the Y.M.C.A. was.

That might raise the question as to what the Y.M.C.A. really is. Actually, each Local Y.M.C.A. is different and has a different program. If we were to give an overall definition, it would go something like this: The Young Men's Christian Association in its essential genius is a world-wide fellowship of men and boys united in a common loyalty to Jesus Christ for the purpose of building Christian character and a Christian society. That is a very, very broad statement of course, but it has to be so, because the Y.M.C.A. is a broad organization in every respect.

At some other place or other in this world at some time during the past 100 years, the Y.M.C.A. has attempted to help people in just about every way that could possibly be managed. Speaking of helping people, reminds me of a story of a lady who had a very young, pretty and attractive maid. The lady was somewhat concerned because that maid had such a large number of young men who came calling at one time or another. So when the occasion presented itself she said to this maid, "Well, do you let all these young men kiss you?" "Oh, no" the maid replied, "I divide the men into two classes—those I know and those I love. The ones I know I let kiss me; the ones I love I help."

In the opinion of the Y.M.C.A., all people are in one class and we want to do everything we possibly can to help them. There are a great many ways in which the Y.M.C.A. has worked at this objective since it was formed more than 100 years ago. The programs of the

Y.M.C.A. are widely diversified in nature, and since I have been affiliated with the Y.M.C.A. in one way or another for more than four years, there are a great many of these projects and programs that I could talk about this afternoon, but I am afraid that you would soon get tired of listening. Therefore, I am going to move right along to one phase of the Y.M.C.A. program that I think everybody that is present should be interested in.

As representatives of organized labor, you people know that Labor was forced to organize because of the industrial revolution in the 18th century. History tells us in fact of such labor organizations as early as 1725. In this country we had labor unions before 1800, and they multiplied rather rapidly. Your own organization has been working for some 70 years in accomplishing a great many improvements in the American way of life.

The Y.M.C.A. was organized in 1844 by a group of working men. The first Railroad Y.M.C.A. was organized in Cleveland, Ohio in 1872, and that was the first Y.M.C.A. organization that dealt exclusively with one segment of the working man.

On through the years the Y.M.C.A. has served the working man in a great many different ways. Following World War I there arose a new development that was very important and very far-reaching. Labor strife became more and more bitter and there was an obvious need for improving human relations among people in industry. The Y.M.C.A. sensed this need and began to plan accordingly. The National Industrial Committee organized a conference on human relations in industry. They invited to that Conference forward looking Labor leaders and industrial executives. Just the past month they held their 33rd Annual Silver Bay Conference. Shortly, after the Silver Bay Conference, the Local Y.M.C.A.'s and the state and area Y.M.C.A.'s began to organize similar conferences. In fact, there were two such conferences here in Massachusetts during the past year, one sponsored by the Springfield Y.M.C.A. and one sponsored by the Worcester Y.M.C.A.

These Conferences were part of a total of 30 such conferences held in the various parts of the country. Therefore, historically speaking, we see that the Y.M.C.A. has been committed to working with industrial people and has actually volunteered in that field.

The big weakness in the eyes of the State Executive Committee of the Y.M.C.A.'s of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in this program is the fact that so little of the work is done with organized labor as such. For example, the Silver Bay Conference is attended almost exclusively by men who are management-minded. Labor leaders have been present. They have spoken freely from the platform and in general discussion, but that is far different from having delegates present at the conference in approximately equal numbers of those representing industrial management.

Most of our other labor conferences, including the two that I spoke of in Massachusetts, are held exclusively for delegates from industrial management with only an occasional labor leader on the program. For these reasons, the Y.M.C.A.'s of Massachusetts and Rhode Island appointed in June of 1947, a committee on Industrial work. This Committee was requested to prepare a program and a plan of work. The Committee consisted of an equal number of men from organized labor and from management. They had four meetings and did a very great amount of work in addition.

Eventually they turned in a report which included three recommendations, an extremely comprehensive report, which was later adopted by the State Convention. One of these recommendations that involved the State Committee

directly, called for a Conference on Human Relations in industry in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. This conference was to be set up by a committee that included an equal number of men from Labor and from Management.

Such a Committee, consisting of eight men, was formed. One of the members of the Committee was Mr. J. Arthur Moriarty, Secretary-Treasurer of the Boston Typographical Union, Local No. 13. That Committee set up an excellent conference which was held September 30, 1950 at Worcester Tech here in Worcester.

An all-out effort was made to secure delegates to that Conference from all segments of organized Labor. They had a particularly good program. On that program was your President, Mr. Henry J. Brides. Unfortunately, he was attending the Convention of the American Federation of Labor of Texas and was unable to be with us, but we had an adequate substitute in your Vice-President, Mr. James B. McNamara. The remainder of the speakers on the program were of equal ability, and we had a most excellent program. Approximately 100 people attended that conference. That number was somewhat of a disappointment—we had hoped for more.

From organized labor—and this was an even greater disappointment—including five people who were on the program, we had a total of 19 people in attendance. In spite of this comparatively small attendance, the people that were there were very enthusiastic about the program. One of your members wrote to me saying that the Conference was extremely important and he hoped we would have more of them.

Because of the fact that the Conference was planned, promoted and carried out by a Committee on which Organized Labor was adequately represented and also because of the fact that we did have delegates present from Organized Labor, the Conference did receive much favorable national attention. Because of these facts it was decided that the Conference for 1951, if not better, would at least be larger.

A new Committee was formed, again of an equal number of men in organized labor and from management to carry out the 1951 Conference, and at the same time, to further implement the other two recommendations of the original Committee. One of the members of this Committee was your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Mr. Kenneth J. Kelley. The Chairman of that Committee was Mr. Harold D. Ulrich, General Chairman of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks. This Committee was scheduled to meet three times during the spring of 1951. Unfortunately, when the days of the meeting arrived, some of the Committee Members were not able to be present and, therefore, it has been impossible to schedule this Conference for September. However, the Committee has set a date to meet in the early part of October and we are extremely anxious that the Conference be held sometime later during the year. It is our hope that when you receive the announcement of this Conference, that every Local represented here will desire to be represented at that conference and will make it possible that they are represented.

Every forward-looking individual today knows that human relations in industry are extremely important. Industrial management simply must work to improve human relations, and certainly your organization is anxious to exert every effort towards that same objective.

It is our opinion that if these two groups can come together and work together for that same common objective, a great deal of good can be accomplished.

At the conference that we held last year, it was possible for individuals from these two groups to become better acquainted, to exchange views on how best to accomplish better human relations which they both desired and at the same time to better understand each other. Industrial management has exhibited considerable interest in this conference. They were represented on the Committee that planned, promoted and carried out last year's Conference. They attended in goodly numbers the Conference we held one year ago. They participated in the Committee which is planning a Conference for 1951.

My purpose in explaining this or attempting to explain this to you is that those organizations will give us this same kind of support in this project which we feel can do so much towards improving the human relations between you and your employer. Thank you very much.

Chairman Grace: Thank you, Mr. Hurst. I am sure that our Delegates will take heed of your message and will get out to your Conference.

At this time I would like to present you with this Guest badge.

Mr. James B. Hurst: Thank you very much.

President Brides: Will the Delegates in the rear of the hall please take seats. The Convention is not going to continue until the Delegates take their seats. Will the Delegates in the right-hand corner please take their seats? Thank you, Chairman Norton.

RESOLUTION NO. 38

WELFARE PLANS

Whereas: During the last several years it has become more and more a practice to include in collective bargaining agreements those elements which provide for greater social security and welfare progress for the wage-earner and his family, and

Whereas: The establishment of such welfare plans within the scope of collective bargaining has been encouraged by recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board which make it mandatory for an employer to bargain on such welfare plans, and

Whereas: Such activity on the part of unions adds to the health and financial happiness of the wage-earner and his family, relieving them of want and suffering during hours of need, and

Whereas: The Union Labor Life Insurance Company has been the pioneer in providing such protection with its many phases of Group Insurance and welfare plans for Labor, be it

Resolved: That we, the delegates to this 65th annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, go on record approving the need for such worker welfare plans so that whenever contractual relationships between management and labor come up for re-negotiation, there will be an inclusion of the following specific needs:

Group Life Insurance
Accidental Death and Dismemberment
Weekly Accident and Health Benefits
Daily Hospital Expense Benefits
Surgical Expense Benefits
Medical Expense Benefits
Daily Dependents' Hospital Expense Benefits
Dependents' Surgical Expense Benefits

Be it further resolved: To call upon The Union Labor Life Insurance Company to assist us in securing the necessary data and statistics in drawing up such welfare plans, and to provide the advice and counsel necessary on such insurance plans during the meetings between labor and management.

(Submitted by Delegates John Connolly, Bookbinders Local 176, Norwood, Nicholas P.

Morrissey, Teamsters Local 25, Boston, Charles S. Clougherty, Plumbers Local 17, Boston.

Delegate Lazarz: The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for the adoption of the resolution.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of your Committee. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor will please say "Aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 39

PUBLIC RELATIONS PROGRAM FOR FEDERATION

Whereas: It is essential that the public be informed of the aims and accomplishments of the Labor Movement, and

Whereas: The only publicity given to Labor is bad publicity, and

Whereas: Publicity is one of the strongest weapons that the Labor Movement can use but has failed to utilize, and

Whereas: Proper publicity can be of great assistance to our Legislative Agent in his constant struggle at the State House, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention assembled authorize its Executive Board to employ a competent Public Relations man or firm to follow a program along these lines:

- a. To assist Unions in negotiations and strikes.
- b. To present to the public facts and accomplishments of the American Federation of Labor and its component parts.
- c. To help spread National publicity.
- d. To assist in legislative matters through publicity.
- e. To give color and news value to A. F. of L. locals.
- f. To keep the public and our members better informed on all matters and the constant struggle to improve conditions for and to protect the working people, organized or unorganized.

Submitted by Delegates Matthew L. McGrath, Jr., Int. Rep. Bldg. Service Local 373, Louis R. Govoni, Hotel Workers 277, Boston, John F. Donovan, Laundry Workers 66, Boston, and others.)

Delegate Lazarz: The Committee does not recommend concurrence, but to submit the resolution for consideration to the incoming Executive Council.

Chairman Grace: The question comes on referring this Resolution to the incoming Executive Council. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor will please say "Aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION NO. 40

PROTECTION OF WORKERS IN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

Whereas: The hazards existing within the electrical industry continue and have increased because of lack of supervision on the part of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and

Whereas: The outside electrical workers Unions (104 Local) and others in this field choose to protect workers against the dangers which attend this type of work and the low Labor standards brought about by unskilled workers and

Whereas: A petition will be filed with the 1951 and 1952 legislature relative to supervising such workers as linemen, cable splicers, operators, station electricians and others who

work on certain high voltage within the electrical industry, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention assembled instruct its legislative agent and request its members to support this measure and assist in having it enacted into law.

(Submitted by Delegates Henry L. Nolan, I.B.E.W., Local 104, Boston, Sidney E. LeBow, C.L.U., Lowell, Anthony P. Perocchi, U.T.W.A., Lawrence and others.)

Delegate Lazarz: The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for the adoption of the resolution.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor will please say "Aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will the Sergeant-at-Arms please seat the Delegates in the rear of the hall?

Our next speaker for this Afternoon's Session, is one I am honored to present as he is one of our very, very good friends in the General Court. I think that most of you know him. You know what a wonderful job he has done for us. He has not only gone along with our measures by voting for them, but he has given his voice and time to get our legislation on the floor.

I now present to you Representative Jimmy O'Dea from Lowell.

REPRESENTATIVE JAMES O'DEA, JR.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is very interesting to note as I look out over this prosperous, well-fed, well-dressed and happy looking assemblage, that in the opinion of the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts there is not one amongst you who is worth 75 cents an hour. I am sure that by your own efforts you have achieved for yourself a wage much in excess of 75 cents an hour, but I think also of the great number of workers in this State who for one reason or another have not taken advantage of the working man's only weapon of self-preservation, that is, organization, in order to win for themselves at least 75 cents an hour; and I think, too, that perhaps in some of your own Locals there may be cases in which this meagre figure represents pretty nearly your hour's pay.

Many years before I had the good fortune to be elected to the General Court, the men and women that I see out here now fought the hard battles for labor, fought the battles when there was no government to help them, when there was no support from the public, when there was no protection under the laws, and I fear sometimes that the people who fought those battles and made the initial advances may perhaps today be willing to rest upon their oars and basque in the reflected glory of past heroism.

I wonder if the sort of tired complacency, the sort of lackadaisical approach, the sort of weary concern for the problems that we working people face today that we see in so many quarters, has permeated even the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The younger people in this organization, people of my own age, have no memory of the hard days. We grew up under the New Deal Government of Franklin Roosevelt. When we came of age the nation had at last awakened to its responsibility to its working people.

We have the protection of the Wagner Act, of the Minimum Wage Laws on a national level, of the Fair Labor Standards Act, of the Norris-LaGuardia Act. We don't remember the days that a man like John Carroll remembers, when, as he told me this morning, he hid in a barn in New Hampshire so the sheriffs

couldn't arrest him for contempt of court, to throw him in jail, which may be humorous to some but to some in the audience it is not humorous. To John it is not humorous and it wasn't humorous because it represented then the result of trying to fight for people like you.

Since all those magnificent gains have been won by the efforts, and in many cases by the blood of men like John Carroll, since those days have been won, the working people in the country and in this State have sat back and the corpulence that is characteristic perhaps of middle age, and the jowls that are characteristic perhaps of affluence, and the fashionable sag that is characteristic perhaps of success, has come into the hard loins of labor, so that in the past two years, like a creeping reptile the forces of reaction, of anti-labor effort, have slowly but steadily encroached upon the successes that we have won.

We have tried for the past three years to my knowledge to enact into the laws of Massachusetts a statement that a wage of less than 75 cents an hour is oppressive and unfit for a human being, and we have not been able to pass it. Who is interested in the passage of that law, the Retail Board of Trade, the Massachusetts Taxpayers Association, the Chamber of Commerce? Are they hopeful of seeing such a law enacted? We know they are not interested. I wonder, are you interested? Are your memories so short and your gratitude to your fellow workers so ephemeral that now that you have arrived you care little for those who come after you?

I even have heard it said that there are those Union leaders who do not want a minimum wage because it would affect their organizing possibilities. I have heard that said by no one in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I am happy to report, because I know if there were such a man who thought that he could not get for his people more than 75 cents an hour today, he would not have been elected to Union office by the workers of this Commonwealth.

But we still do not have the law, and we meet in happy convention and pass potent resolutions and enjoy the hospitality of a grand city and meet old friends and go home again, and I go back to the Legislature and see the Representatives of the people vote against a bill which would guarantee only a 65-cent minimum wage, much less a 75-cent minimum wage. I see them vote against a bill that would limit waitresses to 50 cents an hour, because, you know, some of us enjoy the Parker House or the Statler or the Bellevue. We see those waitresses make a handsome week's pay and we go home to the corner lunch cart or to the local Waldorf and forget that they are human beings too, and that they do not get the tips and the income that the Parker House provides for people.

I say to my colleagues, "How can you tolerate such a condition" and they say, "What is wrong with it? I have received no calls to enact this bill. I can vote against this bill with impunity. Your friends in the Labor Movement will do nothing to me if I vote against this bill. Ken Kelley will tell me that Labor will remember its friends and its enemies, but I will be re-elected and you are the one that is the sucker, because they will do nothing for you, either."

This year's Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention has a significance from the State level that no other Convention in your history I daresay ever had, because in a unique sort of way this organization is on trial. For many years political activity was not one of your greatest interests. Self-interest and commonsense, I believe, has led you to realize that political activity must be one of your most important interests. We have had

before us in the Legislature in the past two years a fine test of your political ability. We have had before us cash sickness legislation.

When I was very young I read in the history books and my school books about the giant trucks, about the powerful utilities, about the giant railroads, their power over politicians and over government, and I say to you today without fear of contradiction that their power is as the effort of a child compared to the massive insidious power of the insurance lobby in this very state, and they look upon you and your Representatives in the legislative halls scarcely with contempt; more with amusement—at your puny efforts beside your magniloquent declarations.

They have the financial resources of the entire nation at their disposal. When a gigantic industry is to be financed now, they don't go to the bank. They go to the insurance companies. When a new housing project is to be built, they don't seek money from the bank. They seek it from insurance companies, and using this measureless power of wealth, they have in every single instance defeated the efforts of organized labor to attack its social program in this State.

You people don't have the money. You have only one weapon, a weapon that is often neglected, but a weapon that at times is dramatically and forcefully used, as it was used throughout the United States in 1948 when you returned Harry Truman to the White House with the opposition of every money group, every newspaper, every power interest in America.

Since that date you have abdicated. You have abdicated here this afternoon. You sit casually, talk pleasantly, worry little, because somebody else in most cases has won your battles for you, but you are the ones today who are losing for yourselves the gains that were made by heroic figures that preceded you.

There is only one language that speaks before the Legislature, before the Congress or before any other group of elected officials—that is the language of political power, and if you do not choose to exercise the power you have, those who oppose you and despise you will exercise the power they have.

Politicians don't suffer one bit from your failure to act. Their election chances are not harmed by your failure to take action. They can stand the verbal abuse of your resolutions. They can stand the importunings of Ken Kelley or Al Clifton. They can stand the jibes of those who speak for you in the Legislature, but they don't hear you because you have not shown, you have not shown that you believe in your program enough to work for it.

You never won anything across the bargaining table without fighting for it. You never won a pay raise or a holiday, a pension, a vacation, without fighting for it. Now, the arena of your struggle has been in part transferred to the legislative halls, and your course can have only three possible turnings. You can ignore it, you can half-heartedly fight it or you can work for it as you have worked to build the organization that can fill this hall.

You worked to create something 65 years ago. I wonder out of curiosity are you willing to work to save what you won or are you going to be happy to allow it to gradually slide off, as our Governor told you and Mr. England, about the unemployment compensation bill?

Are you going to let that slide through? On cash sickness? Are you going to quit? Are you going to quit? Has three years been too tough for you? Been too hard to work? Too hard to go down to the Legislature once or twice in three years? Too tough for you, the minimum wage your fathers and mine fought for when in the mills in Lowell they made \$2.50 a week?

You are not going to fight for that? You are not interested, or are you afraid of a good fight? Have you become so self-satisfied that you are more interested in internal politics and personal advancement than to fight for the things that gave birth to your organization?

I have never been on a picket line. What I know about the struggles of labor I have been told by other people. I have been told in my own home. To me they have meant something.

In the Legislature it has meant something to me to reflect on the things my father has told me about the mills in the city of Lowell, and I think if those of you who were around in those days will let your minds run back for a minute it would mean something to you also.

And I think if you younger people who got into this organization presumably because you believed in the principles of it, I think if you reflected what I know you have heard from your fathers and friends, it would mean something to you.

The hour is very late. It is tedious to listen to someone speaking on a lovely Thursday afternoon with a ballgame going on and with refreshments at hand and with a big campaign of your own nearing its conclusion. I am presumptuous to speak to you like this, but I like to feel that I have earned the right to speak to you like this by fighting for you.

I wonder if there will be a man or a woman in the hall who will carry with him from the city of Worcester a memory of anything besides good food, good liquor, good resolutions and good fellowship.

I wonder if in your present state of satisfaction you can have the guts and the will to make this State and its politicians realize that the working people stand for something besides Conventions and hilarity.

Can you and are you willing to make them realize that you will work whether it means ringing doorbells, addressing envelopes, making telephone calls or any other of the mean and hard and necessary jobs of a political campaign? How many? How many amongst you? What few are willing to fight for your social program as you are to fight across the bargaining table?

I don't know what memory I will take with me from this Convention. It has been a rare privilege for me to be able to speak to you to be honored this way. I have spoken to you from my heart because I have seen the results of your lassitude. I have seen what has happened when you have sat back. Will you sit back again, or, tell me, will you work for labor?

Chairman Grace: Ken Kelley says that Jimmy already has a badge on. Personally I think we ought to give him a Delegate's badge.

(A Delegate's Medallion was presented to Representative James O'Day.)

John Carroll, Chairman of the Constitutions Committee.

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask Brother Murphy, who is the Secretary of our Committee and who has compiled all of the necessary amendments in the order in which they should be, to make the report. I hope that you will give the Secretary the attention that he deserves. Mr. Murphy.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. This is a continuation of the Report of the Committee on Constitution. The Committee had before it, as well as the several Resolutions in the printed pamphlet, a list of proposed changes which had been presented to the Committee by a sub-committee of the Committee on Constitution of the previous Convention.

The purpose of the Sub-Committee in making these recommendations was to bring into line in chronological order, the various features

of the present Constitution and to make slight changes to make the new Constitution consistent.

If you have Constitutions before you, it would be helpful to you to follow the Report of the Committee with respect to the various proposals that have been adopted by the Committee and are to be presented to you for adoption as amendments to the Constitution and as revisions to the present Constitution.

In the Preamble to the Constitution, there is no change.

In Article I, there is no change.

In Article II, Objects, there is no change. Article III, dealing with Conventions, there is no change.

In Section 2, there is no change.

In Section 3, there is a change which I will now read to you.

Section 3 as proposed by the Sub-Committee reads as follows:

"The afternoon session of the first or second day of the Convention, as designated by the Executive Council in conjunction with the Local Convention Committee, shall be given over to entertainment. On the succeeding days, the Convention will devote its entire time to the business of the Convention."

Mr. Chairman, the subject matter included in this Section 3 as proposed by the Sub-Committee, also takes into account Resolution 1 in the printed pamphlet. Your Committee has given due consideration to this section. They feel that it is wise to have the Executive Council and the Committee on Arrangements for the Convention decide whether or not they want to have the first or the second day—afternoon sessions of those days—given up to entertainment rather than to have a strict and hard rule as to having the first day given up for that purpose.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, it is the recommendation of the Committee on Constitution that this proposed Section 3 be adopted by the Convention, and I move its adoption.

Chairman Grace: The question comes on the recommendation of the Committee on Amendment to the Constitution on Section 3. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor will please say "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: To return to Article III, Section 4, there is a change in Section 4 as presented by the Sub-committee. It reads as follows:

"All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, to be considered by the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, must be submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer in writing in triplicate copies and must bear the signature of an affiliated Union or an accredited delegate to the Convention."

Mr. Chairman, the Committee feels that the slight change that has been incorporated into this proposed Section 4 is a necessary change, and recommends that it be adopted by the Convention. I move the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee on Amendment to Section 4 of the Constitution. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor will please say "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Section 5 of Article III, is a new addition.

"All resolutions, amendments to the Constitution, or grievances, must be referred to the proper Convention Committee after being submitted to the Convention."

Your Committee recommends that this new Section 5 be adopted.

I move the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee on the addition of a Section 5 to the Constitution. Are there any questions?

A Delegate: What Article?

Chairman Grace: Article III, Section 5, a new Section 5. Are there any other questions? As many as are in favor, will please say "aye". Opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Article IV—Representation. Section 1 to remain the same as it is.

Section 2 is to remain the same as it is.

Section 3 is to be changed as follows:

Section 3. Unions withdrawing from the Federation shall not be entitled to representation unless they have re-affiliated at least three months prior to the end of the Federation's fiscal year, June 30."

Now, Mr. Chairman, this proposed Section 3 also takes into account Resolution 3 on the first page of the Resolutions that have been printed. It incorporates Amendment No. 3 into this Section 3, and has the same purpose.

Your Committee recommends that this new proposed Section 3 be adopted by the Convention. I move the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendations of the Committee on a new proposed Section 3. Are there any questions? If not, as many as are in favor will please say "aye". Opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: In Section 4 of Article IV there is a change. It reads as follows:

"Unions organized prior to the end of the Federation's fiscal year, June 30, with the consent of the Executive Council, will be entitled to affiliation and representation."

Now, Mr. Chairman, on this question, there is a resolution in the printed pamphlet, Resolution No. 5, which has been submitted by the Delegates from the New Bedford Central Labor Union.

That Resolution deals with this Section 4. Subject Matter, and since the Committee on Constitution has not yet acted on Resolution No. 5, there is at the moment no report on this Section 4. Inasmuch as Resolution No. 5 deals with this subject matter, the Committee will make a report at a later date.

Section 5, also to be changed. Section 5 reads as follows:

"Unions in existence less than 90 days prior to the end of the Federation's fiscal year must affiliate with this Federation at least 60 days prior to the end of the Federation's fiscal years to be entitled to representation at the Convention."

Mr. Chairman, the Committee recommends concurrence in this Section 5, and I move the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee on Section 5. Article IV of the Constitution as amended. Are there any questions? All those in favor say "aye". Opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Article IV, Section 6, to remain the same as it is.

Article IV, section 7 to remain the same.

Article IV, section 8, to remain the same.

Section 9 to remain the same.

Section 10 to remain the same.

Section 11 to be stricken out in its entirety.

As you will note, Article IV, Section 11, appears on page 8. Your Committee has considered the deletion of this present Section 11 of Article IV, and in its deliberations came

to the conclusion that this section was inserted at some time in the past to meet a particular situation and there is no particular reason for including it in any further Constitution.

It is their recommendation, therefore, that the present Section 11, the subject matter of which also is dealt with in Resolution No. 4, be stricken from the Constitution and that the other sections, namely 12, 13, and 14, be renumbered and moved up.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

Chairman Grace: The question comes on the adoption of the Committee's recommendation in deleting Section 11 and moving up Sections 12, 13 and 14 and renumbering them. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor, will please say "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will Vice-President Sullivan please come to the Chair?

Delegate Murphy: Article V. The recommendation of the Sub-committee was to strike out this Article V in its entirety and have a new Article V drafted. At yesterday afternoon's session or, rather, morning's session, this subject matter was reported out and adopted by the Convention. So, Article V has been adopted.

Article VI now has to deal with the various Districts and it reads the same as in the present Constitution with the exception that in No. 5 with reference to the Worcester County District, and in No. 7 with reference to the Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Counties District, the two resolutions adopted yesterday as reported out by this Committee, will amend this particular Article VI, so that there will be a District 5-A and 5-B under Section 5 here for the Worcester County District; and under Section 7, there will be a District 7-A and 7-B in the Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket Districts.

Those changes are already adopted, Mr. President, and we ask that Article VI be adopted by the Convention. I move the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee. Are there any questions? Article VI. As many as are in favor, will please say "aye". Opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Article VII in the proposals from the Sub-committee having to do with the nominations and elections of officers, is a rearrangement of various sections of the present Constitution as outlined herein, and you will find that in following it in the old Constitution that in some of the sections proposed it would appear that something has been left out, but they are provided for in sections further on in the Constitution.

So all of the matters pertaining to elections of officers and nominations of officers are included in other sections. These have been merely revamped by the sub-committee to put them in better chronological order.

The proposed Article VII of the sub-committee reads as follows, and this used to be covered by Article V. Section 1 was covered by Article V, Section 5, in the old Constitution with minor changes.

The proposed Section 1.

"Nomination of officers shall be the first order of business at the Wednesday afternoon session of the Convention."

Mr. Chairman, your Committee recommends concurrence in this section 1. I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee. Any ques-

tions? As many as are in favor will please say "aye". Opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Section 2 of the proposed Article VII.

"Election of officers will be held immediately on the opening of the Friday afternoon session of the Convention, unless sooner reached, when a roll call of delegate shall be called for the delegates to receive, mark and deposit their ballots."

There is a slight change in this Section 2, namely that what has been eliminated is the reading of the minutes which has hardly ever been done in past years, as well as to change the language so that the Delegate receives the ballot, marks it, and deposits it in the ballot box.

Those are the only principal changes here. Mr. Chairman, your Committee recommends concurrence in the adoption of Section 2 of Article VII as proposed. I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor will please say "Aye". Opposed "No"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will Vice-President Hull please come to the Chair?

Delegate Murphy: Proposed Section 3 was Article V, Section 5 of the old Constitution, with minor changes. It reads as follows:

"Elections shall be printed by Australian ballot, bearing the names of the candidates, the organization and localities they represent as delegates. Place on the ballot shall be in alphabetical order."

That is the principal change. Your Committee recommends the concurrence on Section 3 of Article VII. I move adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor, will please say "Aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Section 4 of proposed Article VII.

"Elections shall be conducted by secret ballot and facilities shall be provided to insure delegates marking and depositing their ballots in an approved democratic manner."

This Section 4 is a new section. Mr. Chairman, your Committee considered this Section and feels that it will set up an orderly procedure for the voting of the Delegates in the election, and your Committee concurs in the adoption of this Section 4 of Article VII. I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee on Section 4 of Article VII. Are there any questions? All those in favor will please say "Aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Article VII, Section 5 as proposed.

"Elections shall be by plurality vote whenever there are more than two candidates for office."

Your Committee recommends concurrence in the adoption of this Section 5. I move adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on the recommendation of the Committee on Section 5, Article VII. Are there any questions? All those in favor say "aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Article VII. Section 6 as proposed.

"All elected officers shall take possession of their office immediately after the acceptance, by the Convention, of the report of the Election Commission, except the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, who shall take office on the first of September following his election. The Director of Education shall take office on the first of September following his election."

Mr. Chairman, the Committee recommends concurrence in the adoption of Section 6 of Article VII. I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Grace: Action comes on concurrence of the Committee's Report on Section 6, Article VII. Are there any questions? As many as are in favor will please say "Aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I will now turn the Chair over to President Brides.

Delegate Murphy: Article VII, Section 7. "At the Annual Convention there shall be elected a delegate and an alternate to the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Chairman, this is just a minor change. It includes the Alternate to be elected as well as the delegate. Your committee recommends concurrence in the adoption of Section 7 of Article VII, and I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

President Brides: Question comes on the adoption of the Committee's Report. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Vice-President Hull will please take the Chair.

Delegate Murphy: Article VIII. Under Article VIII there is a new head title, namely, "Duties of Officers". Section 1 is the same as Article IX, Section 1 in the old Constitution with one sentence added. The sentence is:

"He shall preside at Conventions and shall act as Chairman of the Executive Council."

Mr. Chairman, the Committee recommends adoption of Section 1 of the proposed Article VIII, and I move adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Hull: Question comes on adoption of the Committee's Report.

Delegate Pratt: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Hull: That microphone is off. Try the center one. Will the electrician in the gallery turn on these other microphones, please? Brother Pratt, will you come up to the Chair?

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman, Brother Pratt has called to our attention that we omitted a change which the Committee made in Article VIII, Section 1 at its meeting last evening. Under the old Constitution that was Article IX, Section 1, and the sub-committee added one sentence, that "The President shall preside at Conventions and shall act as Chairman of the Executive Council."

In considering this last evening, the Committee on Constitution made several slight changes having to do with the remuneration of the President, and they changed the reading of Section 1 in the second sentence to read as follows:

"His remuneration shall be at the rate of twenty-five dollars per day and necessary expenses".

And the Committee would strike out that portion which states:

"Eight hours to constitute a day's work."

The Committee felt that should be stricken

out on the grounds that it was antiquated and had no place in the Constitution, and felt very strongly that also the amount of money paid to the President for his daily rate was too low. Therefore, the Committee recommends that this Section of Article VIII as proposed, be adopted as amended by the Committee's recommendation, to increase the rate to \$25 per day and to strike out that reference to "eight hours to constitute a day's work."

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

Chairman Hull: The question comes on the action of your Committee. All those in favor of that motion, signify by saying "aye". Opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Section 2 of Article VIII as proposed.

"The President and Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent shall appoint all standing committees of this Federation with the advice and consent of the Executive Council."

This was part of Article VI, Section 7 of the old Constitution and is carried over without change. The Committee recommends concurrence and adoption of this Section 2 of Article VIII. I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Hull: Question comes on the action of your Committee. All those in favor of that motion, signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Section 3 of Article VIII was Article VI, Section 6, last paragraph, and is the same as in the old Constitution as follows:

"Section 3. The President shall fill all vacancies in the Executive Council with the consent of the Council."

The Committee concurs in the adoption of this Section 3. I move its adoption.

Chairman Hull: Question comes on the action of your Committee. All those in favor, signify by saying "aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Section 4 of Proposed Article VIII was Article VI, Section 1 and 2 of the old Constitution with minor changes. It reads as follows:

"The President shall appoint the following Convention Committees which may be done three days prior to the opening of the Convention, if in the opinion of the President there are sufficient matters in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent to warrant such action.

(a) Committee on Credentials comprised of five (5) delegates who shall meet the day previous to the Convention and who shall report immediately on the opening of the Convention.

(b) Committee on Officers' Reports.

(c) Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Report.

(d) Committee on Resolutions who shall submit a report not later than 10:00 A.M. on the second day of the Convention.

(e) Committee on Constitution.

(f) Committee on Grievances.

(g) Committee on Rules who shall report not later than the opening time on the second day of the Convention.

(h) Committee on Standing Committee Reports.

All the above Committee's not previously appointed shall be appointed immediately following the adoption of the report of the Committee on Credentials. The Secretary-

Treasurer-Legislative Agent shall furnish the President the list of delegates whose credentials have been submitted in ample time to allow the appointment of committees as above provided."

Mr. Chairman, with those slight changes, the Committee recommends concurrence in the adoption of Section 4, of Article VIII as proposed. I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Hull: Question comes on the action of your Committee. All those in favor will signify by saying "aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Section 5 of Article VIII as proposed was Article V, Section VIII of the old Constitution with minor changes. It reads as follows:

"Section 5. The President shall appoint an election commission, composed of five duly accredited delegates, who shall act as tellers, supervise the election of officers at the annual Convention. They shall submit their report to the Convention immediately after the tabulation of ballots, giving the total ballots cast and the number of votes received by each candidate."

Your Committee recommends concurrence and adoption of Section 5 of Article VIII as proposed. I move adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Hull: Question comes on the action of your Committee which is concurrence. Anything to be said on the question? All those in favor will signify by saying "aye". Opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Article IX as proposed by the sub-committee, Section 1 and 2 of this Article IX were Article IX, Sections 2 and 3 in the old Constitution; and Section 3 in this proposed Article IX is the same as Article VI, Section VI, except the last paragraph.

Mr. Chairman, since there is no change in these and since the omission of the last paragraph is covered elsewhere, your Committee recommends that Article IX as proposed, Sections 1, 2, and 3 be adopted, and I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Hull: Question comes on the recommendation of the Committee. Anything to be said on it? All those in favor will signify by saying "aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Article X in the Proposal of the sub-committee is now headed "Duties of Executive Council". Section 1 was part of Article V, Section 1 of the old Constitution. It reads as follows:

"Section 1. Carry on the entire legislative program of this Federation as ordered by the Convention."

Mr. Chairman, the Committee moves concurrence in the adoption of Section 1 of proposed Article X. I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Hull: The Committee recommends adoption of the Report. Is there anything to be said on the question? All those in favor will signify by saying "aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Article X, Section 2 reads as follows—It was part of Article V, Section 1, of the old Constitution with minor changes.

"Section 2. Prepare a circular at the close of the Legislature on election years, giving a brief statement on matters before the Legislature, together with a roll call vote on Federation bills, which shall be distributed to all affiliated Unions."

Mr. Chairman, the subject matter in Resolution 6 has bearing on this section 2. Your Committee on Constitution understands that

Resolution No. 6 was referred to the Committee on Resolutions and will in perhaps no way have any affect upon Section 2, only in so far as your mandate by adoption of Resolution 6 may affect the preparation of the circular itself.

Therefore, we feel that Section 2 is properly in order and that it should be adopted. Your Committee reports concurrence in the adoption of Section 2 of proposed Article X. I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Hull: Action comes on the Committee's Report, which is concurrent. Is there anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Kearney. (Bartenders Hotel Employees, Local 34, Boston) Mr. President, I am going to offer a suggestion. I think it will expedite the Committee's Report. In this Article X that you are having now, there are 18 sections. Now, I would recommend that the Committee read all of the sections, amended or not, and then put the entire Article before the body and it will save a whole lot of time, in my opinion.

Delegate Murphy: Section 3 of Proposed Article X. As the sub-committee reported it, it reads as follows:

"The Executive Council shall employ such legal counsel as is necessary in connection with legislative work."

Your Committee gave this section, as proposed by the sub-Committee, due consideration. We felt that there should be a change in Section 3 as it was proposed. So your Committee brought in to you a recommendation to amend Section 3 so that it would read as follows:

"The President and Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent shall, with the consent of the Executive Council, employ such legal counsel as may be necessary."

Section 4. Make all possible efforts to secure the affiliation of eligible unions with the Federation.

Section 5. Shall fill any vacancy in any district where no nomination is made in said District.

Section 6. The Executive Council shall select the Convention city for the annual Convention.

Section 7. Each Vice-President shall submit to the Secretary-Treasurer a report in writing, not later than June 1st following his or her election, outlining his or her activities as an officer of the Federation, which shall be compiled with other officers reports and submitted to the delegates at the opening session of the Convention as the report of the officers and Executive Council.

Section 8. The Executive Council and individual Vice-Presidents shall render all possible assistance to affiliated unions and do whatever possible to organize the workers of the State within the A.F. of L.

Section 9. While we recognize the right of each trade to manage its own affairs, it shall be the duty of the Executive Council to secure the unification of all labor organizations so as to assist each other in any manner deemed justifiable, and with voluntary financial help in the event of a strike or lockout, when duly approved by the Executive Council.

Section 10. When a strike is approved by the Executive Council and a request is made by a Local Union involved for financial assistance, the Secretary-Treasurer shall send such communications to all local unions.

Section 11. In all questions not covered by this Constitution, the Executive Council shall have power to make rules to govern the same, and shall report accordingly to the Federation; all such rules and decisions shall conform to the spirit of the Constitution.

Section 12. The Executive Council shall employ a certified public accountant for its annual audit in July.

Section 13. The Executive Council shall meet at least bi-monthly between Conventions. Any member of the Executive Council failing to be in attendance at three consecutive regular meetings of the Executive Council, such member's office shall be declared vacant by the President forthwith.

Section 14. The Executive Council shall have the authority by a vote of the majority of the members, to call periodical conferences of all affiliated unions, at such place and time as it shall deem necessary.

Section 15. Any member of the Executive Council at any meeting of this body, shall be permitted to call for a roll call vote on all matters pertinent to the welfare of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and its affiliates, and a record of this vote shall be incorporated in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, and shall be sent to all affiliated Central Labor Unions in the regular report of the Executive Council.

A complete record of roll call votes taken in the Executive Council shall be published in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-Treasurer to the Annual Convention.

Section 16. All officers of this Federation shall be allowed to seek elective or appointive office while holding office in this Federation.

Section 17. No officer or committee member of this Massachusetts Federation of Labor shall permit the use of his title as an officer or committee member of this Federation in connection with the endorsement of any candidate for public office, unless such candidate shall have received the endorsement of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, or was endorsed by action of the last previous Convention of the Federation.

Section 18. The Executive Council of the Federation is authorized and instructed to organize a Legislative Department to be conducted as follows: Each Central Labor Union in the State shall be asked and is expected to establish a Legislative Committee consisting of not less than five members whose names and addresses shall be given to the Executive Council and each member so recorded shall hold himself in readiness to answer any call that may be made upon his Central body by the Executive Council through the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent. The Legislative Committee of each Central Labor Union shall work in conjunction with the Federation's Executive Council, and the Committee on Legislation in carrying out the Federation's Legislative program, each body, through its Legislative Committee shall be kept informed of the position assumed by the Representatives and Senators within its jurisdiction; each Central Labor Union also shall be urged to be represented in said Legislative Department and to provide for the expense of its representatives. Under the direction of the respective Vice-Presidents, each Central Labor Union is urged to conduct at least one regional conference annually."

Mr. Chairman, your Committee recommends concurrence and adoption of the proposed Article X by the sub-committee. I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Chairman Hull: Question comes on the adoption of your Committee's Report, which is concurrent.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President. I ask the Secretary of the Committee to look at Section 15. These pages are not numbered so— you just had it in your hand.

Delegate Murphy: Yes, Brother Kearney.

Delegate Kearney: This Section 15 provides that "Any member of the Executive Council at any meeting of the body shall be permitted to call a roll call on all matters pertinent to the welfare of the Federation of Labor."

Then it says that "The Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent shall send a copy of this report to affiliated Central Labor Unions."

Now, I wish to amend that to include all affiliated Locals of the Federation. I think we are entitled to know as affiliated Locals what the roll call is of the Executive Council, instead of sending it only to the Central Labor Unions, and I simply move to amend by including after the words "Central Labor Unions"—"and all affiliated Locals".

Chairman Hull: Will anyone second the amendment?

A Delegate: I second it.

Chairman Hull: The motion has been made and seconded. The amendment will read that all Unions affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will be notified of roll call votes by the Executive Council.

Anything to be said on the question? All those in favor of that motion will signify by saying "aye". Opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered. That will be adopted into the Constitution.

At this time I will turn the Chair over to our genial President, Henry Brides.

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman. Does this conclude the Report of the Constitution Committee?

President Brides: Not yet.

Delegate Jason: Will the Chairman of the Committee read the proposed Section 15?

The old section reads that:

"All officers of this Federation shall be allowed to seek elective or appointive office while holding office in this Federation."

President Brides: I understand from the Chairman of the Committee that that hasn't been touched.

Delegate Jason: Sure it has.

Delegate Murphy: It is Section 16, Brother Jason, in the proposal.

Delegate Jason: Well, unfortunately, Mr. Chairman, only the members of the Constitution Committee have a copy of that white paper that you call a proposal, and we don't have it with us. Would you read it over again?

Delegate Murphy: Yes. Brother Jason, Section 16 of Article X as it is proposed, was Article V, Section 15 of the old Constitution. That appears on page 14 of your blue Constitution and it says:

"All officers of this Federation shall be allowed to seek elective or appointive office while holding office in this Federation." There is no change from the previous Constitution.

Delegate Jason: Well, I would like to amend the Committee's recommendation by adding that if the officer is appointed to any political job or any type of job, that he resign his position as an officer of this Federation. I wish to make that an amendment to the Committee's recommendation.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman, Brother Kearney suggested we go through Article X for expediency. Now, this particular portion was not touched on by the Committee so for the purpose of explaining to you the Committee's

position on Section 16, I desire to state that the Committee discussed this matter at great length. There was a proposal on the Committee by one of its members along the lines that the officer should resign, and after due consideration the Committee felt that there was too much at stake to amend the Constitution in this regard, and the Committee voted to report in concurrence in the adoption of Section 16, it being their considered opinion that officers of this Federation, if elected or appointed to some other position, should nevertheless be allowed to continue as officers of this Federation for the reasons that the Committee advanced at its meeting.

President Brides: Are you satisfied with the explanation, Brother Jason?

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President.

Delegate Jason: If Mr. Kearney wishes to speak, I will yield the floor because of his age.

Delegate Kearney: I am very glad I have some characteristic that you approve of (laughter) and Nature did that, not me.

Now, Mr. President, I thought there might be a little clarification here. This says,

"All officers of this Federation shall be allowed to seek elective or appointive office."

Appointive office where? You don't say where the appointive office is. Do you mean State, Federal or municipal appointment? You just stop at appointive office.

Now, I may be appointed to something, and you don't define it. If you mean any officer that has been appointed to a Federal, State, or Municipal position with salary, then it ought to be defined. But you leave this without any definition at all. So I would amend it to what you are looking for.

And then besides, there are a lot of appointive officers that don't get any salary. Now, I serve on two of them myself, and I don't get any salary and I wonder if I would be excluded if I were re-appointed, if I hold a position at no salary.

There are a lot of labor men and women in Massachusetts holding appointments to which they were appointed by the Governor with no salary, yet they are appointed to an office, but it doesn't say so here. I think this ought to be amended to have it understood what you mean.

Is there someone taking this down? Will the girl take this down for the Committee? I can't write standing up.

I am amending this now to clear it up.

"All officers of this Federation shall be".

Now, wait a minute. Where am I? That is Section 16, right?

Delegate Murphy: Correct.

Delegate Kearney:

"All officers of this Federation shall be allowed to seek elective or appointive office, Federal, State, municipal or township salaried, while holding office in this Federation."

Now, in that way I think you put in there what you really mean. Is that the idea?

President Brides: You will have to ask Brother Jason.

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman, in order that Delegate Kearney won't confuse the Convention, I am willing to withdraw my amendment and make a motion that it be referred back to the Committee.

Delegate Kearney: You mean refer me back to the Committee?

Delegate Jason: You too because you are a member of that Committee. I am surprised, as a member of the Constitution Committee that this escaped the eye of John Kearney, so my motion is to refer it back.

Delegate Kearney: Of course, Mr. President, Brother Jason accused me of confusing the Convention, and I think he is a past master at the art of confusion, too. Brother Jason, who yielded the floor to me, certainly knows that he has no right to make a motion while a speaker is on the floor, and you must rule him out, of course. Am I right?

President Brides: Proceed.

Delegate Kearney: Then, I am right?

President Brides: Proceed.

Delegate Kearney: I am simply offering this as the clarification of this proposal. It is peculiar, isn't it, that when you became an officer of this Federation you commence to be surrounded by a lot of obstacles? Isn't it funny that this Federation is going to give me the right to look for a job if I am an officer, at this Convention. Very kind of you, indeed—as though I didn't have the right before to run for office or to look for a job, a good high salary job, of course.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman. Point of order. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to the Delegates to this Convention that the Committee on Resolutions met last night and there were a few among the absentees. Now, I believe that the Committee is well qualified to state what he wants to tell you, and this gentleman over here, Vice-President Pratt, will tell you what it is all about.

President Brides: Proceed.

Delegate Kearney: I guess Jason sent him up there.

President Brides: Delegate Kearney, will you kindly proceed?

Delegate Kearney: I apologize to my good, loyal, faithful friend whom I have since vindicated, the Chairman of this Committee, Brother Carroll, for my inability to be at your session. Nobody even announced that you were in session. I would say, Mr. President, that instead of saying all officers shall be allowed to do something, I think I would say that any officer of this Federation accepting an elective or appointive office salary, Federal, State, municipal—I leave out the township, because they don't pay much salary anyway and I don't suppose it would make much difference—shall continue to hold office.

I think that is what you intended to do.

President Brides: Are you through?

Delegate Kearney: Yes. I am done. I yield to Brother Jason of New Bedford.

Delegate Pratt: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Delegate Pratt.

Delegate Pratt: Carpenters Local No. 624 of Brockton. Mr. Chairman, I speak at this time as Chairman of the sub-committee of the Executive Council, which drew up these proposed changes in the Constitution. In defense of Section 16 of the Article which is now under discussion. Mr. Chairman the matter was given serious consideration by your sub-committee of the Executive Council and then was taken up at last night's meeting before the Committee on Constitution and thoroughly discussed. It was the opinion that in the best interests of the Federation that we should in no way tie the hands of the officers of the Federation in seeking elective or appointive office.

These men or women have been recognized by their merit in being put in the position as officers of this Federation and if they are fortunate enough to secure an appointive or elective position, either paid or unpaid and still can serve the interests of this Federation, I think that it is to the best interests of the Federation that they be allowed to do so.

I would like also to say, Mr. Chairman, that it is very surprising to me that, as Chairman of the sub-committee of the Executive Council, to find that this matter which has been in our Constitution for several years in just this verbiage, has suddenly become so controversial here on the floor of the Convention today.

President Brides: Chairman Carroll wants the "mike".

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman, my good friend John Kearney referred to the fact that he wasn't notified to attend the meeting last night. At the adjournment of yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Constitution Committee it was agreed that I be instructed to find a room in the hotel, at which time we would have a meeting at 7:30. It was posted in the hotel all evening that there was a meeting of the Constitution Committee. A large number of the members of that Committee were present.

Now, you were talking about this amendment that is under discussion. I believe one of the members of our Committee took a great deal of time of the Committee to have this change meet with the same ideas that have been expressed by Brother Jason. I personally opposed it. I think that it doesn't belong in the Constitution anyhow. I agree with my genial friend, Brother Kearney that it would not be right for the Federation to say that people should or should not seek a position. I don't see it serving any purpose when it is in there.

The best thing to do if you want to do a thing right is to take it out altogether and let those positions stand on their own merits.

The consistency of bringing it up at this time to me didn't seem very sound, for the reason that in recent years it has been the objective of the Federation, Central Labor Unions and all Central bodies to have their membership participate in administrative committees and commissions. I think it shall continue to be the ambition of organized workers in this State and this country, and I know that the head of the Labor Movement nationally is insisting that we have members of our organizations in administrative capacities at the present time in Washington. We would be inconsistent with the policy and philosophy and good business policies of the Labor Movement to do anything other than follow along established policies.

So, Mr. Chairman, I would move the adoption of the Committee's Report as amended.

President Brides: The question comes on the adoption of the Committee's Report as amended.

Delegate Kearney: Mr. President. Delegate Kearney, Bartenders, Hotel Employees Local 34. I offer the following amendment which will be known as Section 16.

"All officers of this Federation holding elective or appointive salaried political office, shall continue as officers of this Federation."

Now, that is the same thing except I put the salary in there and I put a public office so that we would understand what we are talking about, and I ask the Committee to accept this as an amendment to the Committee's Report.

President Brides: Would you just as soon add it there "salaries or non-salaried"? It would be all right.

Delegate Kearney: I would add "non-salaried," yes.

Delegate Murphy: (Local 592, Meatcutters) Delegate Kearney, would you please repeat that proposal of yours? We didn't hear it over here.

Delegate Kearney:

"Section 16. All officers of this Federation holding elective or appointive salaried

or non-salaried political office, shall continue as officers of this Federation."

Delegate Murphy: (Local 592 Meatcutters). I get your point, but I would like—May I have the privilege of answering there, drawing something to his attention?

President Brides: Identify yourself.

Delegate Murphy: (Meatcutters Local 592, Boston) What about the future, Brother Kearney, if they are not eligible to seek elective office or take a position in the future according to your amendment? Those that are holding it now, according to the wording of that, they would be all right, but in the future they would not be able, according to the way I understood you to read it.

Delegate Kearney: Well, it is very plain to understand that this phrase, "Shall continue as an officer of this Federation" means that when his term expires you will have to continue him as an officer by re-electing him. That is your duty. This provides for the delegate who is an officer at the time he is appointed until his term expires. Then if you want to re-elect him, you can do so. This isn't perpetually holding him here because your Constitution won't allow him to stay here more than one or two years, so it is simple enough, isn't it?

Delegate Jason: I will second that amendment.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded. Any officer—

Delegate Murphy: On the amendment, Mr. Chairman, as I still understand it, in the future when an officer is elected to this Federation, will he be eligible according to this amendment to seek office or to accept another office?

President Brides: As I understand it, he will.

Delegate Murphy: If that is the case, O.K., but I am still dubious of the wording of it.

President Brides: Are you ready for the amendment? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

All those in favor of the original adoption of this particular part of the Constitution, are you ready for the question? All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will Thomas Durnin, William A. Nealey, Michael J. O'Donnell please come to the platform?

Chairman Burns of the Guest Committee will kindly bring the Delegates to the platform?

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman, this concludes the partial report of the Committee on Constitution, and the balance of the Committee's business will be reported to you at tomorrow morning or tomorrow afternoon's session.

President Brides: At this time the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Eugene Lazarz, will report.

Delegate Lazarz: (Federal Labor Union No. 19469, Chicopee Falls). I have asked for the special privilege of bringing up this resolution because the Fishermen that have sponsored it are here. What has motivated those people to put this resolution into this Convention Hall poses a very serious problem for them, and I would like the attention of every Delegate in the Convention Hall because there is no printed material available on this subject matter.

RESOLUTION No. 58

PROTECTING TRANSFER OF U. S.
FISHING VESSELS TO FOREIGN
COUNTRIES

Whereas: The New England fisheries have always been and still are a principal nursery for the training of skilled seamen, and

Whereas: The fishing industry as a potential unit of national defense calls for action not contributing to its decline but rather affirmatively to its development and expansion, and

Whereas: Certain fish dealer interests in Boston and Gloucester are undertaking transfer of certain operations to Canada for the purpose of taking advantage of wage levels 50% to 75% below those prevailing in New England and seeking to transfer fishing vessels of American registry to Canadian registry for this purpose, and

Whereas: The United States Department of the Interior, through its Fish and Wildlife Service, in such previous situations has automatically consented to such transfers when consulted by the U. S. Maritime Commission without in any way consulting the fishermen and other labor organizations in the industry whose livelihood is adversely affected by the loss of vessels to a foreign country, and

Whereas: Certain government agencies seemingly identify the private profit interests of such international fish dealers as the public interest of the United States to the neglect of the higher economic interests of this country, and

Whereas: The New England delegation in the Congress of the United States in its recent concern with the National Defense Act prohibited the possibility of transfer of or other action uprooting of New England industry to parts elsewhere in the United States, and

Whereas: The governors of the six New England states have made positive avowal of the need to expand the facilities of the New England fishing industry, therefore, be it

Resolved: That (1) The Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Worcester go on record as being opposed to the transfer of American fishing vessels to foreign countries, and

(2) The Secretary be instructed to communicate this position to the congressmen and senators of Massachusetts and the governors of the New England states and to request each of them to make positive representations to the President, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Interior and the Maritime Commission to disallow any such transfers, and

(3) The Secretary be instructed to communicate with the State federations of labor in the other New England states to undertake similar action, and

(4) The President of the United States be requested to constitute a special fisheries commission to devise cooperative activities with Canada for the reciprocal exploitation of the common resources of the Northwest Atlantic Ocean, such commission to include among other representatives of the fishermen and other labor organizations in New England, and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to William Green, President, American Federation of Labor, requesting him to call upon the President of the United States to undertake this specific measure and all other appropriate action to assure the upbuilding of the New England fisheries.

(Submitted by Delegate Patrick McHugh, Atlantic Fishermen's Union)

The Committee concurs with the recommendation to accept this resolution as being in

order, and I move for the adoption of this resolution.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption of this resolution.

Delegate Grace: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Give your name and Local.

Delegate Grace: (Carpenters Union, Local 910, Gloucester. Mr. President, this resolution is just another method of trying to save our fishing industry in the State of Massachusetts and in this country. The fishing industry is one of the oldest industries in the country, and when people come to visit, all they think of it is the glory and the adventure that it seems to hold. But the fishing industry for many years has had many problems.

The Reciprocity Information Act has done a job on it, so that Canada with all its subsidies and low labor costs has made it very, very hard for the fishing industry to progress in this country and in our State.

We have appeared in Washington many, many times, trying to get relief from our government for the fishing industry in the form of absolute quotas of fish or, at least the last time we were in we talked of subsidies. We felt at one time that the fishing industry should be put under the Department of Agriculture rather than under the Department of Commerce, so that we would be in a better position.

Now, the fishing industry reaches out further than the industry itself. It supports many, many other industries in addition to it. We have tried, many, many times to get some relief from Washington and never have. Now, the dollar value is again placed above human value. There are those companies in our country and in this State, and if I may say, right in the city of Gloucester, who are starting this by transferring vessels from the United States into Canada under Canadian registry with Canadian crews who get less wages than our crews do, with the fish being cut in Canada at a smaller rate than our workers are paid.

These vessels can only be transferred out of the United States if the U. S. Maritime Commission approves of it, and the only people that the United States Maritime Commission have sought advice from is from the Fish and Wildlife. They have never yet gone to any of our labor organizations and asked them what they thought of it.

Mr. President, I hope that this Convention will pass this resolution, and furthermore, I hope that this Convention and especially the women in it, when they go down to the market and buy fish, make sure that it is United States fish. Thank you.

President Brides: The question comes on concurrence and adoption. All those in favor will please signify by saying "Aye". Those opposed "No". The "Ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, the next speaker of the afternoon is one who has spoken to your Convention on several occasions. It gives me great pleasure to introduce Julius Bernstein, Labor's Representative to Combat Intolerance. Julius Bernstein.

JULIUS BERNSTEIN
(Executive Secretary, Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance.)

Thank you, Mr. President. Brother and Sister Delegates to this 65th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. In making the Report of your Labor Committee to combat intolerance to you today, we had to do a lot of picking and choosing in order to find some of the most important things that we ought to

call to your attention of the work that your Committee did during the past year.

In the course of this past season we dealt a good deal with the question of civil rights in terms of the protection of the rights of various minority groups and we dealt a good deal in terms of civil liberties, the protection of the traditional freedoms of Americans as they are listed in our American Bill of Rights. We worked hard in this field in terms of education as well as in terms of legislation at the State House. In the course of our educational work we visited Locals clear across the State, bringing to them many programs outlined in terms of talks or rumor clinics or moving pictures or film strips, and we found that one of the most important things that we were bringing to them were these rumor clinics. Strangely enough, many Locals have been troubled by stories that have started up and spread and that have bothered the Local.

On several occasions we were informed that these rumor clinics we were presenting had been of a good deal of help in pointing out to members of the Local, the necessity for being careful in spreading stories and in carrying information that had not been checked.

During the past year your Committee again took the lead in sharing the annual Civil Rights Week in Massachusetts, which was proclaimed by the Governor of this Commonwealth, Governor Dever. Proclamations were issued as they were last year and mailed out to over 400 organizations which endorsed this Civil Rights Week that the Labor Movement started here in Massachusetts.

We are very happy to be able to report that this Civil Rights Week, which the Labor Movement began, is today very widely recognized in the United States, so much so that last week we had a visitor in our Labor Committee office from Cleveland, Ohio, who while here on his vacation in New England, made it his business to come up to our office and inquire as to just what the mechanics were of our celebration of this week which was dedicated to pointing out to the people of the Commonwealth what their civil rights are, and most importantly, why they must take the trouble of protecting their civil rights.

During this past year we also held for the second time, our annual Labor Institute on Labor Relations. We are happy to report that we had an excellent attendance. The most important thing, however, were the recommendations that were brought out by the Delegates to this Labor Institute in Civil Rights, this Labor Institute that was held on the general question of racial relations.

In this Institute the delegates did a good deal of soul-searching, more so than is done by any of you present here at the Convention. In the course of their soul-searching, the delegates came to several conclusions. They came to the conclusion, first of all, that the United States has been subjected to a good deal of slander by the Soviet Union, by the Communists, because of the existence of discrimination in this country, and the delegates recommended that this country must take a strong stand against discrimination if we are going to overcome, if we are going to give the lie to this slander that has been propounded by the Communists.

There is no question but that the world is watching us, and that the United States has and must take the leadership of the world in preserving the democratic system, but that in order to do so we must prove that we do not give merely lip service to the principals of an equality of opportunity, but that we actually believe in them, that we actually believe in equality of opportunity and that we actually practice it in our daily lives.

Unfortunately, the delegates gathered in the Labor Institute on racial relations in the course of their soul-searching told a few truths that we do not often admit in public. They mentioned, for example, that at our Conventions we trade unionists have consistently upheld the principles of brotherhood, of equality, but they admitted that despite the grand and glorious resolutions and principles that we do pass at our Conventions, that all too frequently we ourselves fail to live up in day-to-day practice to these resolutions that we pass. They admitted in the Labor Institute that all too often discrimination is still a prevailing practice in the American scene and within the trade union movement.

And they, the Delegates who were present at the Institute, decided that the trade union movement must do more in the way of an educational job within its own rights if we are going to wipe out these prejudices and these discriminations that can do nothing but hurt the unity of our Labor Movement.

In the course of the Labor Institute, the Delegates also pointed out that all too often we are very slipshod in our very way of speaking. Many of us, despite the fact that we consider ourselves fairly well educated, have not yet learned the language of equality. Too often, in speaking of members of minority groups, whether they be members of the Negro race or members of Italian descent or Jewish descent or whatsoever they may be, too often do we use glowing names in referring to these people or in speaking to these people, and these things do not in any way encourage unity nor do they encourage friendship, the things mostly needed in the Labor Movement.

The Delegates at our Labor Institute recommended that all of us would do well in the future to be a bit more careful in building up for ourselves, not only our thinking in terms of equality, but in language and terms of equality.

In terms of the past year, of our activities during the past year, your Committee is very well satisfied that it has done as big a job as it could possibly do in reaching your locals. We are not satisfied, however, in terms of the response that has been received from the Locals. There are hundreds of Locals in this State that are still in need of the information, of the material, that our Committee has to offer to you. There are still all too many people in this Commonwealth and in the Labor Movement who do not know exactly what is meant by civil rights or by civil liberties. The job of the Labor Movement today is to get this information into the hands of each and every rank and file member and every citizen and non-citizen residing in our country.

These Democratic rights that are ours must be preserved, but they can only be preserved if we take the trouble to know just what they are. Some of you may be interested in knowing, and you may be somewhat shocked in learning that at the present time discrimination in this country is actually costing us approximately \$30 billion. \$30 billion is a lot of money for the people of the United States to be losing merely because of discrimination. This discrimination must be broken down, and the Labor Movement must take the lead in doing it.

During the coming year we hope that more Locals will avail themselves of the services of the Labor Committee to combat intolerance. We know that during the coming year our country is going to see a forward march in terms of winning more Democratic rights for our minority groups. We see on all sides that segregation is being broken down. It is being broken down in the Armed Services. It is being broken down in Public Housing and is being broken

down in industry. The freedom that we speak about, the freedom that we hail in our Constitution, is becoming a reality.

Helpful in this reality are two things. First of all, the Supreme Court of the United States, the decisions of which have preserved these rights; and secondly, the force of education among the people of this country in recognizing the dangers of discrimination and segregation.

Before closing, I would like to also point out to you that in one of the resolutions passed by this Convention, there was mention made of the fact that there is a hysteria spreading in this country today and that this hysteria is one that will endanger our civil rights and civil liberties. I wonder how many of you are actually conscious of the extent to which this hysteria has spread. For example, I wonder how many of you have read that on the 4th of July a newspaper reporter for the Madison Capital Times in Wisconsin made up a petition which consisted of sections of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights of the United States of America. He took this petition containing these facts, which are the cornerstone of our government, out to a number of Independence Day celebrations and he asked 112 people whether they would sign this petition with the statements that were on it. Exactly one out of 112 people were willing to sign the Declaration of Independence of the United States.

Now, you may be interested in knowing why only one, and what some of the answers were that he got.

Twenty of those whom he asked if they would sign this petition that he carried demanded to know if the reporter were a Communist. Said one of them, "That may be the Russian Declaration of Independence, but you can't tell me it is ours."

Another said, "I see you are using an old Communist trick, putting God's name on a radical petition."

Another person said, "I would sign it in a minute, but I would be off my job tomorrow."

Another said, "You can't get me to sign that. I am trying to get loyalty clearance for a Government job."

Still another said, "Why is it that here in Madison, every time there is a holiday we have to be subjected to a gang of dangerous radicals from the University?"

Only one man out of 112 recognized the petition put before him as the Declaration of Independence. Truly, it must have been a really revolutionary document if only one out of 112 was willing to sign a petition today which is merely a restatement of what is in that magnificent document.

I think it would be well to close with a warning to you of the importance of knowing what is in your own Declaration of Independence, of knowing what is in your own Constitution, if we are going to speak about Democracy, if we are going to make the world want to adopt our Democracy. It is well to remember the few words that were stated by the one who was willing to sign this petition. He said to the reporter, "Sure, I'll sign the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. We were never closer to losing those things, the things that they stand for, than we are today."

Brother and Sister Delegates I think here we have a warning, a warning in a sample of the type of hysteria that has been created because of the necessity to catch up with the Communists who have been attempting to subvert our government. In catching up with these people we must remember that America has a democratic tradition and Democratic beliefs. Let us all learn what they are, and

let us all stick together and fight for them and defend them. Thank you very much.

President Brides: Thank you, Julius Bernstein for your enlightening address here this afternoon. I know the Delegates appreciated it.

Will the Delegate take the "mike" in the middle? Delegate Sullivan.

Delegate Sullivan: I desire to make an announcement. Yesterday, by a vote of 17 to 17—

President Brides. Will you give your name, please?

Delegate Sullivan: Delegate Sullivan, Building Service Employees, Local 254, Boston. Yesterday, by a vote of 17 to 17 the Massachusetts Senate killed our one-man unit bill after having been passed in the House of Representatives and having been passed in the Senate at two roll call votes. This morning on motion by the Democratic floor leader, John E. Powers of South Boston, the matter was again taken up and by a vote of 18 to 15 it was reconsideration.

Following the vote on reconsideration it was passed to be enacted by a vote of 18 to 15. This followed five roll calls in the Senate; two roll calls in the House.

So I would like publicly to express the appreciation of my organization to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for their support, and in particular to his Excellency, Paul A. Dever, through whose office we finally received enactment of this bill; to John E. Powers, the Floor Leader; to J. John Fox, the Governor's Secretary, who was highly instrumental in winning reconsideration of the bill, and final passage; and to the Republican Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industries, Christopher H. Phillips, who has supported it from its inception.

I would like the delegates to bear in mind that this bill is a minor bill, but it is a Union bill and any time your organization has a bill which affects you as Union members you are going to run into the same trouble in trying to get it passed. One of the Senators this morning described the action in trying to stop the bill in its enactment stage as the most extraordinary thing he has seen in the time he has been in the Senate.

This morning, there is no doubt that the real estate lobbyists had plenty of money to pass around. I think it is a tribute to his Excellency, the Governor, whom we endorsed last year, that his office took such an active stand this morning in seeing to it that this bill which has had more roll calls than any bill I think in the history of the Senate, was finally passed.

I wish those delegates would bear that in mind that we have received some recompense for the efforts that we have in the election of Paul Dever as Governor.

President Brides: At this time, Julius Bernstein, please come forward.

Mr. Bernstein: Mr. President, I have been requested to make a presentation here this afternoon. The Labor Committee to combat intolerance, as you may know, is affiliated with the Film Council of Greater Boston, and as one of the Labor Groups engaged in educational work, we were connected with the first annual Film Festival held during the past year in the city of Boston. At that time a number of Labor films were introduced, and the film "With these Hands" produced by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union was given an award of merit.

Therefore, Mr. President, as the representative of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, I would like to present you today with this award of merit from the Film Council of Greater Boston to the film "With These Hands" sponsored by the In-

ternational Ladies Garment Workers Union, in recognition of exceptional accomplishment and achievement of purpose as an adult education and labor motion picture.

It is signed by Rev. Timothy F. O'Leary, President of the Film Council of Greater Boston.

It is indeed a pleasure to make this award, Mr. President.

President Brides. In accepting this award I want to thank Julius Bernstein and the Committee. I surely hope that some day all the Delegates here in their Local Unions will have an opportunity to see that film "With These Hands" and I want to thank you again for this award of merit.

As the time to adjourn has come—

Delegate Picone. Mr. Chairman, realizing that there is a lot of business to complete before the session ends this evening, and realizing further that tomorrow morning is a short session, I would like to move suspension of the rules until this afternoon's business is completed.

President Brides. Do I hear the motion seconded?

A Delegate. I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that a suspension of the rules be in order until the business of the afternoon is concluded. All those in favor will please signify by saying "Aye". Those opposed "No". The "Ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time I would like to have all the delegates please take seats. All the delegates will kindly come into the hall and kindly take seats.

During the past couple of years of acting as your President, I have had the opportunity on many occasions of calling upon many of the delegates and officers and members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in this State. I have also had the opportunity of calling upon some of the Past Presidents of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for their counsel and advice.

When this Convention opened in Worcester, I discussed with the Director of Political Education and my associate, Ken Kelley, the possibility of bringing back to the minds of the Delegates who assembled at the Conventions many years ago, the faces of those who had struggled to head this great organization at that time. I thought it would be fitting and an honor that I would present to the Delegates here, those who are new delegates, like myself, who had the opportunity of coming here in 1922, to know who had been the Presidents of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in the dark years of this organization. This afternoon we bring to the platform one whom the new and old delegates knew by his activities. He was the presiding officer of this great organization when you elected him as the youngest President that ever was elected to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and he is sitting on the platform here this afternoon.

I am happy and proud to present to you and to pin the badge of Past President on Thomas Durnin, of Hotel and Restaurant Employees, who was president in 1909 through 1911.

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

PAST PRESIDENT THOMAS DURNIN

Sisters and Brothers to this Convention. I want to take this opportunity at this time to thank the Federation and its officers for the honor that they have conferred on me here this afternoon. I can realize that there are many things that I might be able to say to

the Delegates, but I don't desire to take up your time. I simply want to thank you, and I am glad that I am able to be present here this afternoon at the Convention.

I just celebrated my 80th birthday the 28th of July and I want to thank you.

President Brides: At this time I want to present to you one whom I have had the opportunity to call upon on several occasions and always found him willing to co-operate. He has served the Labor Movement down through the years. When I heard him in the hotel the other night saying to John Carroll how many years he has been coming to the Conventions, I thought it would be wise to call him here and let him in his own words express to you, what he has done and what he would like to do for the Labor Movement in this State.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the President for the years 1918, 1919, and 1920. He is a member of the Teamsters Local, William A. Nealey.

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

PAST PRESIDENT WILLIAM A. NEALEY

Mr. Chairman and Delegates, it certainly has been quite a few years since I have had the opportunity of being on the platform at a Convention of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, and I want to express my appreciation for the honor of being called upon this afternoon to say a few words to this Convention. I am not so old as the other two fellows. I have been told that I hold my age pretty good.

My mind wanders back over the years when I was elected President of the State Federation of Labor in the St. Botolph Street hall in the city of Boston, and for two years I was your President. At that time, we had 175 or possibly 200 delegates and we had a big Convention, but let me assure you that every man that was a Delegate at that Convention did his job and did it well. The Committees that were appointed did their duties and made their reports to the Convention.

Now, we come to years later where we have delegations of 600 or more, and I am somewhat sorry to see and to know that many of the Delegates that come here do not take the active interest that they should in these Conventions. They do not participate as they should on the Committees that they are appointed to, and that is an important function of this Federation.

I have had the privilege of being identified with the Labor Movement as Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent of the Teamsters' Union, Local 42 for 42 years this very month. (Applause)

And during all those years I have given the best that I could to the Labor Movement. Thank you.

(Past President Medallion presented to Mr. William A. Nealey.) (Applause)

President Brides: I am quite sure the sentiments expressed by the last speaker came from his heart.

I certainly felt proud when I had the opportunity of meeting the next President, who had served you honorably and well. In speaking to him I noticed the kindly face that he had, and when I spoke to him and said, "Mike, we would like to have you come to the platform some day during the Convention because the Delegates and I feel that you should say a few words in your own way to express to the delegates the trials and tribulations that you faced when you were President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

At this time I want to give to you the President who served you 25 years ago, in the years 1924, 1925 and 1926, Michael J. O'Donnell of the Teamsters Union.

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

PAST PRESIDENT MICHAEL J. O'DONNELL

Mr. President and Fellow Delegates. I want to thank you for inviting me here today to say a few words about the early days and the struggles we had in order to build the foundation of this Federation on which it stands today. Years ago we had it in a little place—I always will remember it—a little place in Haverhill, Massachusetts. There was a saloon underneath and you didn't have stairs going up in the building. You had stairs on the outside of the building.

We were very poor in those days, but we had loyalty and sincerity of the trade unionists. They left no stone unturned to try to do a job that was going to make this Federation what it is today.

I was very much impressed by my old friend Tommy Durnin as I knew him without the affliction he has today. He was very active in the early days of our organization. As I look back over the years, I am very proud to find the apprentices have joined the organization after us to carry on the work that these old-timers started.

In taking a look down Memory Lane, I can visualize that Convention in Haverhill. I guess we had about 50 delegates there, all gone beyond recall at the present time—Dinny Driscoll, the man who was shot at the State House carrying out Convention instructions; and Henry Sterling, Fred Kneeland, and a host of others I can't just recall. They were the people who formed this Federation of Labor and had the struggles and opposition to meet over the years. I remember when the Federation's Committee would go up to the State House seeking legislation for the rank and file, which were the mandates of the Convention at that time. They would march up the hill, march down again, and their efforts would accomplish nothing, and the resolutions they sponsored at the time would be referred to the next annual session.

Is it any wonder, Mr. Chairman and Fellow Delegates, as I sit down there and see the progress made and the trust in which the labor men and women are held that I am amazed. As a delegate here, when I sit back and view the different delegates, I can never forget that the efforts made by the pioneers of our organization have obtained results. In order to accomplish what you have accomplished, and you have accomplished a lot, you have had to convert and educate the employers and the politicians that this organization is here to stay. The sooner they appreciated the fact that when the Convention of the Federation of Labor adopted resolutions pertaining to the good and welfare of their local Unions, that they would have to give them some consideration.

The laws that have been enacted in the later years, I am very proud to say bear out a statement made by one of the old delegates gone beyond recall, a man named Carmody, Con Carmody. I believe he came from this city. He said in one of the meetings and I was just a young fellow, a little brown haired fellow full of vim. The teaching I received was what started my career towards what I am today.

But Con Carmody made a statement in that Convention and it will remain with me as long as I live. He said, "We may go up the

hill: we march down there, but," he said, "the time is going to come when the delegate from our Federation of Labor is going to march up the hill and he is going to stay there and make it possible to get the results for which he was sent." (Applause)

So, Mr. President, I want to say one word in closing, and the words I am going to utter were uttered by a great General. When General MacArthur said "The old soldier fades away" I can truthfully say that "The old labor man never fades away", because if you look over this gathering here today you can see where Father Time has left his mark on the brow and the hair of the individuals. Just look around. You will see a lot of old-timers sitting out there now and they are there because they want to stay and they want to see our Labor Movement grow as big and as powerful as they can before the Master calls them to their peace. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

(Past President Medallion presented to Mr. Michael J. O'Donnell.) (Applause)

Delegate Jenkins: (Teamsters Local 25, Boston): To me this is an auspicious occasion. I have been attending these State Branch Conventions for approximately 17 years and I would term myself a little out of order if I didn't get up and express myself with regard to the President of the State Branch, Henry Brides, Ken Kelley and the Director of Education, for recognizing some of the old soldiers, so to speak.

It is a pleasure for me to eulogize the members of the Executive Council, and as Mike O'Donnell, my associate very well said, "Old Past Presidents never die, they just carry on." Thank you very much.

President Brides: Director Lavigne will kindly come to the platform, and will Vice-President Pratt kindly come to the platform. Is Past President DelMonte in the hall?

Sitting on the platform this afternoon is one who has done a great deal for the Labor Movement of this State, and the New England States. He was a truck driver, Business Agent, and President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and served Uncle Sam for several years during the last war and was elevated to the position of International Representative of these New England States. He has served you with distinction here as President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. You know him well. He is outspoken, one who calls the shots friend or foe as he sees them, and it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you one who served you well as your Past President, Nicholas P. Morrissey, in the years of 1938 to 1943.

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

I am sorry. I think I did in my outset say he was the youngest President that you have ever elected.

PAST PRESIDENT NICHOLAS P. MORRISSEY

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Executive Council, Past Presidents, Fellow Delegates. It is a genuine pleasure for me, as has been expressed by the previous speakers that have been presented to you as having come from the past, to join with them in saying to you that I am delighted to be privileged and afforded this opportunity to come before you at this time when you are paying recognition to the fellows, as Tom Durnin said and Michael O'Donnell said, who laid the foundation for this Federation as we know it today.

Yes, I had the privilege and the pleasure of serving as a Constitutional Officer of this Federation, as a Vice-President for several

years and as your President for five years. The fifth year of my term was interrupted to serve, as your President told you, Uncle Sam for a period of about thirty-nine months, which required my resignation at that time. I was succeeded at that time, as you will recall, by a Vice-President who has endeared himself to the hearts of all of us. He became our President and while serving in that capacity was called to his great reward, Bill Doyle of the Electrical Workers International Union. (Applause)

When I was called upon by the Delegates to this Convention in the year of 1938 in the city of Worcester, in the Hotel Sheraton, to become your president, I succeeded notwithstanding many of the glowing tributes that were paid by some of the nominators in yesterday afternoon's session to your present incumbent President—and not trying to detract from any of the laurels to which he is rightfully entitled—I succeeded the man whom I believed to have been one of the greatest Presidents that this Federation ever had as a President, the late and lovable and capable John Gately from the city of Springfield. He was a fellow who did an outstanding job in perpetuating this Federation so that we, as we followed, passed it on to you who are privileged to carry on the traditions of this great Federation of ours.

While it is true, as your President has said, that I am not always in accord with everything that goes on, I at least do my talking constructively and I do it not maliciously in the rear of the hall of the Convention but while it is in meeting assembled.

It has been a part of me all my life. I have been a rather controversial figure. I don't propose to change, and so that as we go into the few remaining days of this Convention, I probably will be out there once again, either laboring for or opposing, but as I said before, constructively and never maliciously. I have had my differences with many members of my own organization, many officers in my own organizations, many men that are sitting on this platform, many constitutional members of your official family today, but it ends right there and it doesn't interfere with my friendship for any of them.

While I was listening to Michael O'Donnell reminiscing, a thought occurred to me that in those days in which he was President of your Federation it was possible to engage in a very bitter controversy on the floor of the Convention without it resulting in a breach of personalities resulting from the debate. We who have been fortunate to follow in the footsteps of these great men, if we could but practice some of the philosophy of their day, approach these things from a friendly point of view but with sane opposition and continue to remain as friends, regardless of our differences of opinion, we certainly would be doing something in a constructive way to solidify our Federation and all of its affiliated organizations and by that conduct induce the unaffiliated local unions of our International Unions in the State of Massachusetts to become affiliated members of this Federation of Labor.

It is really a privilege for me to have been able to serve you as a President. It was a genuine privilege to have been fortunate enough to have followed after such great leaders as are not alone on the stage here this afternoon with you, but as I have said before, Jim Moriarty, John Gately, Bill Doyle, and those that are not able to be here this afternoon.

It is my sincerest prayer that God in his infinite wisdom will permit all of you to be here in good health, prosperity, for many, many years to come, and for this opportunity, believe

me, I am deeply grateful and thank you very, very much.

(Past President Medallion presented to Mr. Nicholas P. Morrissey.)

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

President Brides: The next young fellow who served as your Past President is one who also served you with distinction and honor, one who has at all times down through the years served as an active member of his Local Union. He was regarded not only as a true friend to those of his membership, but was recognized by his membership and elected to serve you as a member of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. He then served you well in the year 1945 through 1946.

Today his name is a by-word in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Any member of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor or the American Federation of Labor in this Commonwealth who is in an accident, thinks immediately of calling upon your Past President to ask for advice. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the man who is serving on the Accident Board and one of our honored Past Presidents, Thomas Bowe.

PAST PRESIDENT THOMAS BOWE

Mr. Chairman and Delegates. I appreciate the opportunity to come before you. I, unfortunately, and I say unfortunately and I mean it, was elected your President to fill out the unexpired term of the late President Bill Doyle. That was in 1946. At the Convention a few months later, right from this rostrum I refused the nomination for re-election as President for the simple reason that two months prior I had been appointed by the then Governor Tobin as the Labor Appointee on the Industrial Accident Board.

I have been a member of Organized Labor since 1918 and the greatest honor and privilege I have ever had or ever expect to have was being your President. I want to tell you and have you believe me when I tell you that it hurt in more ways than one not to be able to run for re-election and put in a full term. However, I stated at that time that I thought I could help the cause of Labor far better by paying 100 per cent attention to the job I had in the State House as a Commissioner on the Industrial Accident Board.

I stated at that time that I would continue to be active in all your deliberations and meetings throughout the year. I have been and I expect to continue. However, I am your representative on that Industrial Accident Board. I have had the pleasure in the last month of being reappointed by Governor Dever and was sworn in today. (Applause)

That means for the next five years I want you to fully understand and realize that I am your representative and I am your delegate up in that Board. There is no question in my mind that the biggest problem before you is when you go back to the members in your ranks and one of them gets injured and has an argument with an insurance company or the employer. You would be surprised how many of our local unions do not take advantage of the fact that I am up there. But I do wish that a few more of the organizations would get in contact with me when one of your members becomes injured or needs help.

There is a by-word among the Teamsters that Nick sent me or Teddy Jenkins. It is perfectly O.K. with me, it means more work, but if it wasn't for the American Federation of Labor I wouldn't be up there, and God knows they need a Labor man up there and they need him badly. I don't hesitate...to

say that on any labor case, in each and every one of them in the last five years Labor has not lost one.

As I say, I want you to fully realize that I am your representative. I am working for you and any time you have any troubles let me know about it. As I say, the greatest problem among workers today is the poor unfortunate who is injured and cannot make a week's pay and take home something for the bread and butter for his family.

I want you to remember. Don't hesitate. Tom Bowe in the Industrial Accident Board, no matter what city you are in, or where you are. My job is to help you and I definitely will do that. Thank you.

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

(Past President Medallion presented to Mr. Thomas Bowe.)

President Brides: We are very happy to hear of your reappointment for the next five years to the Accident Board. We fully realize that you have been a credit to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and you have been a credit to the Board also.

The next and last Past President has just returned from the City of Boston. I have tried to hold this off as long as I possibly could in order to get him here. I don't believe that I have to introduce him to you. He was the president before me and not only was he a good president, but he was one who at all times was willing, in my opinion, to take one and give one and by that I mean he was willing to serve you providing you in return would serve the Labor Movement.

During the past few years he has been elevated to one of the highest honors that could be bestowed upon any individual in the Labor Movement in this State by our great friend and good friend Paul A. Dever. He is serving with distinction in that office and he has the co-operation of every labor man and woman in the State and also those of his Department.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Past President for the years 1946 to 1949, John J. DelMonte of the Teamsters Union.

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

PAST PRESIDENT JOHN J. DELMONTE

Mr. President and Delegates, and my colleagues, Past Presidents. I don't know what they had to say to you. I just came in from Boston and I came in kind of fast. As a matter of fact, Henry sent a wireless to me at 5 o'clock and here I am.

However, all I can say is this. in the absence of what I didn't hear, I know that I am the youngest Past President, maybe not the best, according to Nick Morrissey. I don't know whether or not I should claim title to being the best looking. Nick just growled. He said he is. I have got to yield a little to him because I come out of his International Union, and if I don't he will take it out on me some other way.

Seriously, it is a pleasure that you can't appreciate until it comes. It is also a privilege.

While you are serving as President you have many obstacles thrown in your way by people who are your unseen enemies, and the fun is the joy you get out of life in removing these obstacles. And then you know you really have served the day they give you that title Past President. You know you have overcome all of those obstacles. I have listened very attentively for the time that I have been here to a lot of speakers. They brought us words of good cheer and perhaps words of wisdom. Very few of the speakers have touched on the subject that is close to my heart, and that is the subject of anti-discrimination among races and religion. I like to point out to the people

who are intolerant, that in the American Federation of Labor in the State of Massachusetts there is no such thing as intolerance, that you practice racial unity and display it.

I know this, that I am the only member of the Italo-American race that ever had the opportunity to be elected as your President, and that in itself proves that you don't discriminate. You didn't ever ask me if I was Italian. You told me. You didn't tell me it was Italian. I had to tell you that the word was Italian. Some of you had a pet name for it. But nevertheless, Nick reminds me of it every time he sees me that the name is not Italian, that it begins with "G" he says, but that is all right. I know that you out there as you read names hold nothing against the name providing that the fellow who carries the name will do something for you.

I am happy to have served for three years and a half or more as your President. I would have served a little longer only Henry was getting nervous. He didn't want to be Vice-President any longer and so I decided before Henry got too old and wouldn't be able to tell you that he was still the youngest President, I thought I would give him an opportunity. I have to laugh at that one myself.

However, I heard Commissioner Bowe of the Industrial Accident Board say to you that he was a Labor man. I, too, am a Labor man, and also the doors in my office are always open. I have said to you on many occasions that I wouldn't dare to close them because if I did, you fellows and gals would only tear them down. It's a pleasure to serve you. I want to continue to serve you and I don't care how many of you come up to the State House as long as you don't come up there to borrow money. The women can come, too.

I want you to know this, that after you have received the title of Past President, you don't knock around the hotels any longer. Women don't mean anything to you. I think that the gesture made by President Brides in bringing up Past Presidents here to give you an opportunity to see the men who served as Presidents, was a good one. I think that we should feel pleased and proud to have men who have matured like Bell Nealey and Mike O'Donnell, and I hope that the time comes when I reach the same stage in life as Tom Durnin, and I hope that I can sit up here at their age, too, and have your President then call me and have me tell you what I think about being a Past President of the Federation of Labor. Thank you.

(Past President Medallion presented to Mr. John J. DelMonte.)

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

Delegate Nickerson: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Will the Delegate give his name and Local?

Delegate Nickerson: (Meatcutters Local 592, Boston): In all due respect to all the Past Presidents—I give them all credit but at this time I would like to have a hand given to the men of 25 years ago who had five or six kids, but who went out in the street to help make this thing a big success, to the fellows in the Carmen's Union 589, who went out on strike in 1912 to help make this State Federation a big success.

All I ask of you is just a little hand for all those fellows who did an awful lot to help the Union Movement.

(Delegates applauded.)

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Give your name and your Local, please. Will you kindly come to the "mike".

Delegate Kearney: I guess you can hear me. I move this Convention stand in silent prayer

for a moment for the deceased officers and delegates to this Convention.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the delegates will stand in silence for one moment for the deceased Past Presidents and members of this organization.

(The Convention then observed a moment of silence in respect to the deceased Past Officers and Members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.)

Now, I want to say to you Delegates assembled here that I am very thankful for your co-operation in being so attentive and so quiet during the talks given by those who represented you down through the years. It is not only a tribute to you to have an opportunity to hear and see them, but to all of us.

It certainly gives me great pleasure to say to those Past Presidents, on behalf of the Delegates assembled here, we, too, wish you the greatest of health and the best of happiness, not only now, but during the rest of your life. We thank you for what you have done for the Labor Movement.

At this time Vice-President Pratt will take the Chair.

The Chairman on Officers Reports is going to read a few important resolutions.

Chairman Pratt: The Chair recognizes Brother James Murphy, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman and Delegates to the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The Committee on Officers' Reports respectively submits the following Report:

“Memoriam”

Your Committee highly commends the Executive Council Policy of paying significant and deserved tribute to deceased Trade Unionists who have distinguished themselves in the interests of Labor; and particularly so in its reference to Freeman M. Saltus, Dean of the American Labor Publishers. (Reference pages 2 and 3 of the Officers' Report)

Index of Officers

It is the opinion of your Committee, that in view of the increasing importance and influence of the Committee on Education all references to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor which set forth and index Officers, should contain the name and office of the Director of the Committee on Education.

President's Report

The activity of Henry T. Brides as President of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as contained in his excellent report (pages 5 and 6) in the opinion of your committee, is worthy of repetition in part, with particular reference to the activity of the Federation officers in having conducted 20 Regional Conferences of labor representatives within the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

President Brides points out that these conferences provided the medium for acquainting the workers throughout the state with the current legislative and educational program and are directly responsible for solidifying the political strength of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

President Brides realistically reports “On Beacon Hill frustrated Democrats who fear the powerful lobbies of the ‘vested interests and their friends’, voting with labor on unimportant issues, but siding with the ‘monied interests’ on the major ones.”

President Brides further points out that the foresight and vision of your Legislative Agent

in warning the Executive Council of the vicious attempt to emasculate the Unemployment Compensation Law with Senate Bill No. 251, should be commended.

Committee on Education

President Brides in his report further commends the Director of the Committee on Education for the excellent program conducted by him during the past year, particularly a public relations program, which included the Samuel Gompers Banquet, perpetuating the memory of the founder of the American Federation of Labor, the Labor Institute, the Robert Watt Fellowship program, in addition to the special Massachusetts Federation of Labor Memorial Fellowship awarded for this year; also the Scholarship Award program, and the many public speaking engagements throughout the state.

Affiliations

Your Committee noted with approval President Brides' report on 47 Affiliations with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. The Committee likewise noted with approval President Brides' reference to the loyal support of the members of the American Federation of Labor within the State in their activity in connection with such affiliations.

Vice Presidents' Reports

The activity of the various Vice-Presidents in connection with the Legislative and Education program of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as outlined in their separate reports (ref. pages 8-31) is recommended for the attention and study of the delegates.

Your Committee invites your attention to the many favorable references to the reappointment by Governor Dever of Vice-President Benjamin G. Hull as Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries.

Delegate A. F. of L. Convention

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley as delegate to the 69th Convention of the American Federation of Labor, Houston, Texas, September 18, 1950, is recommended by your committee with particular reference to the action of the convention in relation to making affiliation with State and Central Labor bodies mandatory on local unions. Delegate Kelley points out that ‘after lengthy debate, the resolution was rejected. However, the convention strongly urged all internationals to insist that their locals become affiliated with State and City Branches.’

Your Committee favorably commend for your attention Delegate Kelley's report (ref. page 33) concerning Resolution No. 64 condemning the Partition of Ireland. Delegate Kelley reports: ‘I am happy to report that the Resolution was adopted.’

By action of the Convention a special report on the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's activities will be made to the Convention. Your Committee favorably notes and invites attention of the Delegates to the report of the Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries, John J. Del Monte, who has provided the delegates a comprehensive summary of the activities of the Department of Labor and Industries. (references Page 58-68).

A thorough study of the contents of the Committee on Education's report is a basic necessity for well-informed trade unionists in this Commonwealth. Reports concerning Industrial Accident Board, Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission, State Housing Board, Massachusetts Commission against Discrimination—the report of the Director of the Committee on Education is directed to the

attention of the delegates as a report of outstanding accomplishment during the past year.

The Committee notes favorably the enthusiastic reception given to the pamphlet entitled 'What Every Worker Should Know' about the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Law. Chairman Joseph A. Sullivan and his Committee on Workmen's Compensation are to be commended for their activity in relation to its publication.

In concluding its report, your Committee directs the attention of the delegates to Pages 85 to 94 inclusive which contain reports on Organization, Workmen's Compensation, Legislation, together with important comments on the Labor Law Field by Robert M. Segal, Legal Advisor of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

The Report is respectfully submitted by the following delegates appointed by the Chair to serve on the Officers' Report Committee:

James Murphy, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston. Harry Hogan, Carpenters, Local, 117 Springfield. Daniel F. Downey, Woolen & Worsted Workers, Local 1113, Lawrence.

Charles Smart, Bakery Workers, Local 458, Somerville. Frank Anderson, Retail Clerks, Local 1291, Boston. Martin D. Kelley, Post Office Clerks, Local 100, Boston.

Joseph M. Bonfiglio, Laborers, Local 151, Cambridge. Edward Sullivan, Building Service, Local 254, Boston. Eugene Pasini, Central Labor Union, Springfield. Joseph Stefani, Cooks & Pastry Cooks, Local 186, Boston.

Bernard Dee, A.F.S.C. and M.E. Local 429, Concord. Roy Suprenant, Painters, Local 257, Springfield."

Mr. Chairman, the Committee favorably recommends concurrence of the Report of the Committee.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on the Report of the Committee.

Delegate Devlin: (Teamsters, Local 504, Boston) I second the motion.

Chairman Pratt: Action comes on the acceptance of the Committee's Report. If there are no remarks—

Delegate Jason: (Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford)

Chairman Pratt: Delegate Jason.

Delegate Jason: I don't think it is fair at this time for this Convention to try to put over anything like the Officers' Report when you don't have enough delegates here in session. I am only giving you my opinion, because I would like to call to the attention of the Delegates my report on page 26. I have recorded myself in the Executive Council as opposed to the policy of soliciting for a year book. While I think this sort of thing may be all right for a small union struggling to get along, it is entirely beneath the dignity of the type of organization that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor represents in the Commonwealth. No one ever sees the book after they subscribe to it, and if they do see it, it is of no value.

In the final analysis it is just a shakedown, and I am opposed to its continuance and recommend we discontinue its publication.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if I would be in order, I would like to make a motion at this time that we discontinue with that year book.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Chairman Pratt: Delegates Jason, do I understand that you offer that as an amendment to the Report.

Delegate Jason: That's right. I would like to amend the Committee's Report and recommend that we do away with the Year Book.

Chairman Pratt: Does the motion receive a seconder?

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Chairman Pratt: An amendment has been offered to the Report of the Committee that there be added a stipulation that the Federation do away with the Year Book.

Any remarks on the amendment?

Delegate Hogan: (Carpenters, Local 117, Springfield): As a member of the Committee, I can't recall in committee that anything pertaining to the Year Book was going to be put into the Report, and from the reading of the Report, I frankly say that I did not hear it mentioned.

I wonder why it should come under the Officers' Report if it wasn't mentioned in the Report. The only thing in the Officers' Report in connection with the Year Book is pertaining to Roll Call of the Executive Board. I can't tell you just this second what page it is on, on the question of the Year Book.

At that time I think the majority of the Executive Board voted in favor of the Year Book.

Now, I don't think that the average delegate to this Convention is in a position to judge whether the Year Book is an asset or a liability to this organization. I feel that the members of the Executive Board from the various districts are in a great deal better position to say whether we should continue on with the Year Book or whether we should not.

If the Convention here assembled this evening, with the many, many delegates that have left the hall, take such action as this without the opportunity of them being heard. I think it will be an injustice to them.

I do want to say this, that in the 20-odd years that I have been coming to this Convention the Year Book has been a great help to this organization, and without the Year Book in the years past, I am very, very doubtful whether we would have been able to carry on the program that we carried on.

Mr. Chairman: I would like to move that this matter be left in the hands of the Executive Board, if I am in order.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Another Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Pratt: One moment. Do I understand, Delegate Hogan, that you offer—

Delegate Hogan: I offered an amendment to the motion that this subject matter be left in the hands of the Executive Board.

Chairman Pratt: You offer an amendment to the amendment that the matter be left in the hands of the Executive Board?

Delegate Hogan: Correct.

Chairman Pratt: And that motion received a seconder, Delegate Suprenant.

A Delegate: Point of information.

Chairman Pratt: Delegate's name and Local, please.

Delegate Prodan, (Building Service Local 86, Boston): I hear two sides of an argument, but I am a trifle puzzled. Can the Chair explain to me exactly where these proceed—go, because, as I understand it, the Year Book has quite a few ads in it; and money is collected.

Just what part of the Federation's program do these proceeds go to? Do they go for Convention purposes? Do they go for a regular education program? I am sure that there are quite a few delegates in the hall that would like to know what the purpose of this Year Book is. Can you explain it?

Chairman Pratt: I will call upon Secretary-Treasurer Kelley to answer the question raised by the Delegates.

Secretary-Treasurer Kelley: Mr. Chairman, in reply to the question raised by the Delegate, may I state in the years that we have had a Year Book, that the proceeds of that go into a special account which is transferred to the general account as occasion arises. This particular past year we had no Year Book, no proceeds, and no money was received from it.

Chairman Pratt: Are there any further remarks on the amendment to the Amendment? If not, the amendment to the Amendment—

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman, I would like to offer a substitute motion that the matter be left over until tomorrow morning's session.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

Chairman Pratt: It is regularly moved and seconded that action on the Committee's Report be tabled until tomorrow morning's session. As many as are in favor will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and the matter is tabled until tomorrow morning.

The Chair at this time will recognize Secretary-Treasurer Kelley for the reading of two Resolutions.

Secretary-Treasurer Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. There have been two additional Resolutions received up here on the platform this afternoon and in order for them to be referred to the Resolutions Committee or any other Committee, they have to be accepted or entertained by the Convention. I will read the Resolves.

(Secretary-Treasurer Kelley then read the Resolves of Resolutions 60 and 61.)

I move, Mr. Chairman, that these Resolutions be admitted under suspension of Rules and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Chairman Pratt: If there is no objection, it will be so ordered. Hearing none, it is so ordered.

Delegate Healey: (Teamsters Local 259, Boston. Mr. Chairman I move we adjourn.

Chairman Pratt: There being no further business to come before the Convention at this time, the Session will stand adjourned to reconvene at 9:30 a.m. tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon at 6:15 p.m. the Convention adjourned until 9:30 a.m. Friday, August 10, 1951.)

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1951

MORNING SESSION

The convention was called to order at 10 a.m., President Brides presiding.

President Brides: The Convention will please come to order.

At this time, Chairman Timothy Grady of the Credentials Committee will report. Chairman Grady.

(Chairman Grady then read the credentials of additional delegates.)

Delegate Grady: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the delegates be seated with voice and vote.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, Chairman Lazarz of the Resolutions Committee will report.

Delegate Lazarz: I should like at this time to have everyone refer to their literature on Resolutions on the tables so that they will be well informed on what the committee discussions involved.

Resolution 41 has been referred to the Committee on Constitution.

RESOLUTION No. 42

PASSES FOR RETIRED TRANSIT WORKERS

Be it resolved: That the General Laws Chapter 160, Section 200 be amended to read:

Passes to former employees: Railroads, Street Railways and Bus Corporations may issue passes for free transportation to former employees who have been retired in the service of the corporation issuing the pass. The pass shall not be transferable and shall be forfeited if used or attempted to be used in violation of the conditions of the pass or if it was obtained by misrepresentation. (Acts of 1912—Chap. 488.)

(Submitted by Delegate Francis M. McIntyre, Division 600, Motor Coach Employees, Waltham.)

The committee recommends concurrence; and I move the adoption of the Resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on the adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 43, "Partition of Ireland."

RESOLUTION No. 43

PARTITION OF IRELAND

Whereas: Organized Labor has a vital stake in the Freedoms of all the peoples who make up all of the nations of the earth and

Whereas: Political divisions of peoples tends to disrupt the economic life of nations which ultimately leads to civil strife among all of its citizens and

Whereas: The unjust Partition of Ireland continues to be perpetrated against the majority sentiments of the Irish Race and

Whereas: The British Labour Party in a manifesto issued in 1921 declared:

"So far as Ireland itself and Irish affairs are concerned, the Labour Party is unequivocally prepared to allow Ireland to assume whatever form of self-determination the great mass of the Irish people desire, with whatever arrangements for local autonomy, and thereby allow Ireland to face its own difficulties in its own way subject only to two conditions (which were accepted by the Irish Trade Union-Congress at its meeting on November 16) that it afforded protection to minorities and that the constitution should prevent Ireland from becoming a military or naval menace to Great Britain."

Therefore be it hereby

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Worcester in August of 1951 request The British Labour Party who now control the government of England to make good its promise of 1921 and be it further

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor delegate to the 1951 Convention of the American Federation of Labor be hereby instructed to present this resolution to those delegates for further action.

(Submitted by Delegates John J. Devlin, Teamsters, 504, Boston, W. Frank Holland, Teamsters 504, Boston, Luke Kramer, Teamsters, Local 380, Boston, and others.)

The committee recommends concurrence and I now move for the adoption of the Resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Devlin (Teamsters, Local 504, Boston): Mr. Chairman and fellow delegates. I want to thank the Chairman and the members of his committee for seeing the wisdom of bringing out a report of concurrence on this Resolution.

These Resolutions that are passed throughout the civilized world and the actions that are taken thereon are probably the only way that we can prevent bloodshed in the northeast section of Ireland.

Some of us are optimistic enough to believe that enough pressure can be put on the British Labor Party to resolve once and for all, after seven centuries of oppression, this condition. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 44, "Condemning Hungarian Inhumanity."

RESOLUTION No. 44

CONDEMNING HUNGARIAN INHUMANITY

Whereas: clear evidence has arrived in this country of a continuing genocidal program of mass eviction and "deportation" being practiced by the Communist Hungarian government, and

Whereas: A similar "deportation and resettlement" program not many years ago was but the beginning of a reign of terror and brutality unleashed against labor and minority religious groups in Nazi Germany and

Whereas: In 1944, the shocked protests of world opinion brought about the ending of similar violations of the rights of man by the government of Hungary, Therefore, be it

Resolved: That this 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor condemn the new campaign of terror in Hungary as a violation of the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations, and of the fundamental senses of decency and justice of mankind, and be it further

Resolved: That this convention, taking note of the announcement that President Truman has flayed the Communist Hungarian government for the mass deportations, go on record as supporting our Chief Executive's efforts to bring this barbarism to a halt. We further support his reported intentions to submit State Department evidence to the U. N. in order "to expose this situation to public view and render the Hungarian government accountable before the world for its infamous conduct."

(Submitted by Delegate Joseph B. Greenfield, Office Employees Local No. 6, Boston.)

The Committee recommends concurrence and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the committee's report. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz:

RESOLUTION No. 46

TO CORRECT INJUSTICES IN THE 1951 RENT CONTROL LAW

Whereas: New rent control passed by the United States Congress and Senate for 1951 is unjust because it is onesided, and

Whereas: A landlord, by filling out form D-140 (8, 51) can apply for a 20% increase in rent as of June the 30th, 1947, by applying for same at the area Rent Director, and

Whereas: The landlord fills out triplicate forms D-140 (8, 51) and has one copy notarized, the Area Rent Director, immediately grants the landlord a 20% increase in rent on any portion thereof that the landlord has not received since June 30, 1947, and

Whereas: The landlord or the Area Rent Director do not notify the tenant, that the landlord is requesting a 20% rent increase under the new law, and

Whereas: The tenant is only notified after the rent increase has been made mandatory by the Area Rent Director, and

Whereas: The only recourse for the tenant to protest said increase has only 15 days from the date of said increase in rent has been

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor send night letter of protest to the Senators and Representatives for having passed such an inadequate Rent Control Law, be it further

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor at its 65th Annual Convention being held in Worcester, Mass., demand from its congressmen and Senators, that the tenants be notified immediately, whenever any landlord requests an increase in rent, as did exist in the 1950 Rent Control Law.

(Submitted by Delegates Joseph Stefani, William Pyne and Mary Sciacca, Cooks and Pastry Cooks Association, Local No. 186, Boston.)

Delegate Lazarz: The committee recommends concurrence and moves now for the adoption of the Resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz:

RESOLUTION No. 47

RESOLUTION OF INFLATION

Whereas: Congress has recently passed an anti-Labor law permitting price and rent increases, and

Whereas: The present Congress has been wasting considerable time in wasteful investigations of base-ball and similar fields and has been neglecting the more important fields of inflation, and

Whereas: Inflation threatens not only the wage earner but also our whole democratic way of life, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor condemn the present weak and discriminatory National Defense Production Act and the wasteful activities of the present Congress, and, be it further

Resolved: That the delegates here assembled at the 65th Annual Convention support the program to strengthen the Production Act and to put real anti-inflation legislation on the books.

(Submitted by Delegates Marcel A. Kenney, Hotel and Restaurant Employees Local No. 67, Springfield, Saul Schwartzman, Local No. 480, Boston.)

Delegate Lazarz: The committee recommends concurrence in this Resolution and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of this Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz:

RESOLUTION No. 48

DOWNGRADING OF LABOR IN THE POSTAL SERVICE

Whereas: The administration has failed to comply with the continued requests of the American Federation of Labor to rescind the Postmaster General's order allowing distribution of mail by Mail Handlers; therefore be it

Resolved: That the 65th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor favor the passage by Congress of legislation prohibiting the distribution or delivery of mail by Mail Handlers in the U. S. Postal Service, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent be directed to so advise the Congressmen and Senators from Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegates James J. Cuniff, Boston Branch National Postal Transport Association, Martin D. Kelley, Local No. 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Boston, and James M. Murphy, Local No. 100, National Federation Post Office Clerks, Boston.)

Delegate Lazarz: The committee recommends concurrence and I now move for the adoption of the Resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the committee's report. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The

"ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Chairman Carroll of the Constitution Committee will make an announcement.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Finishers Local 534, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I would like to have all of the members of the Constitution Committee retire to the room on the right-hand side to the rear of the stage. We have several resolutions and we hope within a half hour to be able to clear up all of the business of the Constitution Committee.

It is necessary that all be present.

President Brides: I hope the members of the Constitution Committee that I have appointed will kindly take heed of what Chairman Carroll has said. It is a very important committee, and I want to get them in here this morning and get them on the floor as soon as possible.

Chairman Lazarz: Secretary Kelley will read the Resolutions.

Secretary Kelley: An additional Resolution, Mr. Chairman and delegates, has been received. (Resolution No. 62, "Increase in Per Capita Tax" was then read.)

RESOLUTION No. 62

INCREASE IN PER CAPITA

Whereas: The cost of living in all of its many phases has gone up over twenty percent in the past several years, and

Whereas: Operations of this organization in order to follow the dictates of its members cannot eliminate the many programs voted upon in convention, and

Whereas: Due to the higher cost in printing, paper, ink, wages of clerical help, taxes etc., the present income is not sufficient to take care of the expense of running this organization, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in convention at Worcester do hereby vote to amend its constitution as follows:

That beginning Oct. 1, 1951, the per capita tax dues be raised from 4c per member to 5c per member per month, and be it further

Resolved: That the said income derived from said increase in dues be divided between the General Fund of the Federation and the Department of Education equally.

(Submitted by: Theodore F. Prodan, Bldg. Service Local 86, Boston, Stephen E. McCloskey, Ironworkers Local No. 7, Boston, and Thomas E. Ryan, Bricklayers 3, Boston)

Mr. Chairman, this Resolution requires, under the present Constitution, that we are operating on, a majority vote for its admission and referral to the Constitution Committee. I so move.

President Brides: You have heard the recommendation of Secretary Kelley. Anything to be said on motion?

If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"?

The Chair is in doubt.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "nos" have it.

The motion is lost.

Chairman Lazarz will continue.

Delegate Lazarz:

RESOLUTION No. 49

SALARY ADJUSTMENT FOR POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Whereas: Federal and Postal Employees have pending before the Congress of the United States, Legislation providing equitable salary adjustments, and

Whereas: The Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and the Postmaster General, after admitting a 20% increase in postal employees' salaries was justified, recommended not more than 10%, and

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor has always championed the cause of Federal and Postal Workers, and

Whereas: Action by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will have a decided and favorable effect upon the Massachusetts Congressional delegation in the Congress, therefore be it

Resolved: That this 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Worcester assembled August 6-10, 1951, enthusiastically approve and support the legislative program of the Government Employees Council, A. F. of L., and recommends the immediate adoption of favorable salary legislation for Federal and Postal Employees, and be it further

Resolved: That upon adoption by the Convention the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to notify immediately by telegram, all members of the Senate and House of Representatives from Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegates Martin D. Kelley, Local No. 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Boston, James M. Murphy, Local No. 100, National Federation of Post Office Clerks, Boston, and James J. Cuniff, Boston Branch, National Postal Transport Association, Boston.)

Delegate Lazarz: The Committee on Resolutions recommends concurrence. I now move for its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption of the resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Pierce (Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston): Mr. President, I rise at this time to move you that the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee read only the Resolve portion of the Resolutions. I so move you, Mr. President.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Chairman of the Resolutions Committee read only the Resolve part of the Resolutions. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: The Chairman of the Resolutions Committee is grateful for the suggestion of the motion.

RESOLUTION No. 50

BOSTON REGIONAL OFFICE OF BUREAU OF APPRENTICESHIP

To: Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled at Worcester, Mass., August 6-10, 1951.

Whereas: The "Apprenticeship System" has been found to be the best way of training young persons in the required skill of most Craft Unions, and

Whereas: It is essential that this system be continued in order to have skilled employees within our organizations, and

Whereas: The legislative efforts of the American Federation of Labor were largely responsible for the establishment of an Apprentice Training Service within the U. S. Department of Labor, and

Whereas: There are established various Regional Officers who co-ordinate the activities

of Apprenticeship Representatives, who are the contact men between Labor, Management and this Government Agency, and

Whereas: It is vitally necessary that these field men have a knowledge and understanding of the operations, aims and purposes of the Trade Union Movement, and

Whereas: Recent appointments and/or transfers to the staff of the Boston office of the Bureau of Apprenticeship show no consideration for the position of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: This fact is established by the attempts of some of the recent appointees, to attempt to "pick-up" a "courtesy card", and

Whereas: Such attempts are the stated policy of Mr. Joseph Johnson, the Regional Director of the Boston Office, and

Whereas: Such a policy as established by Mr. Joseph Johnson can only lead to distrust by organized labor of the actions of the Apprentice Training Service, and

Whereas: Such distrust would become detrimental to the Bureau of Apprenticeship and to the organized labor movement, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in Convention assembled, condemn these actions of the Regional Director, Mr. Joseph Johnson and the recent appointees, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent be instructed to make known to the Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin, our dissatisfaction with the policies of the Regional Director of the Boston Office and request that he take immediate steps to correct any conditions found to be a detriment to organized labor.

(Submitted by Delegates Oscar R. Pratt, Carpenters Local No. 624, Brockton, Joseph F. Grace, Carpenters Local No. 910, Gloucester, and Thomas A. Ahearn, I.L.G.W.U. Local No. 281, Lowell, and others.)

The Committee recommends concurrence, and I now move for the adoption of the Resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Pratt (Carpenters, Local 624, Brockton: Mr. Chairman and delegates, there are one or two things about this Resolution that I should like to bring to the attention of the convention.

These matters are pretty well explained in the Resolution, but I would like to say at the outset that nothing in this Resolution pertains to any member of Organized Labor who is now employed by this Department, because the job that some of the members of this Department have been doing in the training program has been a tremendous job, but there has been action by a governmental employee, who is the Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship for this region, which covers the New England states, which I believe has been very detrimental to the Labor Movement as a whole.

Now, this bill was originally an American Federation of Labor bill and was incorporated into law through Congress, mainly through the efforts of the late Frank Fenton; but the recent appointments and transfers that have been made have not taken into consideration the Organized Labor movement; and some of these recent appointees or transfers have been told by the Regional Director, Mr. Joseph Johnson, that because of the position of Organized Labor, they had better go out and pick-up a so-called courtesy card from some local union so that they would be affiliated with the Trade Union movement.

Now, Mr. Chairman and delegates, in my opinion that shows nothing but contempt for the aims and purposes of the Labor Movement

as outlined by this Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

This Resolution asks you, as delegates to this convention, to condemn that action.

I would also like to say, Mr. Chairman, that this is the stated policy of the Regional Director of the Bureau of Apprenticeship in this area, as stated to me in his office, accompanied with another A.F.L. member, at 18 Oliver Street; and if this is to be allowed to continue, I believe that the reaction against the Labor Movement would be very harmful; and to further bear out this practice, one of the recent appointees went to Sheet Metal Workers, Local Union No. 17, of Boston, and made an attempt to pick up a courtesy card.

Now, just what a courtesy card it, I cannot explain; but my best understanding is that it is a card that someone expects to get even though he is not a bona fide member of the Labor Organization, and possibly is not competent to handle the job which would be covered by that union.

I am pleased to report to the delegates, Mr. Chairman, the action of Local Union 17 of the Sheet Metal Workers of Boston. They denied that card; and when the recent appointee applied for it, he was all but thrown out of the office of that organization: I hope, Mr. Chairman, that if there are any attempts by any others to take actions of this sort, that they will receive the same treatment that was accorded the other member in Local 17.

Now, I hope, Mr. Chairman, that this Resolution will prevail by unanimous consent, and that the matter will be taken up with Secretary of Labor Tobin while he is here to address us this afternoon.

President Brides: I want to say, in conjunction with Delegate Pratt's remarks, that I am in full accord, knowing something about the situation as it exists, and am doing all in my power to try to assist the Building Trades. I am in full accord with the last speaker.

Question comes on adoption and concurrence of the committee's report.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Larzarz:

RESOLUTION No. 51

ALLOWING HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES TO ORGANIZE

Whereas: Hospital and College employees are among the poorest paid of people who have to labor for the necessities of life, and

Whereas: Hospital and College employees do not come under the jurisdiction of the State Labor Act, be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in this 65th Convention at Worcester sponsor necessary legislation to allow hospital and college employees to come under scope of the State Labor Act so that they can attain the same benefits as those other people who to-day come under the Act.

(Submitted by Delegates Theodore F. Prodan, Building Service Employee's Local No. 86, Boston, James P. Reilly, Cambridge Central Labor Union, Joseph Stefani, Local No. 186, Boston and others.)

Delegate Lazarz: The committee recommends concurrence and moves for the adoption of the resolution.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor, please say "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, Chairman Martin Casey will report for the Union Labels Committee on the various Resolutions dealing with Union Labels.

Delegate Casey (Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston):

RESOLUTION No. 27

SUPPORT OF ALLIED PRINTING TRADES LABEL

Whereas: The Allied Printing Trades Council union label has been in existence for over fifty-five years, and is the only union label on printed matter recognized by the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: The Allied Printing Trades Council union label guarantees that workers engaged in production of printed matter, bearing the same, are in contractual agreement with their employers, and

Whereas: Printing trades workers engaged in these shops or plants, enjoy fair wages, hours and working conditions, arrived at through collective bargaining, therefore be it

Resolved: That this Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, reaffirm all previous action and call upon friends and members of organized labor to support the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council, and to insist upon same on all printed matter from those whom they patronize.

(Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers Union Local 11, Adam R. Meissner, Bookbinders Local No. 176, Norwood, Mary F. Coyne, and others.)

The committee voted favorably and moves for its adoption.

I just like to say a word on this, we have had your cooperation in the past. I have had a report, while here, that union Business Agents are giving out cards without the Allied Printing Trades Label on them.

I don't know what's the matter with the employers when they get one. The Allied Printing Trades label is the only label recognized by the American Federation of Labor.

I have a political card here from Boston with another kind of label on it.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION No. 28

PROMOTING UNION LABEL ON SCHOOL TEXT BOOKS

Whereas: The union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council assures purchasers that school and textbooks bearing the same have been printed and bound under union conditions, and

Whereas: The union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council is the only union label on printed matter that has the unqualified endorsement of the American Federation of Labor, and

Whereas: The printing trades unions have organized nearly all the school and textbook publishers, and can furnish them without cost "union labels" and these books can be sold without increasing cost; therefore, be it

Resolved: That we, the delegates to the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do hereby request the purchasers of school and textbooks to purchase only such books that bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; therefore, be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward this resolution to local unions urging its adoption and cooperation, and that copies be sent to departments of education, school boards and committees of religious organizations, requesting the purchase of only such school and text books that bear the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council.

(Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers Local No. 11, Adam R. Meissner, Bookbinders Local No. 176, Norwood, John J. Connolly, Bookbinders Local No. 176, Norwood and others.

The committee reports favorably and moves its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Cadigan (Teachers, Local 66, Boston): Mr. President. I should like to call the attention of the delegates to the fact that this Resolution places all the teachers in the state literally on the horns of a dilemma.

If we vote Yes, we are going to prevent our people from using textbooks that they have found valuable. If we vote No, we are going to appear in opposition to our brothers in the Printing Trades.

The fact of the matter is, although we are in no position, of course, to advise those who are older and wiser than we are in the Trade Movement, we would, nevertheless, like to urge upon the Printing Trades that they organize some of those companies that are producing some of the best textbooks.

I don't speak for myself only. Several of the teachers here at this convention have said to me, "We have in our book closets books heaped up by the thousands that can't be used."

I know, in my own experience, of sets of books that were given out to us for years, that show no signs of wear whatever; no teacher was using them; no teacher found them usable.

The point of the matter is that you may as well pass out to any tradesman here, tools and say, "These are what you must use," whether or not they suit their purposes.

That places us in a position of being false to those of whom we are in charge. We have to use the tools that are suitable for us; and I am sure that Brother Casey and all the others who represent the Printing Trades, wouldn't object to my making the motion that this particular Resolution be referred to the Executive Council so that they may consult with the representatives of both the Teaching Trade and the Printing Trades, and come to some mutually satisfactory agreement.

I so move, Mr. President.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that this Resolution be referred to the Executive Council. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Casey: I talked with some of the teachers. This Resolution has been adopted year in and year out; and because of this Resolution, we had the American Book Company thrown out of Boston, and the American Book Company used to name who would be the Masters and Sub-Masters.

Now, we are asking you to create a demand for the Union Label on schoolbooks. Most all of the school book companies are union; but they do not have the Union Label. We have some that are non-union, that have printing spread around, and done in non-union shops. There are very few.

We don't feel that you are violating anything. We don't feel that we are asking the teachers to do anything; and I think Miss Cadigan will agree that we went down the line for the teachers for salaries and everything else.

Now, are you going to adopt this Resolution, which asks you to go back to your political friends, school boards, and others, and create a demand that they demand and ask for the Union Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council; or are you going to refer this to the Executive Board for two units to get together?

Now, I think our Resolution is proper. You have adopted it year in and year out; and may I say this: A good many people think that resolutions don't mean anything. They do mean something; but we are not tying the teachers down that they have to do this; but if it came between a Union Label school book and a non-union school book, regardless of their desire to pick tools, I think they would have to do a little thinking.

Now, this is no quarrel between us and the teachers. We have cooperated right along; but we feel the motion should not be referred, and that it should be adopted, as it has been, for many years unanimously.

Delegate Cadigan: Mr. President.

President Brides: You have spoken on the motion once.

Delegate Cadigan: Excuse me.

Delegate De Loid: (New Bedford Central Labor Union, Teachers, 263): It has been my experience in New Bedford, to know that the teachers do not pick the books. That's the unfortunate part of it. The books are recommended by a committee, and sometimes teachers are on those committees, but not always; and the teachers that are on those committees, of course, are not label minded, because we have not yet a good Teachers organization in this state; and I feel that what Miss Cadigan is saying is definitely true. I have had experience.

Some time ago I wrote a letter from our Central Labor Union to the School Board against one of the book concerns; and then I appeared at the School Board. The Superintendent at that time had the matter laid on the table for investigation, to find out if this concern was any good.

So, then, I went to the Allied Printing Trades of our section to see if I could get some information on the company, because I was not too familiar with the company; and I couldn't seem to get any support.

So, I went back before the School Board with very little information. The School Superintendent informed the School Board that he had looked into the matter and found that that company was just as good as any other company, the employees were perfectly satisfied, and he felt that I had no right to be before that Board on the question I was bringing up; and, of course, it made a fool of me.

I definitely like to handle a book that is a union book. If a certain company doesn't print the right kind of a geography which has to be used in the seventh grade, I have to handle a book which is not a union book.

We do not have much choice. The people who have to make this possible are members of the Allied Printing Council and people who are connected definitely with book-making and book printing.

We are glad to support them; but they are the fellows who have to come in and make the big fight; and if they don't support this issue, we can't do a thing; we're licked.

Delegate Gould (Teachers, Local 1037, Lynn): Mr. President, I became a union teacher partly because I wanted to have something to say about things like this.

I have been fighting for years to get the textbooks which I thought were most suitable for my classes. I have taught a great many subjects. I have taught science with a textbook written by a polished professor who had

a vocabulary away above the heads of the children, and they couldn't understand it.

I have taught math with seventh graders who needed a review of fractions with books that had four examples in multiplication of fractions in that book to review with. I couldn't use any book. I had to go down to the library or get them out of my own head and put them on the board. That's not using textbooks at all.

In the meantime, the books that were given to me are in the closet. They will remain new for years. We won't be buying any more, because we have good-looking books on hand.

I have had trouble with music books the same way, I am willing to go along with the printers, if they will make one or two minor changes and say that if the books are of equal value and both could be used, we will choose by all means, the one with the union label; but I have felt at times that there was only one book that was suitable for the particular class I was thinking of; and, at other times, I felt as if I would have to write the book myself.

When I do, I will find out which companies use the Union Label, and I will have my book go to that company.

In the meantime, I wish to second what all the teachers say: If we have to take the choice, we must think first, I think, of the education of your children. This is not selfish on our part. We are trying to do our job well. That's why we are in the Union.

You might put us in a spot where the non-Union teacher seems to be doing most for your children. We don't want that to happen. We want to go along with you; but there must be a minor change made. Thank you.

Delegate Prodan (Building Service Employees, Local 86, Boston): Mr. Chairman, I have heard several teachers get up here and speak for the last few minutes about the textbook situation.

As I see this Resolution, it does not specify that the Teachers alone have to carry on this fight.

As I interpret this Resolution, it says that delegates shall go back to all of their local unions and request the purchase of Union-made labeled goods.

We are not throwing the fight just to the teachers alone. We are not asking the teachers by themselves to carry on this fight. It's a request that all local unions get together into this fight, and get rid of all these book companies that publish books to get them to become unionized, and have the Union label, or else get rid of them.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Connolly (Bookbinders, Local 176, Norwood): Mr. President. As one of the signers of the Resolution, I would just like to say that we are just as much interested in the welfare of the children as any school teacher ever would be.

And I think the Printing Trades Union had as much to do in seeing to it that the educational facilities of our various school systems are what they are today. We have always been on the forefront advocating these things; and if we believed that it interfered with the education of the children, we certainly wouldn't be asking you to do what we are asking you to do today, which is to merely assist us to have the Union Label on all school books.

Now, we know that this isn't just confined to this section. I happen to have a list in my pocket of twenty-three publishers, and I think they are the largest in the country, that can supply any of the books that these teachers might be interested in, and they are printed and bound under union conditions.

Now, we know from our experience in visiting the various School Committees that there are times when a certain book might be needed that maybe isn't done under union conditions. We don't object to a thing like that. We go along, because we, too, believe in the education of the children first; but we know from our past experience that we are not going to interfere with that; and all we are asking the convention to do, is to do what it has done for many years previously, and that is to adopt the use of the Union Label on school books.

Now, I'd like to ask any of the teachers that are here if they know of any instance where we have done any harm as far as the school children are concerned? That's our primary interest. We have met with a number of school committees; and when a question would arise that might interfere with the teaching of the children, we have always been ready and willing to go along.

Now, this isn't as I said, a local problem, it's national. We have had representatives of our various unions visit the cities and states throughout the country, asking for the same kind of assistance that we are asking here, and we always get it; and we don't know of any particular instance where it has interfered with the education of the children.

I am just asking, as Brother Casey has done, that you go along as you have done previously, and vote to assist us wherever possible to have the Union label on the school books.

Delegate Day (Railway and Steamship Clerks, Local 2028, Boston): The Chairman of that Committee has declared that this Resolution has appeared before this convention a number of times. It's up here again. Nothing has been done about it.

Now, all the girl has asked is to place this before the Executive Board and say, "Here, we want you to do it."

Yes, year in and year out, the same old Resolutions—that's all, wasting time.

Delegate Cadigan: (Teachers, Local 66, Boston). When Delegate Casey said that there was no quarrel between the Teachers and the Printing Trades, he spoke the full truth. Nobody has ever questioned but what we have had hearty, enthusiastic, and repeated support from the Printing Trades; and we are grateful for that; but I wonder if it wouldn't be important for him to reflect, now that this has been a thing that has been routine, year after year, that the Teachers Union, too, are in the Trade Union movement; and that it would be in somewise similar to what he is asking if we were to get up here and say, in our Resolution: "Will you please tell your School Committees that you want nobody employed to teach the children of this community except union teachers."

We could do it; but we would be utterly absurd to do it, because we haven't that number of teachers in the Teachers Union movement yet; and I say there is a little absurdity in asking us to choose only those tools which we can't use.

I am stating facts; not what we hope is true. Many of these books we cannot use, and non-union publishers are issuing books that we can use.

Do you want the book rooms of your schools heaped up with dusty, good-looking books but unusable books, or will you give us the tools we need?

Isn't that really a more basic question?

All I am asking, as the previous speaker has said, is that this thing be put before the new Executive Committee, who will then ask those from both groups to explain their difficulties and come to a harmonious solution.

President Brides: Question comes on referring this Resolution to the Executive Council.

All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed, "no". The "ayes" have it.

It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Casey: Resolution No. 56:

RESOLUTION No. 56

NEW ENGLAND CASKET COMPANY

Whereas: The New England Casket Co. of East Boston is no longer under contract with the Upholsterers' International Union, Local 560, and has been declared unfair by Local 560, and

Whereas: This concern is in competition with Casket Makers who are under contract, therefore be it

Resolved: That this fact be made known to all people and be it further

Resolved: That Union Workers, their families and friends, be urged to purchase only such caskets as bear the Union Label of the Upholsterers' International Union.

(Submitted by Howard H. Litchfield, Casket Workers Local 560, Cambridge; Martin J. Casey, Electrotypers No. 11, Boston; Chester N. Twiss, Typo 120, Lynn; Daniel J. Goggin, Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 133, Boston.)

Committee reports favorable and move its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of this Resolution.

Delegate Litchfield (Casket Makers, Local 560, Cambridge): Mr. Chairman, After a period of nine years of representing the people of the New England Casket, two years ago they decided to join the Shipbuilders in East Boston, C.I.O.

This year we had a majority of the cards which we filed with the National Labor Relations Board; but through conniving between the C.I.O. local and the Management, we were unable to get an election, which we would have won this year.

By supporting this company, the members of Organized Labor, and there are many of them, are hindering another affiliated local union of this State Branch.

I hope that this Resolution will pass, and I hope that the delegates will take this back to their organization. Thank you.

President Brides: All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Casey: Resolution No. 55:

RESOLUTION No. 55

UNION CASKET COMPANIES

Whereas: The National Casket Co. of Boston and Cambridge, the Boston Burial Case Co., Somerville, the Dornter Casket Co., Boston, and the Florence Casket Co., Florence, Mass., employ members of Upholsterer's International Union, Local 560, A.F. of L. and

Whereas: These workers enjoy union wages, hours, and working conditions arrived at through collective bargaining which are the best conditions of any casket workers throughout the country, and

Whereas: These concerns are entitled to the support of organized labor and its friends therefore be it,

Resolved: That we the delegates to the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor endorse and urge members of Labor, their families and friends, to patronize these concerns when the occasion arises and purchase only caskets bearing the Up-

holsterer's International Union Label which will be found on the pillow.

Submitted by: Howard H. Litchfield, Casket Makers Local 560, Cambridge, Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypers, No. 11, Chester N. Twiss, Lynn Typo 120, Daniel J. Goggin, Boot & Shoe Workers, No. 138, Boston.

The committee reports favorably and moves its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of this Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Litchfield: Howard Litchfield, delegate of the Casket Makers, Local 560. We, of the Casket Makers, have in the Massachusetts area, the best conditions, best wages of any casket workers throughout the country.

In order to sustain that standard, we must receive the support of Organized Labor.

It is rather discouraging to go in to negotiate a contract with the several manufacturers that we do business with and find that some of the prominent labor leaders have been buried in non-union caskets; and the way that they know this is because they know the undertaker that handled the job.

Now, we cannot condemn the labor leaders themselves, except in this way: We feel that they should acquaint their relatives of this situation, and that they should be buried in a union casket.

Our International has also started a campaign in the State of Pennsylvania on the high cost of dying. We believe that this will finally end up in Washington, because it is one of the biggest rackets that the people have to contend with today.

Now, by supporting our fight, we will help you so that the cost of burial will be brought down. I thank you.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution.

Delegate Devlin (Teamsters, Local 504, Boston): Mr. Chairman. I would like to amend the Resolution in that the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to send a letter covering the subject-matter of this Resolution to all the undertakers in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

President Brides: Do I hear the amendment to the Resolution seconded?

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: All those in favor of the amendment will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

All those in favor of adopting the Resolution, please manifest by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Casey: Resolution No. 54:

RESOLUTION No. 54

PATRONIZING BARBER'S UNION LABEL

Whereas: The apathy of members of organized labor toward the need of patronizing Barber Shops displaying the "Union Card" of the Journeymen Barbers Union is such that they are aiding and abetting anti-union organizations that are endeavoring to destroy our organization, be it

Resolved: That this Convention go on record that all members of organized labor in this state and others should ask to see displayed in the "Barber Shop" where they receive barbershop service the "Union Shop" card, the symbol of The Journeymen Barbers' Hairdressers C and P International Union of America.

(Submitted by: Delegate William T. Fitzgerald, Barbers Local 30, Springfield)

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Any Committee reports favorably and moves its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Casey: I am going to read the whole of the resolution, and there is a speaker here that will talk on the matter.

RESOLUTION No. 25

UNION LABEL WEEK SEPTEMBER 2 TO 8, 1951

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor has proclaimed Union Label Week, September 2-8, 1951, and whereas the purpose of Union Label Week is to promote the Union Label, and Union Services, and

Whereas: Purchase of Union Label Goods and Patronage of Union Services means American Federation of Labor, American Free Trade Union conditions and advancement and support of Fair Employers, and

Whereas: Spending Union Earned money on Union Label Goods or Union Services means supporting our Friends and insuring our employment, and failure to support Union Label and Union Services means supporting those who deliberately Boycott all Union Workers and their families, therefore be it

Resolved: That every Local Union and Auxiliary appoint a Union Label Committee to inform members where Union Label Goods or Union Services may be procured and be it further

Resolved: That Union Label Committee ask cooperation of Local Merchants in displaying Union Label Goods in windows and in ads during Union Label Week September 2 to 8, 1951, and be it further

Resolved: That members and their families be requested to make purchases of Union Label Goods and to patronize Union Services during Union Label Week and thereafter to the end that members of All Unions and their families may benefit and be it further

Resolved: That Officials of Local cities or towns be asked to proclaim Union Label Week and that all possible publicity be given Union Label Week through newspapers, movies, radio or other means.

(Submitted by Committee on Union Labels Martin J. Casey, Chairman, John Donegan, and Walter Atcheson, and others.)

The Committee reports favorably and moves its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Kramer (Teamsters, Local 380, Boston): Mr. Chairman. It would not be fitting if this Resolution were to pass idly, unheralded, and unsung.

This Resolution should be accompanied by the crash of cymbals, with perhaps the eloquence of a Morrissey, perhaps the fervor of a DiNunno, perhaps the clarification of expression of a Philip Kramer, of the caustic satire of a Kearney, or maybe the oratorical prowess of a DeAndrade, or the blunt honesty of a Brides.

It is this Resolution which embodies the soul of the Trade Union Movement.

In days gone by, men left foreign shores to escape persecution and famine, and came to this golden land with the knowledge that only by sticking together, by helping one another, could a Trade Union movement exist

in order that we all might be happily and prosperously insured of a future. Yet, we today give it only a passing glance and allow the political chicanery of conventions to darken the bright silvery shine of the Trade Union movement.

Two years ago, the Milk Wagon Drivers had a bar, and dispensed and gave away over 5,000 jars of milk, as they had the year before, in order that the delegates of this convention could find out for themselves that Union milk was as healthy and satisfactory as non-Union milk.

At the end of a day's session, delegates from the Milk Wagon Drivers Union rose and begged that the delegates here bring back the message to members of their locals not to patronize the largest dealer in New England, the largest dealer, by far, in Massachusetts, perhaps as large in the Greater Boston area as all the union milk companies combined—begged them to ask their members not to patronize Hood, but to make sure that your driver is a Union card bearer.

But, unfortunately, Hood is still as large as it was then. Hood is still as prosperous as it ever has been, and the Milk Wagon Drivers Union have not received the cooperation that they should on the basis of Union brotherhood.

I might point this out, and it's something that strikes at every delegate in this hall: We're all fearful of industrial change.

A year ago, you read articles on hermetically sealed milk, coming direct from the cow into a can, and placed on a shelf, as if it were any other grocery. It would eliminate delivery expense.

It was found impractical then. You have seen recently a display of concentrated milk which can be kept in powder form. You have seen concentrated milk which tends to cut down the cost of bulk milk delivered at your door.

All well and good. The Milk Wagon Drivers Union cannot arrest progress; and if this be progress—and I emphasize the "if"—then the Milk Wagon Drivers Union nor the delegates to this convention can arrest it.

However, if the delegates cooperate to that extent, that the milk industry becomes organized 100 per cent by your efforts; then at least we can control the change; we can control the process of the milk delivery; we can at least take care of the men that are in it now, and make Union members of those that come after, regardless of how milk is distributed.

But we must have your cooperation. We must have you believe and know that only by following the Union Label can we all stay in the milk business and be good union men.

I can only say that with your help, in order to eliminate the possible fear of change that may take place, that like Lord Admiral Nelson, at the Battle of Trafalgar who was told by an aide that the signals showed retreat, he placed the telescope to his blind eye and said, "I see no signal. Full speed ahead."

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution.

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, the next speaker to address this morning's convention, is one who has come here to bring to the Trade Labor movement of this state a very important message, one that has been worked upon very hard by a committee of the Boston Central Labor Union; and this morning, I am very happy to present to you a former Congressman of these United States. The Honorable John M. Baer, who was a member of Congress in 1917 to 1921 from North Dakota. He now is a

cartoonist for Labor, special editions of papers have been distributed throughout Massachusetts at election time for United States Senators. He is on the public relations staff of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Baer is representing Ray F. Leheney, Secretary-Treasurer of the A.F.L. Label Trades Department.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you the Honorable John M. Baer.

HON. JOHN M. BAER

(Cartoonist for Labor)

(Representing Ray F. Leheney, Secy-Treas., AFL Label Trades Dept.)

President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley: Delegates to this Sixty-fifth Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and friends. I am here today to bring the greetings from the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

In bringing these greetings, I also wish to express our grateful appreciation for the splendid cooperation and outstanding work that has been done by your President Brides and Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, and the other officials of your State Federation of Labor.

We cannot carry on our campaign, however, without the rank and file support; and, also, I want to extend my heartfelt thanks to the members, as well as the officials, of every branch of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts. We appreciate your co-operation. We are going to need it more and more during the coming year; and I'll speak of that a little later.

I asked Brother Brides if I could tell just one story, and he wants to conserve the time of this convention; so I may tell you this one.

I spoke before a ladies auxiliary last week, and a lady came up and said my speech was moving, soothing, and satisfying. I made the mistake of asking her why; and she answered me, thus.

She said that after I had talked five minutes, about half the crowd fell asleep. That was why it was soothing.

She said it was moving because the other half walked out the building; and it was satisfying because they didn't want to hear me talk again.

Evidently there are a lot of you who don't want to hear me talk, but I am going to keep on spieling here, because I have an important message about Union Label Week. It is tremendously important that we take an active part in the coming Union Label Week from September 2nd through the 8th.

The Governor of this state, Dever, issued a proclamation. I understand he made the proclamation this year.

The Mayor of every city in this state should issue a proclamation; and the Trade Union movement, your officers, should get busy and do something during this week that's outstanding.

Now, the reason I am not going to take much time on this is we have issued a pamphlet, "What Can I Do?" That pamphlet has been distributed, and there are more copies here if you desire them.

It is really a condensation of twenty or thirty books on public relations, some of the standard works; and I think it is a very good public relations manual in a nutshell for any kind of Labor cause, whether it is politics or economics, or anything else. I hope you read it over, and that will save the time, and you won't have to hear me tell about it.

Another very important event is going to happen next year, May 17th to 24th, inclusive, when the Union Industries Show

comes to Boston; and that is one of the most sensational exhibits or events that you have ever witnessed.

It is sensational because there you see a union of workers, skilled men, actually making the union-made products; and also you will find the service unions there with members who demonstrate their services right on the spot.

It is an unusually interesting show. It has made a sensational hit in every city where we have held it; and now we are coming to Boston next year; and I wish you would make this Union Label Week a sort of a warming up period to get in shape for the Union Industries Show next year, in 1952. It will be May 17-24. We'll need the cooperation of everyone in this state.

I recall that the State Federation of Labor, and also the Central Labor Union, Mr. Grages, of Boston here pleaded with Ray F. Leheney to bring the Show to Boston. Now that we're going to be there, I hope that we can depend on your voluntary support and help to put it over in a big way.

You will find that Ray Leheney is a live wire. He is young; he's full of pep, and he is a man who has a great imagination, and that's what is needed so much in our public relations work.

I know here in Worcester and also in Boston, and throughout the State of Massachusetts, I may say, you emphasize politics a great deal; and I think political elections are very important.

I wish Joe Keenan was here to tell you about the Labor's League for Political Action. He makes a splendid talk on that subject.

The importance of political action is that if you have a Taft-Hartley on the books, you have to have it repealed. Congress last week refused to put on some strong price control; and every time there is an increase in the price of anything, that's really a wage cut for every worker in the country.

There is some good news out of Washington, however. Last week, Wilson declared that the 40-hour week would be the base for all of the hours of work; and that all time spent over 40 hours—that is, 5 days, 8 hours a day, or whatever makes up 40 hours—will be overtime.

Now, for the first time, we have definitely established a fundamental spot where, from that point on, you can get overtime; and that is really a great victory for the American Federation of Labor, and I know how those boys worked the last three months to put that across.

Another victory is that the wage freeze, of 10 per cent that has been knocked into a dark hat because of the various refusals of Congress to pass certain things controlling prices; and you are going to be able now to get an increase in wages when the cost of living goes up.

So, politics is an important thing; and you have political freedom now.

Political independence was conceived here in Massachusetts when liberty was born in Boston; but, nevertheless, only half of the union people use it. They don't use their ballots; and if they don't use their ballots, you may lose them; but I would like to have some dictator come up here to Massachusetts and tell some of these union men who don't vote, that they are going to have it taken away from them—their right to vote—and I think you will see one of the darndest fights you ever saw in your life. We have a negative attitude. We should take a positive attitude. We have this great heritage and we should use it on Election Day.

But even more important to my mind than political freedom is economic security; and economic security is based on a good income

from the time your children are born until they reach that union label casket, from the union made cradle to the grave.

In other words, every father wants enough money in his pay envelope to give his children a good education, as good an education as any other son or daughter gets in this country; and when he gets twenty-one, or whenever he goes to work, he wants them to get sufficient wages to have not only the necessities of life, but the luxuries of life.

And when they get about my age, they begin to talk about retirement. We should place is placed on retirement. We should place more stress on the days we are working and enough pay during those days to take care of our families in the right way and give our children the proper education.

Now, there is no better way in my mind—and I have studied this problem for quite a few years—than to patronize firms that display the union label shop card and button. If we don't buy back the goods we make and we don't buy back the services we perform and patronize them, how can we maintain union wages, hours, and working conditions?

It's absolutely impossible. A wife who spends sometimes 90 cents out of the dollar, goes into a non-union place, and buys non-union goods, and then expects to go home and get union pay in the pay envelope. It can't be done.

And I hope that I can emphasize that by shouting here, because I think that that's the most important thing in my own life and in the life of every man, to see to it that he has economic security.

We have politically gained freedom. We should use it. Now, we want to economically secure ourselves. Everyone should join the union. There is no question of that; but after he gets in the union, he should continually ask for, he should demand the union label shop card and button. As long as he buys union-made goods of some sort and patronizes only union services, why, he is going to maintain this level of prosperity that has made America the greatest land in the world.

There is no nation anywhere on the face of the earth that has gained as much for as many people in as short a time as we have gained here in America. We want to keep it that way.

And, so, I ask you to keep this in mind, when you go out of this hall to go back, take that little pamphlet on "What Can I Do?"

Take that pamphlet and go home and study it, and do everything you can locally, because you are the leaders in every locality. I know that. Maybe we can stir up a lot of interest here in Massachusetts in the union label; you can bring some of the manufacturers to the show.

Now, the show, the Union Industries Show, in 1952, the products don't always have to be 100 per cent union label, because we have found it is a great incentive to manufacturers who have an agreement with an A.F.L. union, to bring in their union-made goods, and eventually they see great demand. There were nearly a million visitors and spectators at the show in Chicago during that week. It was a record-smasher for all the shows and exhibitions of that nature, that had ever been held in Soldier Field in Chicago.

Now, we want to do the same thing at Boston next year.

Now, I am going to conclude my address here, and I hope I haven't talked overtime.

Now, there are a lot of people that are really good and fair employers; and we get a lot of these people that have Labor-Management spirit in their minds and they don't have larceny in their hearts; but there are a few that still have larceny in their hearts. They are the hard-boiled, die-hard reactionary bosses.

I drew a picture of one here. I call him "Special Interests;" and he thinks he is a modern Moses; and he has written Ten Commandments new for us.

And here are the Ten Commandments, and, with this, I am going to conclude:

"1 Thou shalt not pay thy workers fair wages.

"2 Thou shalt not permit hours of thy workers to be shortened.

"3 Thou shalt not permit thy workers to urge others to elect their friends and defeat their enemies.

"4 Thou shalt not give Labor a square deal—for a square deal for Labor would ruin us.

"5 Honour thy Chamber of Commerce, but hate all unions.

"6 Thou shalt not encourage social security for thy workers.

"7. Thou shalt not allow workers to tell their story in the press.

"8. Thou shalt not steal—except from consumers.

"9 Thou shalt not bear false witness—except against labor unions.

"10 Thou shalt not love thy neighbor as thyself—if he be a worker."

Those are the Commandments of about ten per cent of these hard-boiled employers who don't want to sit down and have collective bargaining agreements; but we have a group of employers now seeing the light. They are enlightened to the extent that they come in to our show, they cooperate with us in localities; and those are the people whom you should patronize.

When you have union-earned money, go out and spend your union-earned money with a fellow that's fair, and not somebody that is non-union.

I want to thank you all for this opportunity of coming up here; and, surely, I appreciate it.

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled here, we want to thank you, Congressman Baer, for coming here this morning and outlining to the delegates what part they must play in the coming Union Label exhibition in Boston.

On behalf of the delegates, I want to say to you and to Ray Leheney, we are very happy that the Union Label show is coming to Boston.

Chairman Casey will kindly proceed.

Delegate Casey: I suggest that there be no discussion and get rid of these. They are not controversial.

RESOLUTION No. 37

USE OF UNION MADE AWNINGS, TENTS AND OTHER DECORATIONS

Whereas: The convention, exhibit and trade and industrial exposition methods of education and promotion of methods, ideas and products has become a vast industry in the United States and has been recognized by the American Federation of Labor as so fundamental that it has organized its own annual Union-Industry Show which will be held in Boston, Massachusetts, in 1952, and,

Whereas: The American Federation of Labor has placed jurisdiction over the vast work of providing the awning, tent, canvas, flag, bunting, and similar decorating materials and arrangements with the Awning, Canvas, Flag and Allied fabrics division of the Upholsterers' International Union of North America, A. F. of L., in order to provide for these workers the protection of collective bargaining under the American Federation of Labor for the hours, wages and conditions of the workers engaged in these difficult and extremely mobile trades, and

Whereas: The great and uniquely American educational institution of the annual county fair originated in the state of Massachusetts over a hundred and fifty years ago continues to grow and flourish here in the state of its birth and constitutes an outstanding example of this type of teaching by display and example, and

Whereas: The dispersed, seasoned and periodic nature of the work involved peculiarly requires cooperation of all labor to ensure the protection, of unionism and its standards in preparation of these affairs, therefore be it

Resolved: That this sixty-fifth annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor call upon the management of county fairs in particular, and the exhibit industry in this state in general to cooperate to ensure that this widespread work be performed by fair employers and unionized labor guaranteeing that there be no taint of sweated labor in the decoration of these exhibits and that the highest standards of workmanship be maintained, and be it further

Resolved: That we recommend that city central bodies and affiliated unions in the State Federation of Labor cooperate with the Awning, Canvas, Tent Flag and Allied Fabrics Department of the Upholsterers' International Union with a view to ensuring the organization and protection of these workers and their standards under appropriate American Federation of Labor Unions.

(Submitted by Delegate Howard H. Litchfield, Casket Makers and Furniture Workers Local 560, Cambridge.)

Committee reports favorably and moves its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Casey: Resolution No. 45:

RESOLUTION No. 45

SUPPORT OF TEAMSTERS UNION LABEL

Whereas: The Teamsters Joint Council No. 10 of Massachusetts has in its membership those driving transportation, laundry, milk, building material, beverages, food services, oil, coal, ice, furniture, bakery products, taxi, funeral, newspaper trucks, also many other services, and

Whereas: Members of the International Brotherhood of Teamster, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, wear the Union Button of their trade, and

Whereas: The Teamsters Joint Council No. 10 of Massachusetts has a Union Label display on the left side of the hall coming in, therefore be it.

Resolved: That the delegates to this convention bring back to their membership the information regarding the various services covered by the Union Members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, and be it further

Resolved: That all members of organized labor, their families and friends be urged to patronize those driving services only where the driver wears the Union Button of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, and be it further

Resolved: That delegates and friends attending this 65th annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor take time out to witness the display in the convention hall so as to become acquainted with the various vehicles

and services which are driven by Union Men, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America.

(Submitted by Delegates Nate Hurwitz, Teamsters Local No. 168, Boston, Luke Kramer, Teamsters Local No. 380, Boston, Mary T. Smythe, Local No. 846 Boston, and others.)

The committee reports favorably and moves its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on the committee's report. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Hurwitz (Teamsters, Local 168, Boston): Mr. Chairman, before I proceed to make my appeal, I listened to Luke Kramer of the Milk Drivers Union. He has stronger lungs than I have, and it was impossible to hear him in back of the hall.

I would ask the President to ask the delegates to give me their attention while I make this appeal. It will only last a few minutes.

President Brides: Make it as short as possible; and will the delegates please come to attention.

Delegate Hurwitz: Mr. President and delegates. One year ago I presented a Resolution requesting the delegates to patronize union laundries, to go back to their locals and ask their members to spend their union-earned money for union delivery of laundry.

I checked with my three employers that I have organized in the City of Boston, the Pilgrim Laundry, Merchant's Laundry, and Bonanno Laundry, and I find that Bonanno didn't get one call; Merchant's didn't get one call; and the Pilgrim who employs 34 drivers, received three calls.

Now, who is kidding who, Mr. President?

Are we here to talk about our own craft? Are we here to have a good time? Or are we here to bring the messages back to our local unit?

I'm now appealing to the members for the entire Teamsters Joint Council that services the homes of the Trade Unionists in Massachusetts—such as coal.

Coal is being delivered by non-union drivers to union houses.

Oil is being delivered to union members by non-union drivers.

Ice, likewise.

Furniture movers. The furniture movers have the finest—one of the finest organizations in the City of Boston; yet, our members see fit to spend their money for non-union delivery.

Taxis are organized in the City of Boston. How many of our people, when they ride in a taxi, see whether the driver has a union button or not?

Now, let us be fair. Ask yourself; sincerely speaking, ask yourself the question: Did you report to your members this request?

For answer, you must say No, with the exception of a few.

Why should Hoods have a thousand or more drivers in the City of Boston delivering milk to union homes?

Now, that shouldn't be. Let us be sincere. At this the Sixty-Fifth Annual Convention—let us pledge that we patronize the Union Teamsters.

We are not asking for money. We have plenty of money; but we want you to patronize our union industries.

Now, Mr. President, in closing, I do want to thank the delegates for paying attention to me, and I hope they will bring this message this year back to their local unions, so next year we will be able to say to the delegates "Thank you."

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

J. Arthur Moriarty would like to make an announcement.

Delegate Moriarty (Typographical Union, Local 13, Boston): Mr. President, there will be a meeting of the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report immediately in the Green Room.

(Members of the Committee on Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent's Report were read.)

We will meet immediately in the Green Room on the right.

Delegate Casey: Resolution No. 63:

RESOLUTION No. 63

APPRECIATION TO UNIONIZED BAKERY COMPANIES

Whereas: The following companies have generously contributed to the Massachusetts Federation display of Union-Made products; Ward Baking Company, Drake Bakeries, Inc., General Baking Company, Hathaway Bakeries, Carr Consolidated Biscuit Co., John E. Cain, Berwick Cake Company, Dorothy Muriel, Town-Talk, Table-Talk, Lederman's, Brockelman Bros, and Daggett's.

Be it Resolved: That this convention go on record thanking them for their generous contributions, and

Be it Further Resolved: That the delegates here assembled report back to their respective organizations asking for the patronage of their membership for these union made products.

(Submitted by Delegates John Hallahan, Local No. 20, Wilfred Turgeon, Local No. 458, Leo J. Dell'Olio, Local No. 251, Julius Brigalsky, Local No. 45, Walter Aitchison, Local No. 20, Charles Smart, Local No. 458, Marino Mattazarro, Local No. 348, Eugene Pasini, Local No. 32, of Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.)

Our committee reports favorably and moves its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Casey: There have been 54 donors to the Union Label Exhibit. We are not going to read the names, because it will take considerable time. The names will be printed in the proceedings.

Resolution No 24:

RESOLUTION No. 24

RESOLUTION OF THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO DONORS TO UNION LABEL EXHIBIT

Whereas: The Union Label Exhibit affords makers of union-made articles an opportunity of making known to delegates and visitors their products, and

Whereas: The Union Label Exhibit is established to bring before members information as to Union-made articles, and

Whereas: The appended list of manufacturers, International Local Unions and Central Labor Unions through these donations, have made possible a very successful Exhibit, therefore be it

Resolved: That a vote of thanks be extended to all who contributed to our Union Label Exhibit, that delegates and visitors on their return to their homes, request their members, relatives and friends to patronize these products and firms and be it further

Resolved: That we, the Delegates to this, the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, do hereby pledge ourselves to buy only such goods as bear the Union Label, and to patronize only those shops displaying Union Shop Cards, and whose employees display the Union Button of American Federation of Labor Organizations only.

Raytheon Mfg. Co., 17-inch Raytheon Television Set.

Empire Furniture Manufacturing Co., Breakfast Set. Clinton.

Westfield Bicycle Company, 1 Columbia Bicycle, Westfield.

Gorton Pew Fisheries, 3 boxes fish.

New England Overalls Co., 6 overalls.

Jay Mfg. Co., 3 overalls.

Jay Mfg. Co., 4 overalls.

Sweet Orr Co., 5 overalls, 2 shirts.

Allies-Fisher Cigar Co., box J. A. Cigars.

R. G. Sullivan Cigar Co., 2 boxes 7-20-4 and Dexter cigars.

Block Brothers, 1 box Kentucky Club, 1 box Mail Pouch—tobacco.

Edgar P. Lewis Co., 2 cartons candy.

Empire Carpet Corp., 1 linoleum rug.

Armstrong Linoleum Co., 2 rolls linoleum.

Osgood Furniture Co. Inc., Cameron Dish-washer.

Kane Furniture, Proctor Toaster.

Gilchrist Co. Lamp and shade.

Anonymous, 1 dozen golf balls.

Anonymous, 1 cigarette lighter.

Ginnie-Lou Inc., Sta-rite Bobby Pins.

I.L.G.W.U., 6 dresses.

Florence Casket Co., \$25.00 bond.

Boston Burial Case Co., \$25.00 bond.

National Casket Co., \$25.00 bond.

Charlton Co. Inc., Fitchburg, chair.

Selig Mfg. Co. Leominster, parlor chair.

National Chair Co., Whitman, 2 chairs.

Puritan Furniture Mfgs., Melrose, night table.

Samson Cordage Works, Shirley, Sash Cord. Boot and Shoe Workers Intl. Union, 2 pair shoes.

Lark Dress Co., Lowell, 3 pair shorts; corduroy dress.

Suffolk Knitting Co., Lowell, 3 jerseys.

Lowell Lingerie Co., Lowell, slip, panties, gown, petticoat.

Nathan Solomon Co., Lowell, sport shirt.

Middlesex Dress Co., Lowell, 2 dresses.

Hood Rubber Co., case rubber goods.

Savage Arms Corp., automatic rifle and lawn mower.

A. G. Spaulding Bros. Athletic sport goods.

United Textile Workers 38, suiting cloth.

U. S. Time Corp., Waterbury, Conn., Federal Labor Union 24639, 1 electric clock.

Star Brush Co., 6 brushes.

Brockelman Bros., Super Market, basket groceries.

First National Stores, basket groceries.

United Public Markets, basket groceries.

Craftsmen Tools, 2 boxes assorted wrenches.

Schuyler's Potato Chip Co., potato chips.

(Submitted by Committee on Union Labels, Martin J. Casey, Chairman, John Donegan, Walter Atcheson, and others.)

Committee reports favorably and moves its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on the committee's report and adoption. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not all those in favor of this resolution please signify by saying "aye." Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

RESOLUTION No. 26

ENCOURAGING NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING

Whereas: Advertising in newspapers makes possible buying by all classes of people by having a printed readable advertisement or picture, and

Whereas: The eye and mind retain the story conveyed in advertising and pictures resulting in a knowledge of the article advertised, and creates a demand for such article, and

Whereas: Such newspaper advertising makes possible dissemination of news, articles and stories, not only enlightening all people on current affairs, but actually affords a means of education, and

Whereas: Many thousands of union men and women are employed, under most favorable working conditions and wages, and adjust all disputes through conciliation and arbitration, and

Whereas: The well being of all people calls for an ever increasing use of newspapers, one of the mediums enjoyed only by a free people; therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the delegates of this Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor do hereby pledge our support to the medium for advertising, that we commend its opportunities of bringing before all peoples the merits of manufactured articles, and we do hereby call attention of all to a newspaper advertising which is secured at a minimum cost.

(Submitted by Delegates Martin J. Casey, Boston Electrotypes Union, No. 11, Adam R. Meisner, Bookbinders Union No. 176, Norwood, Mary F. Coyne, and others.)

At this time, it gives me great pleasure to introduce to you one who has and is serving as Secretary-Treasurer for the Vermont State Federation of Labor.

During my discussion and talk with him this morning he said he was very happy to have the opportunity of coming here to address this convention.

At this time it gives me great pleasure to introduce this young fellow to you, Francis Butler, Secretary-Treasurer of the Vermont State Federation of Labor.

FRANCIS BUTLER
(Secretary-Treasurer, Vermont Federation of Labor)

Mr. President, officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, brothers and sisters. I assure you that it is a very, very high honor and pleasure for me to be here this morning.

On behalf of the Executive Board of the Vermont Federation of Labor and every member of our State Federation, I wish to convey to you our felicitations, greetings, and best wishes for a very, very successful convention.

Up in Vermont, where we are very thinly populated, and union members run few in number, we look upon the Massachusetts Federation of Labor with very high esteem.

We look upon you and the work that you are doing, because we know that if you adopt a certain measure, or oppose it as being unfair to the Labor Movement, that it isn't good for us either; and I want you to know that you Secretary-Treasurer, Brother Ken-

neth Kelley, have rendered invaluable assistance to me in competent advice from time to time on my work in behalf of the Vermont State Federation of Labor.

One amusing incident that has occurred in Vermont during the past year, which I think many of you will receive some amusement from is the fact that the National Farm Labor Union endeavored to organize the farmers in Vermont.

That has been a very worthwhile cause, I assure you; but the opponents of the movement have capitalized on it and have attempted to destroy the attempt.

So far, they have succeeded in having one local organized which boasts of about 100 members.

The opponents of the organizations wanting to keep the Vermont farmer out of the union, came out with a little verse a while ago, which I thought was very, very amusing, and I would like to read it to you at this time:

"The average Vermont farmer gets up early to the alarm of a Connecticut clock, buttons his Chicago suspenders to his Detroit overalls; puts on leather shoes made in Massachusetts; uses New York soap for washing; dries with a New Hampshire made towel; eats breakfast food from Battle Creek, Michigan, and bacon from Kansas City.

"He buys potatoes grown in Maine; canned fruit from California, seasoned with Rhode Island spices. He fills his pipe with Kentucky tobacco, lights it with Ohio matches, and puts on his Philadelphia-made hat. Then he harnesses his Western horses fed on Iowa corn, with a New York-made harness; and plows his farm, covered with a Federal mortgage with an Indiana plow.

"At night, he crawls under a New Jersey blanket, and is kept awake by a Vermont dog, the only home product on the place, so, let's keep the Union out of Vermont."

At this time, on behalf of the Executive Board, I would like to extend an invitation to your President and Secretary to be the guests of the Vermont Federation of Labor, at their convention, on September 28, 29, and 30, in Burlington.

Again I want to thank you for the opportunity of being here. I assure you, it is a pleasure for me to have the opportunity to view first-hand the workings of your convention. Thank you very much.

President Brides: I want to say at this time that on behalf of the delegates of the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, we want to thank you for your kind invitation for the President and Secretary-Treasurer to address your convention.

I want to say that we would be very happy to have the opportunity to address your convention; and we want to say to you and to your convention that we, here in Massachusetts, at all times are willing to cooperate in any matter pertaining to the Federation of Vermont; and we thank you for coming here this morning.

At this time, one of the speakers who was to address this convention this morning, Congressman Donahue, of the Worcester District, has been detained in Washington because of business, and may not be able to be here at this morning's session.

I know that the delegates in the Worcester area, as well as all the delegates, would like to hear Congressman Donahue this morning; but because of being detained in Washington, it is impossible for him to be here.

We have received word that Secretary of Labor, Maurice Tobin, has a very important Cabinet meeting in Washington, but will be here in the afternoon.

He has related to me and Secretary Kelley that he has a very important message

of great importance to deliver to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention, and he is making every effort to be here as promptly as possible in the neighborhood of 2:30; so, I am giving you that announcement so that all the delegates will be on hand in time.

Chairman Lazarz of the Resolutions Committee.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 20:

RESOLUTION No. 20

CORRECTING INJUSTICES IN WORK-MAN'S COMPENSATION ACT

Whereas: The Massachusetts Workman's Compensation Act, and the Industrial Accident Board, were originally established for the equitable protection of the workers, and

Whereas: There now appears to be a tendency on the part of some administrators to forget this prime purpose, to the extent of accepting reports and opinions of so-called impartial doctors against the opinions of other doctors whose findings after careful examinations, are at variance on the degree of recovery of the injured worker, and his ability to work under the conditions of incapacitation, and

Whereas: Such difference of opinions are usually considered by the Board, in favor of the impartial doctor's recommendation that the injured has sufficiently recovered to enable him to take a so called light job at "\$60.00 a week until he is rehabilitated" despite the other doctor's opinion that the injured worker is unable to work, and

Whereas: Such jobs at "\$60.00 per week" for a disabled person, are never made known to the injured worker or to his representative, nor can they be located by such persons; it works a great hardship on the injured person, if compensation is discontinued when such so called rehabilitating light work is not available, and

Whereas: The insurer then makes the claim that the injured worker does not want to work, and, when he tries to explain to the authorities in his own language, that he is unable to get work, and/or, to tell how his injury occurred, the lawyer for the insurance company objects to the Commissioner, that the worker is violating the rules of legal evidence, when he is trying to present the relevant facts in his own language, and

Whereas: The original intent and purpose of the Industrial Accident Board, was to permit the workers to use the Board as a tribunal of equity, to present the facts as they understood them, and not to have the Board function as a court of law, where the strict formality of the rules of evidence would be imposed, and

Whereas: It is becoming a practice with some employers, to "dock" their injured employees for the time used in attending a clinic for treatment, while continuing his employment, and, the refusal of the insurer to compensate for this loss, be it therefore

Resolved: That this convention refer this matter to the proper authority to correct any abuses, or other conditions, that unfairly react against the workers who come within the scope of its jurisdiction.

(Submitted by Delegates Peter A. Reilly and Albert V. King, Carpenters' Local Union No. 40, Boston.)

In reporting this Resolution out to the Incoming Executive Council, I want to point out that the Commissioner has conferred with the delegates who have submitted this Resolution, and have come to a satisfactory conclusion; and the matter will be referred for further action and study to the incoming Executive Council.

The committee makes that recommendation, and I move for the adoption.

President Brides: Action comes on the committee's recommendation and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please say "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz: Resolution No. 19:

RESOLUTION No. 19

VACANCY IN THE OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Whereas: A vacancy exists for the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Boston, and

Whereas: It is the ambition of every wage earner to seek advancement in the career pursued by the individual, and

Whereas: Such advancement should be based on the service and qualifications of the individual, and

Whereas: It is one of the principles enunciated by the American Federation of Labor that promotions should be made from the ranks of the employees engaged in the business or career pursued, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled in Worcester, Massachusetts, respectfully request that a career man be promoted or appointed to fill the vacancy that exists for the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, Boston, Massachusetts.

(Submitted by Delegates David C. Murphy, James B. Nickerson, John McNamara, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Local 592, Boston.)

The committee concurs with the Resolution and moves for the adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Kramer (International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Local 73, Boston): I was happy to serve on the Resolutions Committee, when I learned that such a Resolution was introduced by the Meat Cutters.

Yesterday, I was thrilled by a young man who spoke on the Labor movement's indifference to some of the important bills that have been before the House this past year. Representative O'Day of Lowell I have reference to.

I believe his purpose in taking the floor and making that constructive, educational talk to the delegates at this convention was for the purpose of awakening again the spirit that once emanated out of these conventions in the years gone by; and I appreciated it, as well as many other delegates, and I started to realize that possibly I did not do enough to help our able Legislative Agent when he was banging his head against a stone wall in trying to adopt some of the measures that were so all-important to the Labor Movement of our state.

On Tuesday or Wednesday—I don't recall the day now—our loved and able Governor gave us a similar message. He urged us not to fall asleep and do another Rip Van Winkle. He told us in very plain language of the pending activity of the National Manufacturers Association.

He spoke about the lobbies of the insurance companies in our state. He urged us to awaken to the dangers facing the liberal movement and the Labor Movement as a whole.

When the Resolution was read at the Resolutions Committee on the question of the Collector of the Internal Revenue, I was thankful because it gave me an opening to bring out a thought before this convention and

ask this convention to take positive action against an individual who, while we were attempting to enact a bill that would assure a sick worker cash sick benefits, the insurance companies spending hundreds of thousands of dollars through their lobbyists at the State House, threw every obstacle in the way of our Legislative Agent, obstructing the passage of that measure.

In the House of Congress, every move made by our President is being ignored and blocked because of reactionary forces controlled by the so-called Dixiecrats and the Republican reactionaries.

The Governor could have warned this convention of the lukewarmness of the Labor Movement in regard to the next election. He could have pointed out that we have enemies within the ranks of the Democratic Party right here in our front yard.

That's what makes me take the floor this morning, to inform the delegates that one Joseph Scalponetti, and another one who was assistant to Joseph Scalponetti, who was the then Corporation Counsel for Boston, George Leary, the assistant, were doing dirty work for the insurance companies against the Cash Sick Benefit Bill.

Now, we find that while Joseph Scalponetti was the corporation counsel working for the people, supposedly, the people of Boston, he was spending a great deal of his time lobbying right in the State House.

When Representative O'Day spoke yesterday, I thought to myself: Maybe I am also guilty for not doing enough to help out our Secretary-Treasurer.

Our union spent time and money in trying to put this bill through. Possibly we didn't do enough; but when we find a man on the payroll as a Corporation Counsel, because of fear or other reasons, who would come to the State House day after day to placate the senators and representatives, getting them to stand in opposition to the Labor bill of cash sick benefits, it is about time that this convention express indignation against this individual, or any other individual.

Joseph Scalponetti, as you may know by the headlines of the newspapers, has been prominently mentioned for the appointment of Collector of Internal Revenue. We have on one hand the President of the United States being blocked by the insurance companies and by the National Association of Manufacturers trying to bring a little better livelihood to the working-man; and having on the other side, individuals who are put on top of a list for appointment, in their own state blocking every possible program of progress.

I say it is about time that this convention or any other convention of the American Federation of Labor call it to the attention of the delegates.

Let us raise our voice in opposition to such appointments. I understand that that appointment has not been yet approved; and I plead with the delegates at this convention to awaken from that deep sleep of indifference and to send a protest to Washington opposing such appointments of people that opposed every measure that we are interested in.

Thank you very much.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the Resolution.

All those in favor, will please signify by saying, "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Kramer: Mr. President. I don't know whether I made myself understood clearly. The adoption of this resolution, which I am in favor of, does not yet close the picture.

I am asking this convention to condemn the appointment of such individuals that are opposed

to Labor and what we stand for; and I would like to go on record and I would like to get this convention to go on record so that future individuals will not dare, because of fear or any other reason, to oppose cash sickness or unemployment insurance, or any other bill that the Labor Movement is interested in.

President Brides: Do I hear that motion seconded?

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: Are you ready for the motion?

All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a unanimous vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz:

RESOLUTION NO. 52

GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL G.S.A.—DISCHARGE OF CHARWOMEN

Whereas: The appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1951-1952 provides a contemplated cut for the General Service Administration, and

Whereas: The General Service Administration has already indicated the manner in which such cut will be adjusted, and

Whereas: The policy of reduction in operating personnel is both harsh and cruel particularly when such reduction affects Charwomen with many years of long and conscientious service to our Government, and

Whereas: Out of a total of 94 Charwomen in the New England District, 20 have been notified of their separation from the Service, therefore be it

Resolved: That this 65th convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor assembled at Worcester, Massachusetts, August 6-10, 1951, vigorously condemns a policy of economy affecting lower grade employees and recommends that every available economy be effected in the cost of Services and Supplies with G. S. A. before separating a single person from its rolls, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer be instructed to forward copies of the action to all New England representatives in the Congress of the United States.

(Submitted by Delegates William J. Donahue, Int. Rep. A. F. G. E., Boston, James M. Murphy, Local No. 100, N. F. P. O. C., Boston, and George Collins, Local No. 90, A. F. G. E., Boston.)

The committee concurs with the Resolution and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution. Anything to be said on the motion?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz:

RESOLUTION No. 53

INCREASED STRIKE BENEFITS FOR FEDERAL LABOR UNIONS

Whereas: The Massachusetts Federation of Labor has always advocated increased Unemployment compensation for the worker of this state, and

Whereas: In an effort to remain consistent in the eyes of the general public as well as its own members and

Whereas: In view of the increased needs of the American Workers at all times, not only in time of crisis, and

Whereas: The experience of Strike Benefits paid over the last decade to Federal Labor

Unions firmly establishes the justification and merit of the resolve of this resolution, therefore be it

Resolved: That the State Federation of Labor in convention assembled in Worcester, Massachusetts go on record to increase Strike Benefits paid to Federal Labor Unions from \$10.00 to \$15.00 per week, and that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor delegates to the National Convention use every means possible to present this resolution to the National Convention and give support to this increase.

(Submitted by delegates, John C. Brown, Federal Labor Union, Local No. 18518, Chicopee, George H. Meller, Federal Labor Union, Local 19469, Chicopee, and Joseph J. Sledziewski, Federal Labor Union, Local No. 22804, Springfield, Mass.)

The committee concurs with the resolution and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz:

RESOLUTION No. 59

WHITTEN AMENDMENT TO THE SUPPLEMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT

Whereas: It is believed that the intent of the Whitten amendment to the supplemental appropriations act of 1951 was NOT to undermine the morale of government employees with many years of loyal service, and

Whereas: The enforcement of the regulations necessitated by this legislation has worked to the detriment of employees whose seniority and efficiency should be respected, therefore be it

Resolved: That this 65th Convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor be recorded as favoring legislation to correct inequities resulting from the enforcement of the Whitten amendment, and be it further

Resolved: That a copy of this resolution be sent to the National Convention for adoption by that body, that copies be also sent to the White House, the Secretary of Labor, The Chairman of the Post-office and Civil Service Committees of the House and Senate, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, to each member of Congress from the New England area, and to Congressman Whitten who sponsored the unfavorable legislation mentioned in paragraph I above.

A resolution sponsoring recognition of seniority and efficiency in government service.

(Submitted by delegate George A. Collins, American Federation of Government Emps. Local 1190, Waltham.)

The committee concurs with the resolution and moves for the adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution. Anything to be said on the question?

If not all those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz:

RESOLUTION No. 60

RESTORATION OF POSTAL SERVICE

Whereas: The administration has failed to comply with the continued requests of the American Federation of Labor to rescind the Postmaster General's order curtailing the postal service and delivery of mail, and

Whereas: National President William C. Doherty of the Letter Carriers Association, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, and Vice Chairman of Government Employees Council, A. F. of L., has carried on a fearless and relentless campaign to restore to the American people the kind of Postal Service that they enjoyed prior to the curtailment order of April 17, 1950, therefore be it

Resolved: That the 65th convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor favor the passage of legislation rescinding the curtailment of mail delivery and restoring the Postal Service to its rightful position in the American Way of Life, and be it further

Resolved: That the Secretary-Treasurer Legislative-Agent be directed to so advise the Congressmen and Senators from Massachusetts.

(Submitted by delegates William T. Sullivan, John M. Mulhern, Bernard E. Nugent, John J. McElwain, and Frank J. Marshall, Branch 34, National Association of Letter Carriers.)

The committee concurs in the resolution and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution. Are you ready for the question?

All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Lazarz:

RESOLUTION No. 61

QUINCY PATRIOT LEDGER LOCKOUT

Whereas: Boston Typographical is this year celebrating its 103rd anniversary, and

Whereas: During this century of employer-employee relationship, Boston Typographical Union has had a continuous succession of friendly and honorable exchange of ideas in the setting up of working agreements that have been mutually satisfactory to both employer and employee, and

Whereas: For the past four years the Quincy Patriot Ledger, a newspaper publication within the jurisdiction of B. T. U. has seen fit to ignore this century of satisfactory negotiating process, and

Whereas: This publication has refused to recognize those rights and conditions of jurisdiction which have been B. T. U.'S for over 100 years, thereby creating a lockout of the Composing Room employees of the Quincy Patriot Ledger, therefore be it

Resolved: That members of this Massachusetts Federation of Labor here assembled, take cognizance that a lockout of Boston Typographical Union members exists at the Quincy Patriot Ledger because the management of that paper refuses to participate in collective bargaining, and be it further

Resolved: That members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor express their endorsement and support for those lockout brothers and sisters in the Quincy Patriot Ledger in the hope that amicable relationship may be re-established in the immediate near future.

(Submitted by delegates, J. Arthur Moriarty, Typographical, Local 13, Boston, Henry G. Taff, Archie MacKinnon and others.)

The committee concurs with the resolution and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: Question comes on concurrence and adoption of the resolution. Any, thing to be said on the question?

If not, all those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Carroll (Cement Finishers, Local 435, Boston): Mr. Chairman. I rise to make

a motion at this time, referring to a previous action of a report of a committee.

I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the report of the Committee on Special Committees' Reports, dealing with housing, be reconsidered.

President Brides: Do I hear that motion seconded?

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that part of the report dealing with housing on the Standing Committee's Report be reconsidered.

All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman, now I wish to make another motion.

I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that the reasons why I am taking the position here with respect to this report is that I was not privileged to discuss the merits of the report in which I wrote as Chairman of the State Federation of Labor's Committee on Housing.

So, therefore, Mr. Chairman, I am making the motion that the committee's report be concurred in, including the recommendations therein, and the subject-matter be referred to the incoming Executive Council to carry out the recommendations contained in the report.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the committee's report be accepted and the subject matter contained in it be referred to the Executive Council.

Are you ready for the question.

Delegate Pierce (Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston): Mr. President, as the Chairman of the Committee on Standing Committees, it was our report that was concurred in here yesterday morning by the delegates assembled in this auditorium.

I rise at this time for a point of information.

The previous speaker has presented a rather complex problem. In one instance, he moves reconsideration. The next motion his reference is to refer the report as reported to this convention to the Executive Council.

I rise at this time, Mr. President, on a point of information, a point of clarity. Can the Chair clarify the intent of the previous speaker?

President Brides: I believe that it is the intention of the maker of the motion to refer that part of your report pertaining to the housing to the Executive Council. Am I right on that?

Delegate Pierce: May I ask another point of information. For what purpose did the previous speaker seek reconsideration? Reconsideration of what, Mr. President?

President Brides: Reconsideration of the convention's action on the part of the report pertaining to the Housing Committee's report.

Delegate Pierce: Mr. President, I would like at this time, if the convention will allow, to explain the action of the committee of which I was the chairman.

With all due respect to the previous speaker—and I would like to point out also to the delegates here that I am cognizant of the man's relation to housing. I would like to further point out to the delegates assembled that, as the Chairman of the committee, when this committee was called, it was pointed out to us that one John Carroll was not present, that he had returned to Boston.

After establishing that point, Mr. President, your committee requested Vice-President Oscar Pratt to appear before our committee.

Brother Pratt did appear. Brother Pratt did not clarify the report as it was before us. All we had, your committee, as appointed by you, was the report as printed.

The report as printed in the book, Mr. President, was not clearly defined and was, in our opinion, ambiguous, and was something that was over the head of the average delegate, something that might well be appreciated by Mr. Carroll because of his long association with housing.

It was shortly thereafter, brother delegates, that Mr. Carroll appeared before our committee with an adamant, arrogant attitude saying that the committee was moronic, that the committee could not digest and could not appreciate the intent of his report.

Frankly, Mr. President, your committee felt more determined than ever to uphold their report which was that this report on housing be rewritten.

I stand here, as I stood yesterday morning, sir, as the chairman of your committee; and with all the honesty and sincerity that I possess and reported the findings of the committee, sir, that you appointed to peruse the reports of the seven standing committees of this great organization.

That report, Mr. President, was reported here to the delegates and concurred in.

I am awfully sorry if I have hurt the feelings of Mr. Carroll. I realize that by comparison, I am an adolescent. There was nothing personal on my part or on the part of any member of my committee, sir—that, I want to reassure you and the members of your convention.

In closing, sir, I will be awfully disappointed in the action as taken by the delegates in allowing this matter to be referred back, after having once concurred upon the report, and allowing your committee to be discharged with a vote of confidence and appreciation for a job well done.

Apparently, sir, it is not appreciated.

I think I have defined the stand of your committee, sir, and the reason for the report that they sent in here, upon which you delegates concurred.

Thank you for your time, Mr. President.

President Brides: Delegate Carroll.

Delegate Carroll: Mr. Chairman, I regret to have to differ with the gentlemen, Chairman of the Committee on Special Reports.

No effort was made whatsoever to contact me with respect to the merits of this report; and I received information from a member of this convention that this committee was sitting in session with an extremely belligerent attitude towards me. When I appeared in the room, there was enmity in the hearts of a member and particularly the chairman, if outward appearances meant anything.

I took time out, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of explaining the contents of my report; and now I am compelled to give you the contents of the report that I had made on behalf of the State Federation of Labor's Housing Committee.

The first part of my report dealt with a recommendation and resolve that you adopted one year ago at your convention, instructing the Housing Committee to petition for legislation resurrecting the State Board of Housing that was originally in existence when it was created, so that Labor would have representation which they do not have today.

Your Housing Committee carried out the recommendations and the actions of your convention; and when petition and legislation was sought, we found no interest whatsoever on behalf of Labor to have such legislation adopted, thereby creating the status that Labor had prior to the recent years in the field of housing..

Representing the Federation of Labor, I was very reluctant to again recommend such action on behalf of the convention. I also recommended in their report that something should

be done by the people of the State of Massachusetts, and the workers generally, to take advantage of the large amount of money that is now made available by the Federal Government in the field of housing.

I brought it to the attention of your convention and it's contained in your report, that the State of Massachusetts is unique in that it is one of the few states in the Union that is privileged and is authorized to promote housing in the various sections of our state.

I find, upon investigation in behalf of the Federation, that no effort has been made on behalf of the administration in the State House, both under the previous administration and the present administration, to promote urban redevelopment and the acceptance of some part of the \$500 million that is being made available by the Federal Government for the rebuilding of our cities.

It appears that this was very much confused in the report of the committee, according to the commission themselves.

Now, you will find also in the report that I said that there is a large amount of money, or \$100 million, being made available by the Department of Agriculture at Washington for the building of homes for the rural workers of our Commonwealth.

I find that no effort is made whatsoever to go out and sell the idea to those people that the money is there for the asking, and all they have to do is go out and get it.

There is an obvious reason why this will not be done unless it is done by some agent, particularly the agent that is being authorized to do so by the laws of the Commonwealth, because millions of dollars are being spent by the Real Estate Board to see that the people do not get housing; and housing is not penetrating itself particularly into the rural areas of our Commonwealth.

You will find that also contained in the report: and I wonder what's wrong with this idea.

I know that we have a lot of opposition in the halls of the Legislature from real estate lobbies, but I never knew that we were going to have opposition in the convention of the State Federation of Labor.

I sincerely hope that the real estate interest hasn't got in our midst. All outward appearances would justify such a conclusion.

Also contained in the report, Mr. Chairman, is that there is a committee working in Washington, or a small organization known as the National Housing Conference.

This National Housing Conference has the approval of the American Federation of Labor, the Building Trades Department, and the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades Department have representation in that organization and is giving financial support for its maintenance for the purpose of promoting housing nationally.

It is contained in the report, and so explained to the committee by me. I recommended that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor do exactly what is being done by the American Federation of Labor—give its endorsement to this organization that is doing yeoman work on behalf of the workers and providing homes for them.

Is there anything complicated or over the head of the average citizen about that phase of the report?

I have pioneered for twenty years in this field and I defy contradiction on this platform now as to any time that I let the workers down in this or any other field. I certainly felt hurt by not being given the courtesy or permitted to justify all of the things that are in the report; and the part of it, too, that was rather displeasing to me was they said rewrite—A rewrite by whom?

I hope that you won't impose upon my endurance by having me sit down and rewrite this to please the curiosity of the members of the committee.

I don't think that the members of this convention expect anything of the kind.

I wanted to come in here and ask for reconsideration of this proposition so that the Real Estate Board won't put it in their circular tomorrow, both locally and nationally, that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor repudiated its housing representative.

I sincerely hope, ladies and gentlemen, that that will not happen.

Delegate Flynn (Building Service Employees, Local 130, Lynn): Mr. Chairman.

In answering, I would like to ask for a point of parliamentary procedure. Who is entitled to move reconsideration?

President Brides: One who has voted in the affirmative.

Delegate Flynn: I will ask you, sir, then: Did Brother Carroll vote in the affirmative yesterday?

Delegate Cadigan (Teachers, Local 66, Boston): Mr. President, a point of order.

President Brides: State your point.

Delegate Cadigan: Once the assembly has acquiesced to a motion, it is too late to bring the point of order as the former speaker does.

Delegate Flynn: I have the floor, Mr. Chairman, and I have asked for a point of information, whether Brother Carroll was present and voted in the affirmative on the recommendation of your committee?

President Brides: I want to say to the delegate, I have answered your question.

Delegate Flynn: Will Brother Carroll state, Mr. Chairman, whether he is in order to make a motion to reconsideration?

If he is not, I shall most respectfully ask that it be stricken from the record.

President Brides: Are you ready to proceed, the delegate at the right?

A motion has been passed unanimously by this convention to take up this subject-matter.

Delegate Flynn: I am standing on a request, Mr. Chairman; and I doubt the privilege of the right of Brother Carroll to offer a motion, when he is not in order to make that motion.

I am not questioning the motion at all. I'm questioning the maker.

President Brides: It is the opinion of the Chair that Delegate Carroll was within his right in making the motion.

Delegate Flynn: Well, then, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Carroll is in error when he said he wasn't here yesterday and didn't hear the report.

Delegate Hogan (Carpenters, Local 177, Springfield): Mr. Chairman. I rise to a point of order.

President Brides: State your point.

Delegate Hogan: My point is that Delegate Cadigan rose to the point of order, and you agreed her point of order was in order.

You still continue to allow the delegate on my left to debate the question after you have ruled on the question?

President Brides: It has not been the opinion of the Chair that the delegate on the right has doubted the decision of the Chair; but wanting to give each and every delegate an opportunity to express his opinion, I have allowed the delegate on the right to proceed.

Delegate Flynn: Speaking on the question, Mr. Chairman—

Delegate Barber (Federal Labor Union, Local 22804, Springfield): Mr. Chairman, a point of order.

President Brides: State your point.

Delegate Barber: It is now past the twelve o'clock noon hour session and will require a motion to continue.

Delegate Pratt (Carpenters, Local 624, Brockton): Mr. Chairman. Has the Chair ruled on that point of order?

Delegate Flynn: Point of order, Mr. Chairman. Have I the floor?

Delegate Pratt: I move you, Mr. Chairman, for suspension of the rules and that this session continue in session at the discretion of the Chair for such matters as may come before it.

A Delegate: I second it.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Flynn: What kind of rules do we proceed on, Mr. President? There is a motion before the house, I think.

President Brides: There is no motion before the house.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, we have a very important speaker coming here at two o'clock. This convention wants to go out and get dinner as usual and be ready to give that speaker a reception. If we tarry here and haggle over something of a technical nature rather than a fundamental fact, I think we are going to upset the whole program.

I move you at this time that we adjourn.

President Brides: I want to inform the delegates that suspension of rules has been called for; and while I appreciate the talk of the last delegate, it is my opinion that we will be out of here in time to have our distinguished speaker here this afternoon, with all the delegates in attendance.

The question now comes on suspension of the rules at the discretion of the Chair.

All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: The delegate on the right.

A Delegate: I doubt the vote, Mr. Chairman. Have you declared the rules suspended?

President Brides: Yes.

A Delegate: Then I don't doubt the vote.

Delegate Flynn: Mr. Chairman. May I most respectfully request that I be given the permission of the floor as the first piece of business?

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman—

President Brides: I have asked you to proceed.

Delegate Flynn: Very good. Thank you. I thought we were going to recess.

Brother Carroll has been very lengthy in criticizing your committee and its attitude.

He said he wasn't given the courtesy to appear before it. The only reason he didn't get the courtesy—nobody could find him, because I, myself went looking for him.

I reported back to your committee that the information that I gathered was Mr. Carroll was going to be in Boston.

Your committee was very anxious to make a report on this housing problem. We had nothing in mind whatsoever to discredit your committee on housing. That was the furthest thought from our minds.

However, to make an intelligent report, we thought we had better have somebody that was on that committee enlighten us.

Brother Pratt came in; and I'll quote Brother Pratt, so that there will be no mistaking about it. He is here.

We asked him is he could clarify the language that was in the report in so far as it bore on Massachusetts housing.

Mr. Pratt said he had never seen the report. He hadn't had time to read it; and he knew nothing about what was in it.

I asked him then who did.

He said the committee had had several meetings and several of them had gone before the Legislature, but no one in his knowledge knew anything about the written report.

We felt, your committee felt, that there should have been more in the report regarding how much housing had been done in Massachusetts; how much money, if any, had been spent for housing in Massachusetts, and not any \$500 million that was allocated in Washington for other purposes outside.

To my own knowledge, in the City of Lynn, we are having housing projects of \$7,500,000; and I read in the papers where Boston is having several million dollar projects there.

Mr. Chairman and delegates, you pick up that book that you have there on reports—you don't see anything in there about any housing being done in Massachusetts.

That was why your committee felt that that report should have been rewritten and statistics put in there showing the delegates here, and everybody that wanted, that the State of Massachusetts, the numerous municipalities had expended millions of dollars on housing, and that housing was going on very well in Massachusetts.

And I think that when I make that statement, it is a very fair statement; but there is nothing in that report, gentlemen, that shows that there has been one stick of wood or one brick laid in any housing in Massachusetts.

To the contrary, it would lead you to believe that in Massachusetts, nobody knew anything about housing.

That was the reason that your committee felt that this report should be rewritten. We weren't attacking John Carroll's housing committee. We wanted to give a good report, and we felt that the delegates—and I ask you, if you have those books in front of you, to look at the report of your housing committee—and maybe I'm dumb, as Mr. Carroll told us we were, and maybe you will be dumb after you try to read it; but I want to take exceptions to Mr. Carroll's remark in saying your committee was belligerent to him, because I think I was the only one in there that knew him; and I said nothing to him.

The rest of the committee questioned him; and as your chairman, Brother Pierce, stated, as you all know Brother Carroll, he has to have his way or else we don't play; and that's what we told him, that we weren't playing his way, and we thanked him. Thank you, Mr. President.

President Brides: Secretary Kelley.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and delegates. In a way, it's probably well that the matter of the Committee on Housing's report has come or been projected into an important place in these proceedings here today that it has.

Ordinarily, four-fifths of the material that the Secretary-Treasurer and his office staff and the other officers secure and publish in this booklet is rarely, if ever read; and it's probably fortunate that this particular incident has focused its attention on one section of the report.

But may I call to the attention of the previous speaker and the other delegates to this convention, the report of the Committee on Housing, as contained on Pages 77, 78, and 79 of the Officers' Report, together with the report of the State Housing Board, as contained on Pages 66, 67, and 68 of the Officers' Report; and I never saw a more detailed and a more complete analysis of the subject of housing in the Commonwealth, the complete breakdown of the various projects that are

under construction, and the whole subject matter, than it is in those two particular reports.

And I think it ill behooves this State Federation of Labor convention, or any individual in the convention, to, indirectly or otherwise, seek to discredit the man who, in my opinion and in the opinion of Boris Shiskin and others all the way up to the American Federation of Labor and Congress, the man—and we are fortunate in having a man in this Federation of Labor who is admitted to be the outstanding authority in the field of housing who has done so much for housing. He has labored long; and I think it ill behooves this convention or delegates in it to try to discredit or sharpshoot at that committee's report.

May I remind the delegates to this convention that we are now twenty minutes beyond the normal time for adjournment of the morning's session. May I remind the delegates to this convention that we still have two or three very important committee reports to be acted upon.

May I further point out that under our Constitution, the first order of business in the afternoon session is the Election of Officers. It has gotten hot today. You and all of the officers and delegates, would like to be able to finish up our deliberations, the Election of Officers, and the various committee reports so that we can leave Worcester by six o'clock tonight.

I sincerely hope that the recommendation to refer the Committee on Housing's report to the incoming Executive Council will be concurred in by the delegates to this convention.

Delegate Buck (Compressed Air Workers, Local 88, Boston): Mr. President, I do not take this stand as an apologist for John Carroll.

Carroll's service in public housing in the State of Massachusetts and nationally needs no apologies, particularly from one in the State Federation of Labor.

As Ken Kelley has told you, he is the national recognized authority and the best informed authority on public housing in the United States; and if this convention does not go along and give him the opportunity for further consideration in his report by the Executive Council, then we have come to a sorry state.

There is much more to this than meets the eye. I don't intend to go into detail on it; but it is enough to say that John Carroll was Chairman of the Boston Housing Authority when it first started, and he has been an appointee on the Boston Housing Authority for the last seventeen years. John Carroll's record stands for itself.

Let's go along the line on this motion. Let's give him that consideration.

Delegate Jason (Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford). Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: State your point.

Delegate Jason: Is the delegate from the sand hog's union talking about the character of Mr. Carroll or is he speaking on the resolution before you?

Delegate Buck: By virtue of John Carroll's past, he is—

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman, is the delegate from the sand hog's union presiding at this convention?

President Brides: The delegate will proceed.

Delegate Buck: The very fact that John Carroll is one of the patriarchs in public housing in the United States—

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman, have you ruled on my question of order?

President Brides: The delegate is not at the mike now. The delegate at the left will proceed. Delegate Kearney.

Delegate Jason: I asked for a point of order, Mr. Chairman, and you have not ruled on that point of order.

President Brides: I want to say to the delegate at the mike, will you kindly give your name and local number.

Delegate Jason: You are not going to rule on my point of order?

President Brides: There is nothing to rule. The delegate has left.

Delegate Jason: I asked you if we were up here eulogizing Mr. Carroll or whether we were speaking on the resolution, on the report of the committee?

President Brides: The delegate has left the mike. There is nothing to answer.

Delegate Jason: Yes; it's a wonder you didn't send him away from the mike before.

President Brides: Delegate Kearney will proceed.

Delegate Kearney. (Bartenders, Local 34, Boston): Only yesterday it was that Brother Jason accused me of causing confusion; and I was found not guilty by the Chair. So, we tried Brother Jason later on that.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am going to ask a question and then be permitted to proceed briefly.

May I ask you what is before this body to vote on?

President Brides: The motion before the body is that the report of the Committee on Housing be accepted and the recommendations contained be adopted and referred to the incoming Executive Council for compliance.

Delegate Kearney: Do I understand Brother Carroll is in accordance with that motion?

President Brides: That's right.

Delegate Kearney: Now, Mr. President, I want to call briefly two or three things to your attention.

One is that one of the members of the committee made a statement here that when the committee met, the only man on the committee who knew Brother Carroll was himself; and he said nothing.

Now, right there, is the foundation for this misunderstanding; and it is unfortunate, too, that this convention would appoint a committee to handle this matter who had no knowledge of Brother Carroll. That's a mistake; and it's unfortunate, too, that the committee didn't know the record of Brother Carroll; and if they had known the record of Brother Carroll in his two decades of activity on behalf of housing, they would have postponed action until the last minute to hear his advice.

There is no one in this Labor Movement—C.I.O., A.F.L., railway men, independents, and company unions included—that has done more for the wage earners and their families in this state for twenty years than Brother John Carroll.

Were I a member of that committee, I would hesitate to make a report until I listened to him.

Now, let us listen to John Carroll and let us realize the importance of this housing activity; and if Brother Carroll wants this report referred to the Executive Board, so those that know him can sit down and discuss with him, that's the proper procedure to do.

I am glad that Brother Kelley, evidently found a copy of my speech and made it here for me. I am glad that Brother Kelley, the State Secretary, stood up and said the things that I would say; and many others of us if we only had the time and ability.

I sincerely trust this convention will accept the motion. There is one thing that I want to ask you to remember.

Brother Carroll made mention of the real estate lobby that, you know, has been in Washington trying to fight the efforts of President Truman to continue normal development of our housing throughout the nation. You remember Brother Shiskin making that radio talk, where he condemned and named fifteen lobbyists of the Real Estate Association, including the Massachusetts Real Estate Association; and they succeeded in cutting from Truman's recommendation \$800 billion to stop the construction of homes for the wage earners, to abolish the slums where disease and crime permeate, to build houses adequate to take care of workers and with normal rents that they can pay.

Oh, some day, if I live long enough, I shall prepare a Resolution that an hour of honor be set aside to commemorate the activities of Brother Carroll; and I trust, Brother Chairman, that this convention will give him the distinctive honor even now in this motion by a rising unanimous vote to refer this matter to the Executive Board.

Delegate Harrington (Carpenters, Local 56, Boston): Mr. President. There is no one above criticism in this convention, in my humble opinion; and I'm not on the floor here to criticize anybody.

But I would like to point out two different things that appear here in this book.

John Carroll has been building since I was a water boy thirty years ago. He is an authority; there is no question about it.

There are recommendations that he and his committee have made in the past; and I merely want to point out that there are some recommendations concerning state housing. I make no bones about it, I'm connected with state housing.

We had a bill—it's on Page 54 of Ken Kelley's report—concerning state housing; we had a bill concerning labor representation; and I would like to mention that that bill did not go through; and in Ken Kelley's report, it's mentioned:

"The present board operates with a Chairman who acts as an administrator with broad powers and duties. After the bill was filed, former Senator William C. Geary was appointed as Chairman by the Governor. In his administration of the state's housing program, Mr. Geary has displayed a degree of ability and reasonableness that obviated the necessity for this bill. That's in Kelley's report.

I was inclined to go along with the committee. Anybody can be corrected. Anything can be clarified.

Along with being a union man, the fellow that made this report comes from the same town. I saw him grow up; I'm a lot older than he; but I wish John Carroll would clarify his remarks and assure us—and I know he didn't want to put across the opinion that Marty Pierce is a real estate lobbyist. I'm sure, John, you didn't infer that.

Delegate Carroll: I didn't by any stretch of imagination say that Marty Pierce was a real estate lobbyist; but I said an adverse action on the part of the Federation of Labor on the question of housing would be—

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman. Point of order. I rise at this time, Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, due to the fact that I believe we are wasting a lot of time on personalities; and it certainly doesn't belong at this meeting here. This discussion will go on indefinitely.

Now, if anyone has any arguments to settle, let him go outside and settle it. Let's get down to business that's good for the welfare of this organization.

President Brides: I am inclined to believe, and I am going to now call for the question.

Delegate Kabachus (Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston): Mr. President.

A Delegate: I move for the previous question, Mr. Chairman.

President Brides: Question has been called for.

Delegate Kabachus: Mr. President—

President Brides: I want to be fair with everybody, but this is the last speaker.

Another Delegate: Previous question has been called for.

President Brides: The delegate was at the mike when the question was called for. I want to be fair and give him the courtesy of talking.

Delegate Kabachus: Thank you, Mr. President.

Same Delegate: Mr. Chairman, that's when your point of order came in. Are you going to decide on one point of order today or aren't you?

President Brides: I have not decided on any point of order yet. I have asked the delegate to proceed. He was at the mike and he was about to announce that he wanted to talk when you came to the mike.

Same Delegate: I object to the procedure. I'm calling for a point of order.

President Brides: State your point.

Same Delegate: I stated the point that these are personalities and they do not apply at this convention.

Another Delegate: Point of order, Mr. President.

President Brides: The Chair has not ruled. If personalities, the Chair will rule them out of order.

Delegate Kabachus: For the benefit of the previous speaker, Mr. President, I haven't begun to speak on any personalities and I don't intend to.

We're fire fighters; at least I am. Perhaps we can inject a little life in this convention. I've sat here continuously for five days and there has been no action on the part of the convention.

I was grateful to the fact that our very capable Secretary got up and stated for the first time in this convention a committee's report received the attention of the entire assembly. Perhaps that was a good thing; but in this particular instance, in my opinion, the question before this great body is this: Shall one committee's report of all the standing committee's appointed by the President of this great Federation, receive special consideration at this time?

In this instance, the delegates assembled at the morning's session of Thursday morning accepted a report by the standing committee and discharged them with a vote of confidence for doing a very, very capable job.

We agree that as far as our housing committee is concerned they are all authorities; but as far as the delegates assembled in this convention are concerned, the report itself did not explain anything in detail. It was the recommendation of that committee at that time that a very comprehensive report be submitted to those who are interested in housing, so that they can report back to their membership intelligently.

The issues here are not individuals. We agree that John Carroll is perhaps one of the greatest authorities on housing. I, as an individual, am also interested in housing.

I went so far within the Boston's fire fighters group as to form an association on cooperative housing. I'm anxious to bring back a report to our members. The report that is in the present book doesn't give me enough material to present to our membership intelligently.

Perhaps the information given in this detailed verbal report will appear in minutes that can be printed. Perhaps we will get an explanation from that. But as I stated originally, the issue here is: Shall one committee out of all the standing committees be given special consideration?

President Brides: Question comes on the following motion: That the report of the committee on housing be accepted and the recommendations contained be adopted and referred to the incoming Executive Council for compliance.

All those in favor please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Now, at this time, the Chairman of the Union Label Committee will kindly come to the platform.

Delegate Pierce (Fire Fighters, Local 718, Boston): Mr. President. How did the Chair rule on the vote, please?

President Brides: Motion to refer has been carried.

Delegate Pierce: Mr. President, at this time I rise to doubt the vote.

President Brides: The vote has been doubted. All those in favor, please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. The vote has been carried.

Chairman of the Union Label Committee will kindly come to the platform and proceed to draw off all the lovely gifts here that have been donated by the various locals and members of the various locals to this convention.

Chairman Martin Casey will kindly proceed as soon as possible with his committee.

Delegate Casey (Electrotypers, Local 11, Boston): All the tickets are in, and I will ask Mrs. August Petrewski to draw the tickets.

Now, you take your first choice. We will ask you to please come right along when your name is called, pick out whatever you want, and pass right along.

Now, if the delegate whose name is called is not here, that ticket is passed. We go right on with the next one. There are about 80 or 90 prizes here. It's going to take some time.

I'd like to say this: Your committee has done its best to see that there are no duplicates. We had one delegate who had four tickets. I don't know where he got them but three of them were torn up. We try to keep this fair and square for everybody; and while they are getting ready I want to say this: Your Union Label Committee has worked hard. The secretaries in the office got our communications and worked hard, and we are not doing that just to give you prizes here. We are doing that to bring home to you the union label, and we ask your cooperation in buying union label goods from now on.

Frankly, I wonder how many delegates are legally seated here, in other words, can show five labels?

Now, that's the intent and purpose of this, and we will go right along.

The Chair would ask you to come down the center aisle, because you are going to draw from both sides here and go off on the right, take out whatever you want, and go right along as quickly as you can.

(The first ticket drawn was that of Delegate Patrick Murphy, Teamsters, Local 829, Boston.) Tickets were drawn and prizes given out in order.

A Delegate: Mr. Chairman, I move that we give Martin Casey and the Union Label Committee a rising vote of thanks for the wonderful job they have done here today.

Delegate Casey: I want to thank the local unions and the individuals who made it possible to have all these gifts, and also the manu-

facturers so get on the ball and give them your support.

President Brides: I want to thank the Chairman and his committee for doing such a splendid job.

The convention will now recess until two-thirty.

(The convention then recessed at one-fifteen o'clock p.m. to resume at two-thirty o'clock p.m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION

(The meeting convened at 2:45 p.m., President Brides presiding.)

President Brides: The Convention will kindly come to order. Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee will report.

(Delegate Grady, Central Labor Union, Holyoke Chairman of the Credentials Committee, then read a partial Credentials Report.)

Delegate Grady: Mr. Chairman, I move that the Delegates be seated with voice and vote. The number of Delegates seated at this Convention is 720, one of the largest registrations ever at any previous Convention.

President Brides: Question comes on seating these delegates with voice and vote. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no." The "ayes" have it. It is vote and so ordered.

I wish to announce that through your courtesy we have recessed this morning's session in order that we might be able to come back here at 2:30 in order to hear the Secretary of Labor, Maurice Tobin.

I fully realize the importance of the address that Maurice Tobin is going to deliver here.

I know the time is getting short and I know the Delegates want to get back to their localities and homes. I would like to ask the Delegates if they would be kind enough to bear with us. We will put on a couple of resolutions until 3 o'clock. If the Secretary is not here at 3 o'clock, then we will continue with the Election of Officers.

It has been regularly moved and seconded that we continue. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Is Chairman Murphy of the Committee on Officers' Reports here? James Murphy, of the Postoffice Clerks, Chairman of the Committee on Officers' Reports.

Is Chairman Lazarz of the Resolutions Committee here?

Through the courtesy of your Chairman of your Committee here, a great many of you Delegates who have spoken to me this morning about checking out. Arrangement has been made at the Hotel Sheraton so that the Delegates may check out after 6 o'clock.

Delegate Reilly. (Carpenters, Local 40, Boston): The boys down in this section are wondering if you would be willing to have the Resolutions given out by numbers.

President Brides: Yes, sir.

Delegate Reilly: Are those that have been concurred in by the Committee and recommend concurrence by the Convention, be dealt with collectively, and those that are reported adversely be given out separately for debate.

I will so move you, Mr. Chairman, if it is agreeable to the Chairman and the Delegates.

President Brides: The Chair will comply with the wish of Delegate Riley. He hasn't got all the resolutions here, but during the course of the afternoon we will give them to you.

Is Chairman Murphy here?

Is John Carroll here?

Secretary Franklin Murphy of the Constitution Committee will report.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. Continuing the Report of the Constitution Committee, which encompassed the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Executive Council, we will proceed now on Article XI. This Article XI as proposed is the same as Sections 1, 2 and 3; the same as Article V, Sections 11, 12 and 13 in the old Constitution. It deals with legislation and it is identical in every respect with Sections 11, 12 and 13 of Article V of the present Constitution.

Section 4 is a new addition which I will read to you. Section 4 of the proposed Article II.

"Section 4. Any trade or craft affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor desiring to have legislation submitted in its behalf, or supported by the Federation, must consult with the Legislative Agent and/or Executive Council in the drafting of such proposed legislation." With the addition of this Section 4, that is the complete proposed Article XI. The Executive Committee recommends the adoption of the proposed Article XI.

I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

President Brides: Question comes on the adoption of the Committee's Report on Article XI. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so amended.

Delegate Murphy: Article XII as proposed by this sub-committee is the same as Section 1, that is, Section 1 is the same as Article VI, Section 7, paragraphs "A" through "H" inclusive as in the old Constitution.

There is no change in Article XII.

Mr. Chairman and Delegates, likewise in Article XIII there is no change. It is the same as Sections 1 and 2 of Article VIII of the present Constitution.

Article XIV is the same as Article X, Sections 1, 2 and 3 as in the present Constitution.

Your Committee recommends concurrence and the adoption of Articles XII, XIII and XIV.

I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

President Brides: Question comes on the adoption of the Committee's Report. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Article XV is the same as Article XI in the present Constitution with the exception that your Committee on Constitution has changed the language somewhat. Your Committee proposes to change the proposed Article XV, which is the same Article XI in the present Constitution so that it will read as follows:

"The Constitution may be amended or altered at a regular session of the Convention, and shall require a two-thirds vote of the Delegates, and any such amendment or alteration shall take effect immediately

upon its adoption by the Convention, except as may be otherwise provided."

Now, the reason for this, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, is that your Committee discovered that there was no provision in the Constitution at present, setting forth when a constitutional change or alteration would be made effective. We have added this language because we feel that in the past it has been the practice when any constitutional change was voted, to have it take place immediately, except in given instances where the proposed change itself would provide for its going into effect at a later date.

So, we have added that language, defining when a constitutional change becomes effective, and further providing that if in a subject matter of any change or alteration there is a proposal that it of itself shall take place at a later date, then it is covered in Article XV of the Constitution which used to be Article XI.

With that slight change, Mr. Chairman, your Committee recommends the adoption of Article XV as amended by the Constitution Committee.

I move the adoption of the Committee's Report.

President Brides: Question comes on the adoption of the Committee's Report as amended. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chair will now close this Morning's Session.

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman. Point of information. You have just stated that you are going to close the morning session. Is the first order of business this afternoon the election of officers?

President Brides: Yes, sir.

Delegate Jason: Well, Mr. Chairman, as I see from here, I see one of the members who was acting chairman of the Resolutions Committee and he was making a report on these Resolutions, and the New Bedford Central Labor Union has submitted Resolutions. I believe that they were the fourth and the fifth resolutions submitted to the State Federation of Labor; and perchance, are you calling the Afternoon Session now to by-pass these resolutions, because you know that after the election you are well aware that you won't find one-third of the Delegates present here.

In all due respect to the Unions affiliated with the New Bedford Central Labor Union and affiliated with the State Federation of Labor, I think that you should extend us not only a courtesy it is an obligation that these resolutions be read before you adjourn this morning's session.

President Brides: I have no objection of continuing this morning's session. I have instructed and told the Delegates assembled here—

Delegate Jason: I was referring, Mr. Chairman, to the Constitutional Committee.

President Brides: I have no objections of continuing this morning's session. I have said to the Delegates that we will continue this morning's session until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Not knowing what amendments to the Constitution were in the hands of the Constitution Committee, I felt in all fairness to the Delegates assembled here that we should go along with the election of officers, and to take up as many resolutions as we possibly can after the election of officers.

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman. There is nothing in the rules of this Convention that read that you postponed this Morning's Session until 3 o'clock. If necessary, I will make a motion that we continue with this Morning's Session.

President Brides: Do I hear the motion seconded?

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that we continue with this Morning's Session.

All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "nos" have it. The vote is not carried.

We will now proceed with the Afternoon Session.

President Brides: With the election of officers, and the Chair will read those who are going to act as Tellers for the Election of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

John H. Leonard, Street Carmen, Local No. 261, Lawrence. Charles H. Kelley, Ironworkers, Local No. 501, Boston. James Clark, Teamsters, Local No. 653, Brockton. Bernard E. Dee, American Federation, State, County and Municipal Employees, Local No. 429, Concord. Edward Patnude, Firefighters, Local No. 1009, Worcester. Will they kindly come to the platform.

At this time Secretary Kelley will read the Articles in the Constitution referring to the Election of Officers.

Secretary Kelley: Mr. Chairman and Delegates. The following are the Articles in our Constitution setting up the procedure under which elections shall be conducted.

Section 6. The Australian Ballot shall be used in electing officers with printed ballot, which shall contain the names of the candidates, the organizations and the localities they represent as delegates.

Section 7. The election of officers shall be held immediately on opening of Friday afternoon session, unless sooner reached, when a roll call of the delegates shall be called to deposit their ballots.

Section 8. The President shall appoint a committee of five duly accredited delegates who shall act as tellers, who shall distribute, sort and count ballots."

There have been some slight revisions in that procedure under the amendments to the Constitution adopted in the last day or two, but I have read to you the provisions as they previously existed in the Constitution.

Now, the complete co-operation of the Delegates is urgently requested in order that we can facilitate this balloting. I sincerely hope that the Delegates will give us every bit of co-operation in order that what is normally a three-hour job of roll-calling can be done as quickly as possible, and so your co-operation can help us greatly in facilitating and expediting the balloting.

I will explain what the procedure will be. A Committee of five election officers have been designated by the Chairman. They will distribute the ballots on this end of the stage. As the name of the Local and the delegates are read off, they will come up here onto the platform, and receive their ballot. They will then proceed to the back of the stage where we have 40 voting booths for them to mark their ballot. They will come over on this side of the stage, deposit their ballot in that ballot box and file out that way.

One or two other points. The delegates are requested to fold their ballot lengthwise. Don't fold it that way, because it won't fit in the ballot boxes, but fold it lengthwise.

Due to a typographical error in the makeup of the ballot. District 5-A which covers Fitchburg and the northern section. Candidate Joseph Carbone and Gallagher were listed on the ballot from District 5-B. Same should be stated from District 5-A.

Delegate McNamara's name should appear from District 5-B in place of "A" as recorded on the ballot.

So I will in conclusion, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, ask that you give us the kind cooperation this kind of a job needs. It will help you and us to get the election of officers over with as quickly as possible in order that we can finish the rest of our business and have the various Committees that have not yet reported, complete their reports so that we can leave Worcester, I hope no later than 6 or 7 o'clock tonight. Thank you.

President Brides: I now declare the election of officers in order. Secretary Kelley and the Chairman of the Credential Committee will proceed to call the names of the Delegates assembled here.

Delegate Riley: Mr. Chairman, in the event that a voter would transpose the initials A and B to their proper places on the ballot, would that be interpreted as a defaced ballot? I understand Worcester and Fitchburg have their letters transposed.

President Brides: Yes.

Delegate Riley: Would it be all right for the voters to make the correction as they mark the ballot?

President Brides: Yes.

Delegate Riley: Thank you.

(Secretary Kenneth J. Kelley then proceeded with the reading of the Credentials, and the Delegates proceeded to vote.)

President Brides: It has been called to my attention that Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin is in the Auditorium at the present time. I am going to ask the Delegates for a special privilege and allow the Secretary of Labor, Maurice Tobin, to address the Annual Convention.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that a special privilege be given Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin to allow him to address the Convention.

All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no"? The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time I would like to have the following young ladies go to the Green Room with the Reception Committee and bring the Secretary of Labor to the platform:

Dorothy DeLoid, Mary Smythe, Kitty McNabb, Mary Kearns, and Helen O'Donald.

(Members of the Reception Committee then departed for the Green Room.)

Will one of the Delegates kindly go to the Green Room and tell them that the Chair is waiting for the Secretary of Labor to come before the Convention, please?

The Delegates will kindly come to order. It has been the privilege of the delegates assembled here for the past few years to have as their major speaker on the final day of the Convention, one who has handled and one who knows the problems of the Labor Movement of this nation of ours.

Today as we are assembled here in Worcester, once again we have the tried and true friend of the Labor Movement with us this afternoon. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you our friend Maurice Tobin.

MAURICE J. TOBIN

Secretary of Labor of the United States

President Brides, Secretary Ken Kelley, Delegates to this Convention of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

It is always a pleasure for me to join with the members of the American Federation of Labor in their State Convention, and it is particularly a pleasure for me to join with them in this year of 1951 because I want to compliment you on the record that you have made

up to now, and I am confident that that record is going to be a better one before the termination of the present session of the Great and General Court.

Now, before I go into the detail of why, I would like to have the privilege of presenting two great Congressmen from the State of Massachusetts. First I will present the Congressman of the city in which this Convention is being held, a great supporter of everything that is right for the working men and women of this State, Congressman Harold Donahue.

(Delegates rose and applauded.)

I would like to present another Congressman who has made a decided improvement in the representation from the Springfield area, in the person of another gentleman, whose voting record is one of which we can be proud, Congressman Foster Furculo.

(Delegates arose and applauded.)

As we all know, Massachusetts is an industrial State. It has the heaviest concentration of population of any State in the Union. We have more cities with a population of over 100,000 than any State in the Union; more cities with a population of over 50,000 and more cities with a population of over 25,000.

Due to the fact that we are an industrial State, unemployment insurance is more vital to us than it is to many other areas of the country.

I believe, and have advocated before the Congress in the past and propose to advocate in the future that we have a reinsurance system under which, after a State has met certain Federal standards, that State shall be allowed to receive payments from a reinsurance fund that should be built up through our contributions from all of the 48 States.

I have estimated that one-twentieth of one per cent of total payroll which would be but a small fraction of the total payments that are made into this fund in the respective states, would make possible a sound insurance system in every section of the country; permit the continuance of merit rating and then necessitate a rate higher than 2.7 per cent.

It is not going to be healthy for America, for the prosperity of the whole economy, to have at any time a rate in this State above 2.7 per cent for any employer. I also trust and hope that we shall never see in this State again a merit rating system that will permit a minimum rate of a half of one per cent.

I trust that we are going to see to it that the mistake made in World War II will not be made in the present period of defense preparation, which is bound to result in higher employment, a higher percentage of employment as time goes on.

Many of the companies who threw the greatest burden upon employment compensation insurance enjoyed the half of one per cent rate during all the war years and then dumped tremendous loads upon this fund.

To put it another way Massachusetts is one of the high cost states of the Union because of the types of industry we have. We are heavy in shoes, we are heavy in garment industries and of necessity in these trades there is high index of unemployment at various periods throughout the year, which throws a heavier load on an unemployment insurance fund than would be thrown upon the unemployment fund in States that are not so heavily industrialized as is Massachusetts.

I further contend that if it is sound for Provincetown to be insured in the same system that Pittsfield and Adams are insured in, in a modified form, it is likewise sound to have a reinsurance that will cover the entire nation, and I believe that this would be a far superior method to the present, which permits the granting of loans to States whose insurance funds are in precarious positions.

Now there is much more that I could say to you, but I am merely going to say that I am very proud of the part that Labor has played in the foreign policies of this Administration for the last five years. There has been no group in the whole of America that has seen the dangers of International Communism than have the great Labor Organizations of this country. Mr. Green and Mr. Murray have been in the forefront of the fight to support all of the proposals to make the free world strong and to curb Communism.

Away back in the early days when the Marshall Plan was considered, both Mr. Green and Mr. Murray were spokesmen in favor of that program. The American Federation of Labor in its Convention endorsed it and then in subsequent days when the Marshall Plan was proposed, every National Convention of the American Federation of Labor had supported the economic aid that was given to other countries in the world that were in need of it.

And then when the North Atlantic Pact Proposal was made, in the Session of a year ago, support came from the American Federation of Labor. Yes, if there has been a group in this nation that has recognized the soundness of the foreign policy program of this country, it has been the Trade Union Movement of this country, and the A. F. of L. in particular.

I have just returned from a visit to Europe in which I have seen the great benefits that have accrued to the nations of western Europe as a result of the enactment of that great program. There is now the heart and the will and the spirit on the part of these people to fight to defend their countries, to stand shoulder to shoulder with the United States of America.

I might say further that one of the greatest contributing factors to this strength and to this firm belief in freedom on the part of people of western Europe can be attributed to the generous contributions that were made by the organized labor movement of this country, starting right from the termination of the war.

As members of the American Federation of Labor, you can be proud of the part that Irving Brown has played in the building of free trade unions in Western Europe. I left him in Rome a matter of five weeks ago. I can tell you that he did not look well, but he was headed from there all the way to Helsinki, Finland for the purpose of attempting to bring the Finnish Union Movement out of the Commie dominated International. His efforts met with success. The trade unionists of that courageous little country, right under the guns of Soviet Russia, have determined to disaffiliate themselves as trade unionists with the Commie dominated International; and in the not far distant future they will be affiliated in the same International with which your great organization is affiliated at the present time.

I wish that more people could know the part that our trade union movement has played in defeating Communist trade unionism in western Europe. I think one of the best evidences of the great progress that has been made in France is to report to you that the Commie leaders of trade unionism cannot any longer in any part of western Europe pull a political strike. Up to 1948, they were able to lead the trade unionists of western Europe into political strikes that did harm to those economies. I will go beyond that and say that today they cannot pull economic strikes unless those economic strikes are led by the free trade unions that are not in any way affiliated with the Communist International.

Yes, great progress has been made, and this progress is as vital along these lines as is vital to us the military strength that is in the process of being built at the present time.

So I am very happy to be able to come home and to talk with the delegates of this great organization in the wonderful city of Worcester and to give you this brief report of the progress that has been made in Europe. It is in no small measure due to the great help and assistance given by your great organization, and to discuss with you a part of the social security program that is vital to every one of you and to the members of your organization, namely, Unemployment Compensation Insurance.

Now, there is one other item I want to touch on and one that I hope you will bring back to the members of your respective organizations. The present law that we have for the stabilization of America's economy is definitely going to permit an inflation during the course of the next twelve months. It is estimated by Mike DiSalle and by Eric Johnston that this will result in an increase of five to eight per cent in the cost of living.

Remember that at the peak of inflation in the postwar period the consumers' price index went to 174.5. If it goes up 5 per cent it will mean that the index will be 192. If it goes up the 8 per cent, which is the maximum, it will go up over 200, and I can say to you ladies and gentlemen that such an outlook is not bright for the workers of America, certainly is not bright for those who are dependent upon pensions and it certainly is not bright for our relationship as a nation with the rest of the world.

The President is going to propose amendments to the present law and I hope that you are going to have your voice heard in Washington, that you are going to write to your Members of Congress and the Members of the Senate and encourage your neighbors to do exactly the same, because one thing that we do not want to have happen in America is a repetition of the uncontrolled inflation that we had in World War I.

Due to the fact that we controlled inflation in World War II we came into a strong economy in the postwar period. There was no great depression, but whenever you have great inflation, inevitably there is bound to be an economic decline sometime. That we want to avoid, and for the protection of all phases of our economy we want to see that inflation stopped, and I am confident that your organization can play a great part in bringing about the amendments that will make the Defense Control Act a workable one.

It has indeed been a real pleasure for me to be able to come and to address this Convention of the State Branch of the American Federation of Labor. God bless you in your deliberations and may the years that lie ahead be years that will bring happiness and prosperity to your members and peace to the United States and to the world.

(Convention Medallion presented to U. S. Secretary of Labor Tobin.)

President Brides: On behalf of the delegates assembled here, we want to welcome Congressman Furculo and Congressman Donahue here to this Convention. I want to say to the Secretary that we have waited patiently for you here today, and through the courtesy of the Delegates assembled here who have been patiently waiting to hear the message that you have delivered, we say to you, "God be with you. May your health and happiness in the future be as good as it is at the present time."

We thank you for coming here today, Secretary of Labor Tobin.

Secretary Tobin: I should have explained at the outset that we had a Cabinet Meeting this morning at 11 o'clock. It didn't terminate until quarter past 12 and I haven't had lunch yet. I dashed to the plane as quickly as I could, so I want to express my appreciation to the

President and to the Delegates assembled for their kindness in permitting to interrupt your deliberations.

President Brides: Secretary Kelley and Chairman Grady of the Credentials Committee, and the Committee of Tellers will proceed with the election of officers.

Secretary Kelley: We will now resume the calling of the roll of the Locals and the Delegates will come up and get their ballots and deposit them.

(The election resumed.)

President Brides: In order to give everybody an opportunity to vote after the last vote has been called, we will keep the polls open until quarter past 5 in order to give each and every delegate an opportunity to cast his ballot.

Delegate Durkin (Local 256, I.B.E.W., Fitchburg). Mr. Chairman, I believe we have had ample time to vote, and I move now that the voting be closed.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that in the opinion of the Delegates each and every delegate has had an opportunity up to the present time to cast his ballot. It has been regularly moved and seconded that the balloting be closed.

Anything to be said on the motion? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

The Chairman of the Committee will see that only one observer is allowed in the room for each candidate. If there is any delegate who wishes a copy of the ballot, we will be glad to give each and every one a copy of the ballot so they will be able to follow and mark.

The Convention will please come to order. There are several reports of Committees still to be heard before we conclude the Convention. At this time I am going to call on Chairman Murphy of the Officers Report. During the discussion yesterday, I believe, on the Officers' Report, there were certain amendments made to the Officers' Report and also referrals to this particular meeting at this particular time.

If there are no objections on the part of the Body we will take the officers' report from the table and proceed with it. Hearing none, it has been so ordered.

Question comes on accepting the Officers' Report as given. Is there anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, on behalf of the Delegates, we want to thank the Chairman and his Committee for giving such a fine report on the Officers' Report, and they are now discharged.

At this time we will have Chairman J. Arthur Moriarty, reporting on the Legislative Agent's Report.

Delegate Moriarty: To the Officers and Delegates to the Convention.

Your Committee has scrutinized and analyzed the report submitted by the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent of his activities for the past year up to and including July 30, 1951. While the Legislature is still in session, there is still pending for final action some legislation which is of vital concern to the Federation and for this reason the full report is necessarily incomplete.

It is worth noticing that 33 bills were filed by the Legislative Agent on behalf of the Federation and affiliated locals, an increase of two over the previous year. There were approximately 300 other bills filed that directly or indirectly affected the interests of labor and which required his attention and participation.

It places a very heavy and responsible load upon the shoulders of the Legislative Agent and taxes his endurance and physical strength to the utmost in order to give adequate concentration and the necessary time in furthering his legislative duties. Your committee agrees with the Legislative Agent that it would be to the best interests of the Federation if, in the future, fewer bills were filed and thereby allow fuller concentration on bills affecting a broad segment of the membership of the Federation.

An abortive attempt to emasculate the Unemployment Compensation Law was one of the principal legislative fights this year on Beacon Hill and your Committee strongly urges that all delegates to this Convention read and study the splendid report of the Legislative Agent contained on pages 39 and 40 inclusive which gives an excellent digest of the sinister campaign of deception and camouflage spearheaded by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, Chambers of Commerce, the Retail Trade Boards, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers, profit hungry insurance companies and other employer organizations, and also aided and abetted by the press, with few exceptions.

This matter is still in the hands of the Legislature at this writing and the outcome is difficult to predict. Your committee agrees with the Legislative Agent that now is the time to correct the apparent weakness in the financing of the law and build up the fund reserves now to sustain the fund during periods of mass unemployment.

Perhaps the next important item on the Federation's Legislative Program was the establishing of a good 75 cent minimum wage law. Both the Federation and the C.I.O. are supporting Senate Bill No. 616 which establishes a 75 cent minimum, but sets a "floor" on wage orders of 65 cents in case of gratuity employees which is fixed at 50 cents.

This bill is far from satisfactory, but it is at least an honest bill and your Committee feels and hopes with the Legislative Agent, that before the Legislature adjourns, that a realistic wage bill will be finally adopted that will give some measure of protection against sub-standard wages now being paid to at least a half million exploited workers throughout the State.

The efforts of the Federation to establish a state fund for sickness compensation again went down to defeat and the bill has been referred to the next annual session. The Legislative Agent, with co-operation by the C.I.O., has now for three years struggled with might and main to have sickness insurance operated by the state as part of the Unemployment Insurance system. His efforts have been thwarted by the powerful insurance lobby, aided and abetted by 18 Democrats who deserted their party on this important issue, regardless of the support and recommendation of Governor Paul E. Dever.

Your Committee agrees with the Legislative Agent that, in the meantime, it is up to the officers and members of labor unions to make up their minds whether or not they really want a good sickness compensation law, and if so, they must prepare to fight as strenuously for it as the insurance companies have fought to defeat it.

The Legislative Agent, with the wonderful support and assistance of the officers of the Building Service Employees Union, was successful in having passed the so-called One Man Unit amendment to the State Labor Relations Act after a long and strenuous campaign.

The Building Service Employees' Union will now be able to organize apartment house janitors, and your Committee agrees with the Legislative Agent that the passage of this amendment was a signal victory in view of the tremendous opposition to its passage.

Your Legislative Agent again vividly and rightfully so, calls to your attention the effective and expensive "million dollar" insurance lobby, with over fifty paid lobbyists operating night and day opposing increased benefits to injured workers and their dependents and any other legislation that would interfere or lessen the tremendous profits that they now enjoy.

While the Federation's proposal for a full scale investigation of insurance companies was passed in the House, it met death in the Senate.

On a national scale he also points out how Congress has failed dismally to protect the consumer of the nation through the evil manipulations of the "Dixie-G.O.P." leaders and the need for effective political action.

Your committee wholeheartedly agrees with the opinion of the Legislative Agent that the only answer is effective political action in 1952, and that the delegates to this convention must face unflinchingly and with courage and vigor their responsibilities in preparing for the crucial 1952 elections. Drive home the fact that our slogan should be that "the ballot box is the bread box".

In a summary of the disposition of important labor legislation on pages 43 to 57, inclusive, there were 13 bills favored by labor and enacted; four bills affecting labor still pending July 30, 1951; 18 bills favored by labor and defeated; five bills opposed by labor and defeated, and two bills affecting labor referred to recess commissions.

The Legislative Agent calls your attention to the disheartening attendance at State House Hearings, this year and your Committee agrees with him that the Federation should study and revise its method for enlisting the attendance and assistance of affiliated locals. This matter should be referred to the incoming Executive Council in the hope that a more effective and speedy system be devised to alert affiliated locals when important legislation is coming up for a hearing on vote.

During the fiscal year there was a loss in net income of \$4,284.76 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. With rising costs and increasing requests for assistance, your Committee recommends that this Convention or the incoming Executive Council consider ways and means of strengthening the finances of the Federation in order to meet its obligations and carry on its work in a more adequate way.

In conclusion, your Committee wishes to thank the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent for his outstanding and excellent service rendered to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor during the past year. His report submitted was concise and highly informative and leaves nothing to the imagination as to the brand of opposition encountered. While support of our own people was disheartening at times, he nevertheless carried on with determination and courage and the results accomplished are to be commended.

Respectfully submitted by your Committee.

President Brides: Question comes on acceptance of the Committee's Report.

A Delegate: I make a motion that the Report of the Committee be accepted.

Another Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: Anything to be said on the question? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Secretary of the Constitutional Committee, Franklin Murphy, is ready to report.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman and Delegates, a further and final report of the Committee on Constitution. The Committee now reports out Resolution No. 4.

Resolution No. 4 would amend Article III of the Constitution by adding the following section:

"Section 5. No motion to endorse any candidate for political office nor any political party or organization shall be entertained until such motion shall have been referred to the Committee on Resolutions."

Your Committee is in favor of the adoption of this resolution with the one exception that such motion be referred to the Committee of Political Education rather than to the Committee on Resolutions.

This section, if adopted, would become Section 6 of Article III of the Constitution. I move the adoption of the Committee's recommendation, Mr. President.

President Brides: Question comes on adoption of the Committee's recommendation. Anything to be said on the question? If not, all those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Resolution No. 5 would amend by deleting Section 4 of Article IV of the present Constitution and submitting in place thereof the following section:

"Section 4. Any organization to be eligible for representation at the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor must have paid the full per capita tax through June 30, prior to the Convention."

Your Committee has considered this resolution submitted by Delegates S. P. Jason and Dorothy DeLoid of the New Bedford Central Labor Union, and feels that the subject matter in this resolution is worthy of inclusion in the Constitution, and therefore, your Committee recommends that the present resolution No. 5, referring to Section 4, will be made part of the present proposed Section 4 of Article IV so that the proposed Section 4 will now read:

"Any organization to be eligible for representation at the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor must have paid the full per capita tax through June 30, prior to the Convention. Unions organized prior to the end of the Federation's fiscal year, June 30, with the consent of the Executive Council will be entitled to affiliation and representation."

This means that Resolution No. 5 is added to the present Section 4 as proposed by the Sub-Committee of the Executive Council. Your Committee recommends that with that addition, Section 4 be set up in the Constitution, including the subject matter in Resolution No. 5 as well as the present Section 4.

Mr. Chairman: I move the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

President Brides: Question comes on the adoption of the Committee's recommendation. Is there anything to be said on it?

Delegate DeLoid (Central Labor Union, New Bedford): Mr. Chairman. We are in accordance with what was read except for the fact that we do not consider it good policy for the Executive Council to allow a Union to come in after the time stated in the resolution which says, "Unions in existence"—I am reading Section 5.

"Unions in existence 90 days prior to the date of the holding of the Convention must have affiliated with this Federation at least 60 days prior to the Convention to be entitled to representation."

In other words, a newly formed Union, perhaps formed three weeks before the Convention, can come before the Executive Council and be allowed to send representation to this Convention. We feel that this practice, though we are not accusing anybody of anything, is very bad, because anyone that is ambitious could go out and organize quite a few, you might say phony unions, which will only last long enough to bring

in the delegates and get quite a few votes they need on the floor.

I am not talking about something that hasn't been done and I am not speaking of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts, but I have seen this done in a large Union at a time when we were attempting to get out a left-wing group in our Union, and it was a very vicious practice. In fact, it gave these people quite a few delegates and helped them to hold on to the national organization, and it took us six years to clear them out because we couldn't get an amendment to the Constitution to do away with this practice.

I am not saying that it will be done here but I am saying it has its possibilities and I think it is well worth considering.

President Brides: Are you ready for the question?

Delegate Kearns (I.L.G.W.U Local 46, Boston): Mr. Chairman. I feel that when new unions are organized, that those who are organizing are organizing in the best sense of the word and not with a feeling that there are any subversive members in that union. I therefore feel that it is much too great a punishment to have people who join a union within that month before the Convention to be subjected to that punishment, and I therefore feel that they should be permitted to become a member of the American Federation of Labor with a vote. Thank you.

Delegate Jason (Teamsters, Local No. 59, New Bedford): Unfortunately, Mr. President, we don't have the Delegates here present that should be here. This afternoon I think we had approximately 600 delegates here present. They are not interested in your Constitution or anything of the kind. They are only interested in what their leaders want them to come here to do.

Like the previous speaker said, she didn't want to quarrel with anyone—I could quarrel with a few local unions who are still here present.

Now, all our craft unions have a provision in their constitution that no officer will be eligible to office unless he has paid up at least for a full year. We are not trying to deprive local Unions of becoming affiliated with this Federation, but we are trying to prevent something that has been going on.

Now, the recommendation made by your Constitution Committee does not take in what the intent of this Resolution means, and I really hope that if the delegates who are left here present are sincere, that they will defeat the recommendation of the Constitution Committee's Report because in talking to some of the members of that Committee, they do agree with us. Unfortunately, it is too late to get their Committee together, but definitely the majority of the members of that Committee are in accordance with our resolution, and I hope that the Committee's recommendation is defeated.

President Brides: The question comes on the adoption of the Committee's Report.

Delegate Flynn (Building Service Employees, Local No. 130, Lynn): In looking this over it is apparent to me it is ambiguous. In one section you set a limit and in a prior one you do away with that limit that you give the power to the Executive Council to waive the one provision in the Constitution which sets a time limit. I wonder if that wouldn't be so.

"Sixty days prior to the Convention to be entitled to representation."

Section 4 says that:

"Any Union organized prior to the Convention, with the consent of the Executive Council, will be entitled to affiliation and representation".

But it doesn't say any time, but the next one does. So one defeats the other. I think there is something wrong there and I think you should

give it careful consideration before you adopt something here which leaves a loophole, and one can raise the question that one defeats the other. There should be no clause in any Constitution which could be ambiguous. I think either should be taken out or only one of them stand.

I rise to second the motion of Brother Jason that the Report of the Committee not be adopted.

Delegate Day (Railway & Steamship Clerks, Local No. 2028, Boston): I discussed this situation with Brother Jason over here a few moments ago and the intent that he gave me was to express to this Convention here the delinquency of certain Locals within the American Federation of Labor that have caused the Federation of Labor this afternoon to express that it is \$4,300-odd in debt. That clause that was added to it kind of negates the strength of the gentleman's resolution.

From what I gathered, there were 587 delegates representing, say, 117,000 votes—at four cents apiece is about \$4,600—about \$56,000 a year and you haven't got that coming in.

That isn't all. I want to see 110,000 coming in here, and by adding that clause you destroy the virility of Brother Jason's resolution. I move to amend Brother Jason's resolution by striking out that clause that deals with the Executive power of 60 days, and I here so move.

President Brides: If there is no objection on anybody's part, at this time Chairman Murphy will try to explain the resolution as the Committee discussed it in Committee session.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman, the explanation is directed to the remarks of Delegate Flynn, in his feeling that the present language is ambiguous. Now, in Section 3 the Constitution provides for the return of those Unions which have withdrawn from the Federation, and it provides that they must have re-affiliated at least three months prior to the end of the fiscal year, June 30.

Then again, in Section 5, there is a provision which deals with Unions in existence less than 90 days prior to the end of the Federation's fiscal year, and they must affiliate at least 60 days prior to the end of the Federation's fiscal year.

Now, in Section 4 we treat with organizations which have been organized for a number of years—any number of years—who may be seeking affiliation with the State Federation of Labor on and after June 30 of the Federation's fiscal year. We feel that Section 4 provides an opportunity for the Federation to affiliate, large or small unions, which have been in existence for a long time, with the consent of the Executive Council.

Now, in that respect we think we take care of three situations: 1, those who have withdrawn; 2, those who have been in existence less than 90 days; 3, the possibility of unions that have been in existence for a number of years, but are for the first time seeking affiliation with the Federation.

Now, if we do not have a provision here that such Unions in this third category could be admitted with the consent of the Executive Council, then it is quite possible that they would not be entitled to representation. We say that all Section 4 does is to provide the opportunity for the Council which you elect at your Annual Conventions to determine whether or not a Union in any given situation should or should not be entitled to representation at the following Convention after the end of the Federation's fiscal year.

Now, that is all we felt on the Committee and what we attempted to do here, and we felt that if under Resolution 5 that portion dealing with this prerogative of the Executive Council

were eliminated, it would also wipe out the possibility of granting representation and affiliation to some Union that might be seeking it in the interim between the termination of the Federation's fiscal year and the beginning of the Convention date. That is all we are attempting to do.

I might add, of course, that we are also adding Resolution 5—its complete context—into this Section 4, combining the two, which we think will clarify the Constitution in this regard.

Delegate Daley: (New Bedford Central Labor Union): It would seem to me from the argument of the past speaker that these Unions that have been organized for a number of years should be given consideration after the 30th of June—it would seem to me that if an organization has been organized over a period of years and hasn't seen fit to affiliate with this organization up until now, that they could very well be made to affiliate before the end of the fiscal year.

It is not putting any hardship on any of them because if they had interest in this organization they would have been in long ago.

President Brides: The question comes on the Committee's Report and adoption.

Delegate Cadigan: (Teachers Local No. 66, Boston): Will you please tell me—I have been trying to follow these words "August 1st" and I have the latest edition of the Constitution, but I can't find—I have been following most of the sections, but I have been looking in vain for that August 1st business that is to be stricken out. Perhaps some have different editions of the Constitution.

The resolution introduced, according to the sheet of resolutions that I have, is to strike out August 1st. Well, I can't see where August 1st is to be stricken out, so I can't know what it is. Would it be possible for—this might solve it—would it be possible for the Chairman of the Constitution Committee to read to us, from the beginning to end, how that section would read if his recommendation is adopted? That might solve it.

Delegate Murphy: I don't believe there is any reference to August 1 in Section 4 of this Article. This is Article IV, Section 4; and Resolution No. 5 would delete Section 4 of the present Constitution, Article IV and that appears on page 7 of the present printed Constitution.

The Committee on Constitution's recommendation would have Section 4 of Article IV read as follows:

"Any organization to be eligible for representation at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor must have paid the full per capita tax through June 30 prior to the Convention. Unions organized prior to the end of the Federation's fiscal year June 30, with the consent of the Executive Council, will be entitled to affiliation and representation."

President Brides: Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "noes" have it. The motion has not been adopted.

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman, I make a motion the resolution as submitted by the Central Labor Union be adopted.

Delegate Day: I will second that motion of Brother Jason.

President Brides: I understand Resolution No. 5 is to delete Section 4 and substitute the following:

"Section 4. Any organization to be eligible for representation at the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor must have paid the full

per capita tax through June 30, prior to the Convention."

Submitted by Delegates S. P. Jason, Dorothy DeLoid, New Bedford Central Labor Union.

Is there anything to be said on the motion?

Delegate Coyle: (Typographical Union), Local 165, Worcester): I am in favor of the adoption of this because it says here that any organization to be eligible must have paid the full per capita tax, and I hope that that brings some of the organizations around to paying a full per capita tax that belongs in this State Federation because I know that certain unions don't pay their full per capita tax.

President Brides: The question comes on the motion as submitted. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "No". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. President, the Committee now reports Resolution No. 57. I don't believe it is in the printed form.

RESOLUTION No. 57

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION V—OFFICERS SECTION II, SENTENCE 1.

Delete Sentence 1 and substitute the following:

Whereas: The Democratic set-up in our National and State government is representation by district, and

Whereas: The National Representatives and Senators are elected by the people in the district whom they represent, and

Whereas: The State Representatives and Senators are elected by the people in the district whom they represent, and

Whereas: The delegates from the various locals in one area cannot vote intelligently upon the candidates nominated from the different areas, therefore, be it

Resolved: That the Vice-Presidents of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor shall be elected by the delegates of the district whom they represent with the exception of the two Vice-Presidents-at-large who shall be elected by the entire Convention.

(Submitted by delegates S. P. Jason, Teamsters, Local 59, New Bedford. Julia E. Daley, N.B.C.L.U. and Dorothy B. DeLoid, N.B.C.L.U.)

Your Committee, Mr. Chairman and Delegates, gave this resolution deep study and we felt that since its intent and purpose could not be implemented at this Convention that it should receive more study due to the necessity, assuming its passage, of setting up a much different type of election machinery at our election of officers each year, that the Resolution should be referred to the Executive Council with instructions to give a report on its merits at the next Convention.

That is the recommendation of the Committee on Constitution. I move the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

President Brides: Question comes on the adoption of the Committee's recommendation. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Jason: Mr. Chairman, in view of the fact that this resolution is a very important resolution and I don't think that we have enough delegates here to really pass judgment on this resolution. The intent of this resolution is that we have an awfully difficult problem here at all Conventions.

We in the New Bedford Central Labor Union feel that Vice-Presidents should be elected in the Districts by the Delegates from those Districts. We agree with the Committee on Con-

stitution that the matter should be given further study, and we are in accordance with the Chairman of the Committee.

President Brides: Question comes on the recommendation and the adoption of the Committee's report.

All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Delegate Murphy: Mr. Chairman, this completes the Report of your Committee on Constitution. The members of the Committee were: John Carroll, Cement Finishers Local 435, Boston, Chairman

John J. Kearney, Bartenders, Local 34, Boston
William Nealey, Teamsters, Local 42, Lynn
Anthony J. De Andrade, Paper Handlers, Local 21, Boston

David Murphy, Meat Cutters, Local 592, Boston

John Knox, Carpenters, Local 1550, Weymouth

Helen O'Donnell, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston

Franklin Murphy, Central Labor Union, Lawrence

Joe Picone, Federal Labor Union, Local 22694, Rockland

John O'Grady, Electrical Workers, Local 1505, Watertown

Bennie Costa, Teamsters, Local 526, Fall River

Louis Blender, Distillery Workers, Local 8, Boston

John Bradley, Street Carmen, Local 569, Boston

Dorothy Whalen, Retail Clerks, Worcester

John J. O'Neill, UTWA, Local No. 1113, Lawrence

Harry A. Russell, Engineers, Local 98, Springfield.

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Committee I now move that the Committee's Report to the Convention be accepted as a whole.

Delegate Pratt: (Carpenters Local 624, Brockton): Mr. Chairman, I rise for a point of information.

Might I inquire of the Secretary of the Committee through you, Mr. Chairman, that in the typewritten sheets whether action has been taken on the second paragraph of Section 4?

Delegate Murphy: Section 4 of what Article?

Delegate Pratt: I beg your pardon, Brother Murphy. That is Article III, section 4, the second paragraph. That was not read when it was submitted the first time, according to my notes.

Delegate Murphy: That is correct. The action of the Convention has been to turn down the Committee's Report on Section 4 of Article IV. Is that the one you are referring to?

Delegate Pratt: No, Article III. It deals with the time of presentation of resolutions.

Delegate Murphy: What page does that appear on the typewritten copy?

Delegate Pratt: Page 3 of the typewritten copy.

Delegate Murphy: I believe that that was adopted by the Convention at yesterday's session.

Delegate Pratt: Well, Mr. Chairman, my reason for asking was to be sure that it was incorporated, inasmuch as it was a part of the old Constitution.

For a further point of information, in regard to the new Article X, in the typewritten sheet. On Section 2, whether that Section has been presented to the Convention? It was when he made the original report. There was a resolution that was pending before the Committee at that time and it was not reported to the Convention then.

Delegate Murphy: That is correct. The Committee on Constitution reported on Section 2 of Article X to the effect that the subject matter in Resolution No. 6 was before the Committee on Resolutions and had been adopted by the Convention. We felt that it should not, therefore, have been included in the Constitution but that the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent would be guided by the mandate in Resolution No. 6 in preparing the circular under Section 2 of Article X.

Delegate Pratt: Am I right in assuming then that that Article will be stricken out in any new constitution that is printed? Article X, Section 2 in the typewritten sheet.

Delegate Murphy: I don't believe you are correct in assuming that. I believe the Convention adopted that as part of the new Constitution, Article X, Section 2, as it appears in the typewritten sheet.

Delegate Pratt: Has been adopted by this Convention as a part—

Delegate Murphy: That is my understanding, Brother Pratt.

Delegate Pratt: Thank you.

President Brides: Question comes on the acceptance of the Constitution Committee's Report as a whole. Anything to be said on the question?

Delegate Flynn: Mr. Chairman. I think to clarify the record you should make it clear that this Constitution stands amended by a two-thirds vote so that the record will be clear.

President Brides: If there is no objection on the part of the body, I will put the recommendation of Secretary Flynn that the Constitution stands amended by a two-thirds vote.

All those in favor, will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, and with your indulgence, I think that we should give to the Chairman and Secretary and the Committee and the sub-committee, a vote of thanks for doing such a fine job in a short space of time, and especially the active members who participated to make this constitution as good as it is at the present time.

At this time I want to say to the Chairman and the Secretary that you have done a swell job. I now discharge the Committee.

Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, Eugene Lazarz.

Delegate Lazarz: Mr. Chairman, I want to offer an apology before I begin on the resolutions, from Mr. Thomas C. Healey, who has been replacing Israel Learner from the Teamsters Union. He did not serve on the Committee. Thomas C. Healey has substituted for Mr. Learner.

Eugene Lazarz: Resolution No. 64:

RESOLUTION NO. 64

RESOLUTION OF THANKS

Whereas: The hearty welcome extended to the 65th annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, by Worcester, the civic leaders and officials, has contributed greatly to the enjoyment of the delegates and guests to this convention, and

Whereas: The Worcester Central Labor Union Reception Committee has been untiring in its arrangements for the convenience and comfort of the delegates, their friends and guests, and

Whereas: We have enjoyed a most pleasant sojourn and convention here in the City of Worcester, therefore be it

Resolved: That the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of Labor in behalf of the delegates,

officers, guests and friends, tender hearty thanks to the local union leaders, civic leaders, the press and to all who have contributed to the success and enjoyment of this convention including the following:

Reverend David E. Sherin, Director of Public Relations Diocese of Worcester
 His Honor Mayor Andrew Holmstrom
 Senator William D. Fleming, Worcester
 Congressman John F. Kennedy
 Boris Shiskin, Economist, American Federation of Labor
 Stephen McCloskey, A. F. of L. Liaison Officer Community Fund
 Ruth Taylor, Labor Journalist
 William S. Collins, Vice President Union Labor Life Insurance
 Reverend Thaddeus E. Clapp, Rector, St. Mark's Episcopal Church
 Patrick Tompkins, Commissioner, Mass. Public Welfare Department
 John J. DelMonte, Commissioner of Labor and Industries
 Reverend Wm. J. Kelley, O.M.I., Labor Consultant to Assistant Secretary of Defense, Washington
 William H. Shea, President, New Hampshire Federation of Labor
 Rabbi Herschel Fogelman
 Raymond Harold, Chairman, Worcester Housing Authority
 His Excellency Governor Paul A. Dever
 Walter Mode, Assistant Regional Director, Federal Security Agency
 Michael J. Walsh, N. E. Regional Director, American Federation of Labor
 Antonio England, Director Division of Employment Security
 Governor's Councillor, George Wells
 Representative Joseph D. Ward, Fitchburg
 Reverend Hubert C. Callaghan, S.J., Institute Industrial Relations, Holy Cross College
 James B. Hurst, Executive Secretary Massachusetts and Rhode Island, YMCA
 Julius Bernstein, Executive Secretary, Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance
 Spencer Miller, President, American International College, Springfield
 Frank Butler, Secretary-Treasurer, Vermont Federation of Labor
 Secretary of Labor, Honorable Maurice J. Tobin
 John M. Baer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.

We also wish to extend a thanks for their patience, their able assistance, their kindness and consideration to Mrs. Hennessy, Miss Durrane, Mrs. Balough and Mrs. Velleman of the office staff here at the Convention.

Mr. Chairman, the Committee concurs in the resolution and moves for its adoption.

President Brides: The question comes on adoption of the Resolution just submitted.

Are you ready for the question? All those in favor will please stand. Those opposed remain seated. It is a unanimous rising vote of thanks to those who have made this Convention so outstanding.

Delegate Lazar: The Chairman has notified one of our delegates here upon request that he will comply with a separate report and numbered resolutions, how they have turned out by Committee and their final action or disposition.

Amendments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 have been accepted by voice vote in accordance with the sub-committee's reports.

Resolution 1 has been concurred with and accepted by voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 2 has gone to the Constitution Committee, and has been accepted and adopted.

Resolution 3 has been accepted and adopted.

Resolution 4, you have heard a discussion here just recently on 4 and 5 and with changes has been adopted.

Resolution 6 on the Revision of Official Labor Record has been amended to read, "Massachusetts legislators" and accepted by voice vote adopted by the Convention.

Resolution 7, Organization of Office Workers, has been concurred with and accepted by voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 8, Referendum on Sickness Compensation was referred to the Incoming Executive Council.

Resolution 9, Police Officers Performing Duties of Civilian Personnel, has been concurred with and accepted by voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 10, Safeguarding our Civil Liberties has been concurred in by the Committee and accepted by voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 11, with the exception of the first "Whereas" in the first paragraph, the resolution has been concurred in and accepted by voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 12, U.S. Ratification of Genocide Pact has been concurred in and accepted by voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 13, Support of Jewish Labor Committee has been concurred in and accepted by voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 14, Support of Civil Rights has been accepted by the Committee, concurred in and accepted by voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 15, Union Recognition for Postal Employees has been concurred in and adopted by voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 16, Support of Arbitration and Conciliation Legislation for Firefighters has been concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 17, Labor Representative on School Committee, has been concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 18, Support of Teachers Retired Because of Physical Disability, has been concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 19, Vacancy in the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, has been concurred in by your Committee and accepted by voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 20, Correcting Injustices in Workman's Compensation Act, has been referred to the incoming Executive Committee, after discussion with Thomas Bowe, Commissioner on the Industrial Accident Board.

Resolution 21 has been substituted with the Condemnation of Raiding Acts by Sister Unions. It has been accepted and concurred in by your Resolutions Committee and adopted by a voice vote of your Convention.

Resolution 22, Support of Care Program, has been concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of your Convention.

Resolution No. 23, Licensing of Private Trade Schools, has been concurred in by your Committee and adopted by voice vote of your Convention.

Resolution No. 24, Resolution of Thanks and Appreciation to Donors to Union Label Exhibit, was concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution No. 25, Union Label Week September 2 to 8, 1951, was adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution No. 26, Encouraging Newspaper Advertising, was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of your Convention.

Resolution No. 27, Support of Allied Printing Trades Label, was concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution No. 28, Promoting Union Label on School Text Books, was referred to the incoming Executive Council by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution No. 29, Support of Union Label Life Insurance Company, has been concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution No. 30, Combining All Fund Campaigns, has been concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 31, Supporting Community Chest, has been concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 32, Adult Education Courses for Workers, has been concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 33, Safety Code for all State Buildings, has been concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 34, Enforcement of State Safety Code for Window Cleaning, has been referred to your Executive Council by voice vote of your Convention.

Resolution 35, Strengthening State Safety Code, has been concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 36, Federal Compensation for all Occupational Diseases, has been concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 37, Use of Union Made Awnings, Tents and Other Decorations, was adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 38, Welfare Plans, was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 39, Public Relations Program for Federation was referred to the incoming Executive Council by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 40, Protection of Workers in Electrical Industry, was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 41, Vice Presidents—District V Amendment to the Constitution, was passed upon by a voice vote of the Convention after it was referred to the Constitutional Committee.

Resolution 43 was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 44, Condemning Hungarian Inhumanity was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 45, Support of Teamsters Union Label, was referred to the Union Label Committee and concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of your Convention.

Resolution 46, To Correct Injustices in the 1951 Rent Control Law, was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of your Convention.

Resolution 47, Resolution of Inflation, was concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 48, Downgrading of Labor in the Postal Service, was adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 49, Salary Adjustment for Postal Employees, was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 50, Boston Regional Office of Bureau of Apprenticeship, was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 51, Allowing Hospital Employees to Organize, was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 52, Government Personnel G.S.A.—Discharge of Charwomen, was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 53, To Increase Strike Benefits, was concurred in and passed by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 54 was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolutions 55 and 56 were adopted as Union Label matters, by a voice vote of the Convention.

You have heard the discussion on No. 57, an Amendment to the Constitution, passed by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 58, the matter of the Fisheries to be stopped from going to Canada was concurred in by your Committee and passed by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 59, was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 60 was concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 61, Quincy Ledger Lockout, was concurred in by your Committee and adopted by a voice vote of your Convention.

Resolution 62 was lost by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 63, Thanks to the Press, was concurred in and adopted by a voice vote of the Convention.

Resolution 64 was concurred in by the Committee and adopted by a voice vote of your Convention.

To the Committee on Resolutions, I personally wish to give a heartfelt thanks for all of the splendid work they have done.

The following are the members of the Committee on Resolutions:

Eugene Lazarz, F.L.U. 19469, Chicopee Falls. Chairman.

Sol Chick Chaikin, ILGWU, Local 226, Springfield.

Alfred Ellis, Sheet Metal Workers, Local 17, Boston.

Henry Taff, Typographical, Local 13, Boston. Thomas C. Healey, Local 259, Boston.

William V. Ward, AFSC&ME, Local 648, Boston.

William A. Curtin, Fire Fighters, Local 792, Quincy.

John J. Mullen, CLU, Lowell.

Aaron Velleman, CLU, Malden.

Frank Cynewski, Hatters, Local 87, Amesbury.

Arthur Payette, Moving Picture Operators 186, Springfield.

Roy DeCosta, Retail Clerks, Local 711, Boston.

Phil Kramer, ILGWU, Boston.

Joseph McCarthy, Building Service, Local 254, Boston.

John Goodwin, Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local 584, Boston.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes all of the work of the Resolutions Committee at this time.

President Brides: Question comes on acceptance of the Report of the Resolutions Committee as a whole. All those in favor will please signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

At this time, on behalf of the delegates assembled here, I want to thank the Chairman and his Committee for the fine work and the constructive way in which they have presented the resolutions to the 65th Annual Convention. To you, Mr. Chairman, for doing such an outstanding job, we want to thank you, and I now declare the Committee dissolved.

Is the Grievance Committee ready to report?

If there are no grievances to take up,—I suppose the Grievance Committee had no work to do at this Convention—we will note for the record that we have called upon the Grievance Committee.

There was a resolution passed at the Convention in regard to the Office Employees' Organizing Campaign. I have been requested by the officers of the Office Employees, Local 6 of Boston, to ask the Delegates, if possible, to do all in their power to start an organizing campaign of the office workers in this State. I know the officers of Local 6 of the Office Employees would be very happy at any time to come to any part of the State, city or town to assist in the organizing of any office workers in any particular plants, factory or office. They would appreciate any help.

The Chairman of the Election Committee is ready to report.

Delegate Patnod (Firefighters Local 1009, Worcester): Fellow Delegates, I will give you the results of the election. There were 587 ballots cast.

PRESIDENTS

Henry J. Brides	587
-----------------	-----

VICE-PRESIDENT—First District

James J. Dunne	262
Louis R. Govoni	145
Luke Kramer	251
Joseph L. McCarthy	121
Thomas J. Rush	222

VICE-PRESIDENT—Second District

James L. O'Shea	264
Oscar R. Pratt	328
Joseph A. Sullivan	367

VICE-PRESIDENT—Third District

No contest	
John A. Callahan	587
Joseph F. Grace	587

VICE-PRESIDENT—Fourth District

No contest	
Thomas P. Ahearn	587
Joseph D. McLaughlin	587

VICE-PRESIDENT—Fifth District "A"

Joseph L. Carbone	249
Raymond Gallagher	212

VICE-PRESIDENT—Fifth District "B"

No contest	
James B. McNamara	587

VICE-PRESIDENT—Sixth District

Benjamin G. Hull	367
Reginald J. McNamara	304
Edward Wall	239

VICE-PRESIDENT—Seventh District "A"

No contest	
S. P. Jason	587

VICE-PRESIDENT—Seventh District "B"

No contest	
Daniel J. McCarthy	587

VICE-PRESIDENT AT LARGE

No contest	
Neil MacKenzie	587

VICE-PRESIDENT AT LARGE (Woman)

Lulu I. Anderson	287
Mary C. Cadigan	261

**SECRETARY-TREASURER-
LEGISLATIVE AGENT**

Kenneth J. Kelley	469
Joseph Nealon	90

DIRECTOR OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

No contest	
Francis E. Lavigne	587

DELEGATE TO A.F. OF L. CONVENTION

No contest	
Kenneth J. Kelley	587

**ALTERNATE DELEGATE TO A.F. OF L.
CONVENTION**

No contest	
Henry J. Brides	587

This is respectfully submitted by the Committee on Elections, consisting of the following: Earl R. Patnod, Firefighters Local 1009, Worcester, Chairman.

John M. Leonard, Street Carmen's Local 261, Lawrence.

Charles H. Kelley, Iron Workers, Local 501, Boston.

Bernard E. Dee, A.F.S.C. & M.E. Local 429, Concord.

James F. Clark, Teamsters, Local 653, Brockton.

Delegate Picone: (Federal Labor Union, Local 22694, Rockland): I move we accept the Committee's Report.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Committee's Report be accepted as given. All those in favor will signify by saying "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

Will Past President Thomas W. Bowe come to the platform?

The Delegates will kindly rise.

Past President Thomas W. Bowe will swear in as many officers as are here.

Past President Bowe: I want you to raise your hands and where I use my name, you use yours.

"I, Thomas W. Bowe, do hereby solemnly and sincerely swear, that to the best of my ability, I will fulfill all the obligations and perform all the duties devolving upon me in the office to which I have been elected, and at all times will abide by and preserve the laws and uphold the integrity of the American Federation of Labor, and will always strive for the general interest, benefit and advancement of the members of these organizations.

I do further affirm, that upon the completion of my term in office, I will transfer to my successor all books and properties of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor of which I have been custodian. To all this, I do now pledge my most sacred honor as an American trade unionist."

That's it. Good luck to all of you.

President Brides: At the conclusion of this Convention, you have witnessed the swearing in of the new officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I want to thank the Delegates assembled to the 65th Annual Convention for the fine and courteous manner in which they have given their attention to the Chair. I certainly appreciate that courtesy the delegates have extended me in the many difficult situations that I have had at the platform.

Delegate Devlin: (Teamsters, Local 504, Boston): I think at this time it is in order to ask all the Delegates that are left to give a rising vote of thanks, not only to you but to all the other Vice-Presidents who served in the capacity of Chairmen of this Convention. I so move.

A Delegate: I second the motion.

President Brides: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the Delegates that have left and those that are here give a rising vote of confidence to the new officers and the Vice-Presidents that acted as Chairmen of this Convention.

All those in favor, please say "aye". Those opposed "no". The "ayes" have it. It is a vote and so ordered.

I now declare the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor closed *sine die*.

(Whereupon the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention adjourned at 7:32 p.m.)

JOINT REPORT

of the

Executive Council and Officers

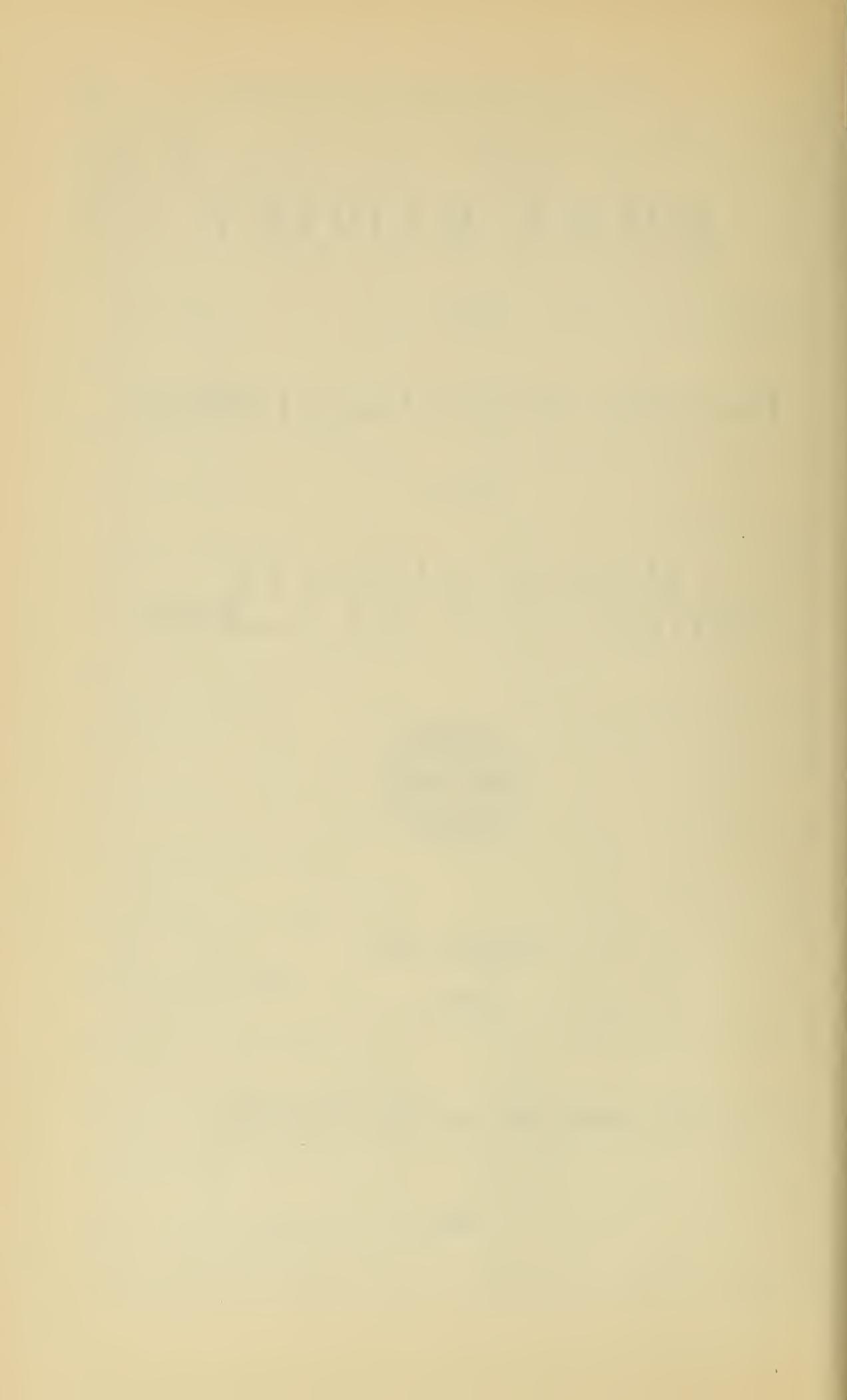
of the

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR



*August 6-10
1951*

WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS



JOINT REPORT

of the

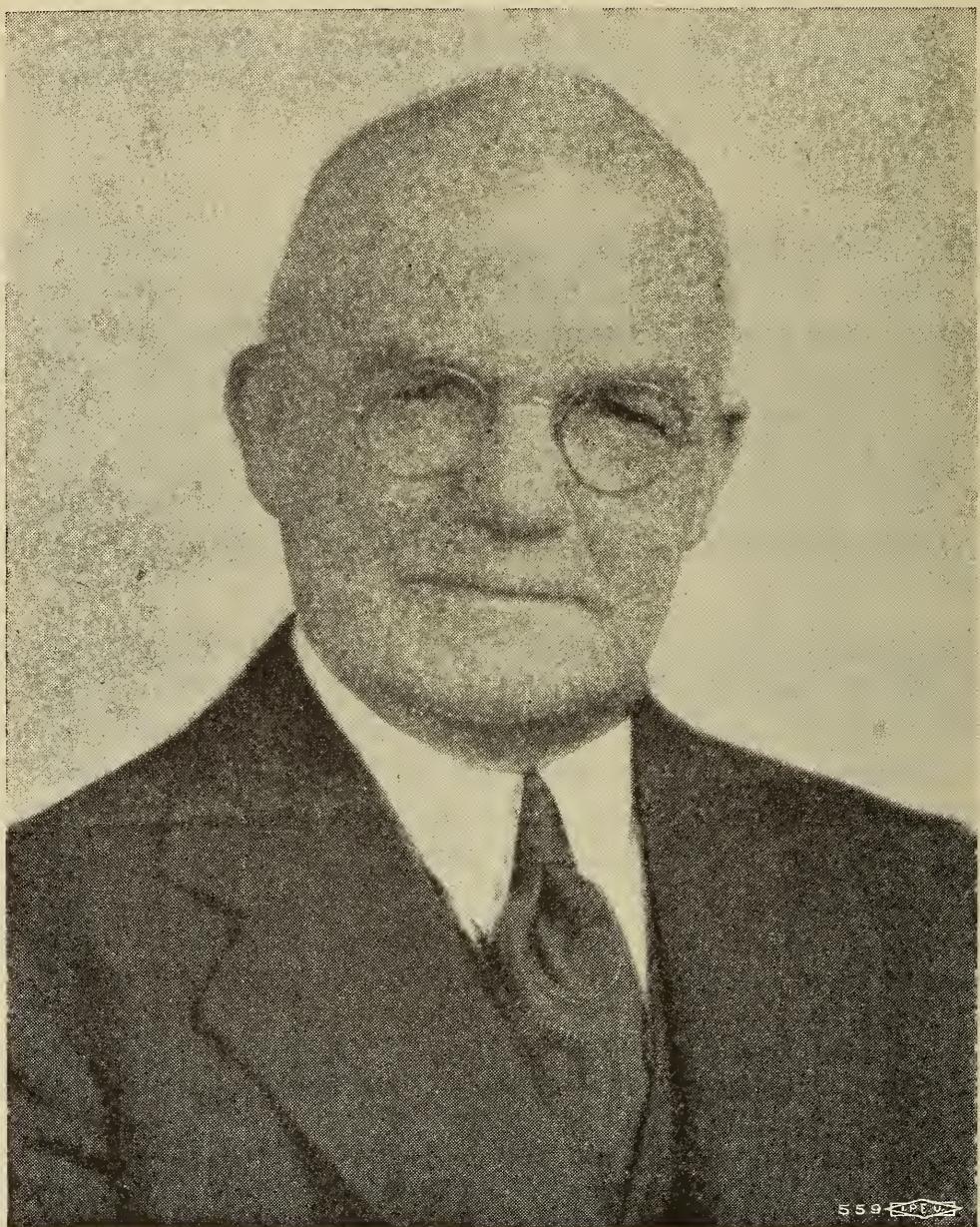
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND OFFICERS

The officers of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor respectfully submit this report to the delegates to the 65th Annual Convention for your information and consideration. It contains a report by the President, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Director of Education and a concise summary of the activities of the Federation, its officers and various committees during the past year. The Executive Council sincerely hopes that the delegates will carefully consider the report and recommendations contained herein.

Since last year's Convention there have been many important developments and activities that required the attention of the officers of this State Federation. Our country is confronted with the exigencies of war—a war for survival against communist aggression. The attendant confusion and chaos poses a grave challenge for the trade union movement of this state and nation. America at "Mid-century" is at the cross roads. The trade union movement in the present crisis, as always, must be the bulwark in this nation's war effort.

In light of this grim reality, the delegates to the 65th Annual Convention have tremendous responsibilities and opportunities.

The officers sincerely hope that the deliberations and decisions of this Convention will constructively and progressively guide the Federation and its affiliated locals through the difficult days that lie ahead.



FREEMAN M. SALTUS

In Memoriam

FREEMAN M. SALTUS

WHEREAS, In the passing of Freeman M. Saltus, Dean of the American labor publishers, on November 18th, 1950, the trade union movement of New England lost its staunchest advocate, and

WHEREAS, The Labor News which he founded in 1906 has courageously and consistently given voice to the cause and case of organized labor through this area, and

WHEREAS, The various Labor News publications have fostered and promoted the growth of the trade union movement in this state and region, and

WHEREAS, Freeman M. Saltus personified the best traditions of the labor press and the labor movement during his long and useful career, and

WHEREAS, The Massachusetts Federation of Labor was the beneficiary of his journalistic efforts and his fearless and forceful pen; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the delegates to the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, meeting in his home City of Worcester, express their grateful appreciation to the family and publications of Freeman M. Saltus for his devotion and constructive contribution to the working men and women of this state, and be it further

RESOLVED, That this resolution of well-deserved tribute be inscribed in the records of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and that a befitting copy of it be presented to the family of our beloved friend.

Submitted by,

PRESIDENT HENRY J. BRIDES

Vice-Presidents

JOSEPH P. FAHEY

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY

JAMES J. DUNNE

JAMES B. McNAMARA

OSCAR R. PRATT

BENJAMIN G. HULL

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN

JOHN C. BROWN

JOHN A. CALLAHAN

S. P. JASON

JOSEPH F. GRACE

DANIEL J. McCARTHY

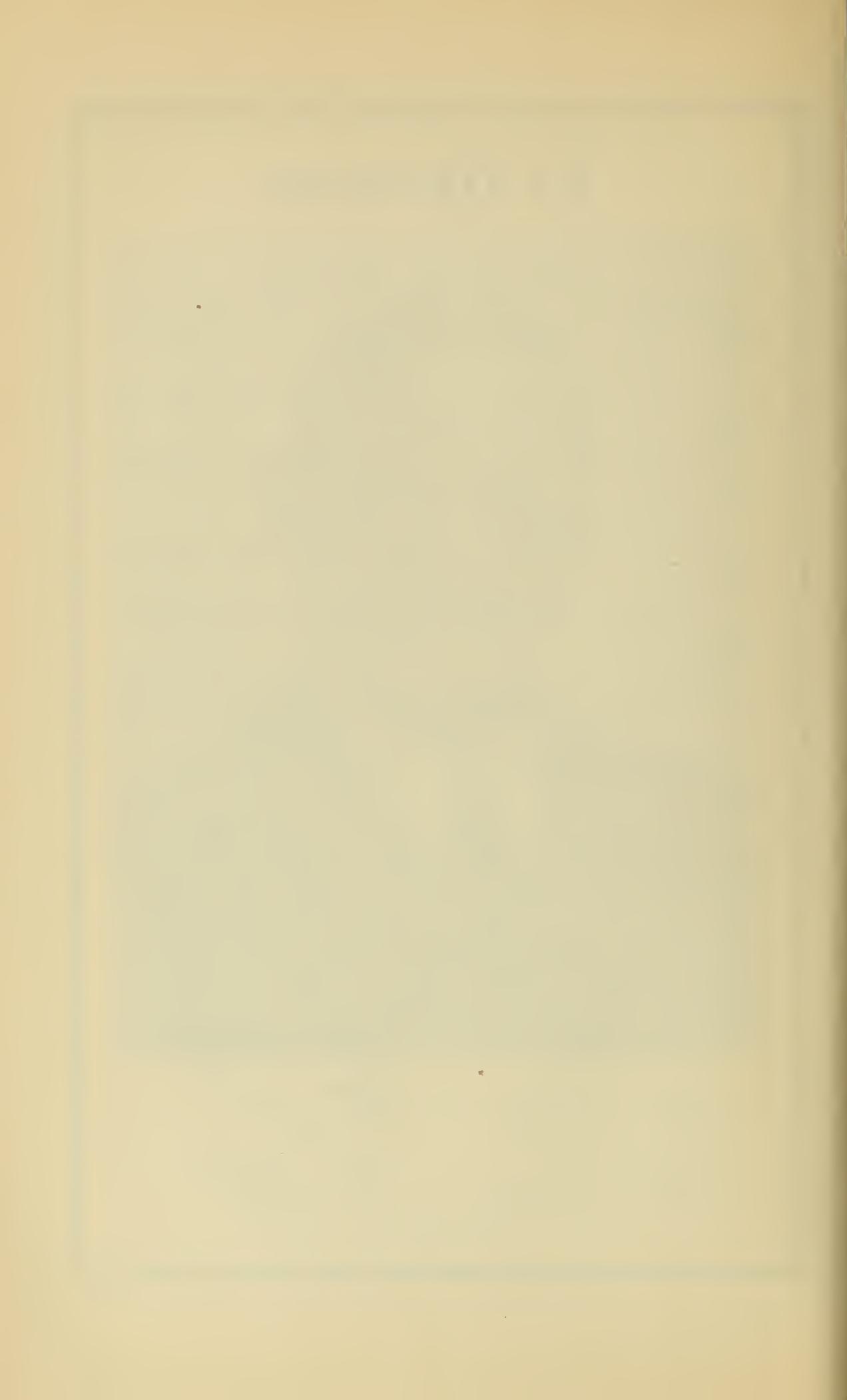
THOMAS P. AHEARN

MARY C. CADIGAN

JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN

NEIL MACKENZIE

Secretary-Treasurer, KENNETH J. KELLEY



President's Report

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

With the opening of this Convention I wish to congratulate the AFL members affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for their unity and loyalty, visible throughout the year by the marked interest and co-operation displayed in the activities of the Federation. Never have I called upon any segment in the Federation for assistance that has not been forthcoming. This unity has made my position as your President a very happy one.

I hope I have lived up to your vote of confidence in me. I have accepted with humility the responsibility of being your President and guiding the Federation in this state, inspired by your generous and wholehearted support.

I cannot speak highly enough for the excellent co-operation and understanding of the Executive Council and Members of the Committee on Education. From them I have received the ultimate aid in successfully carrying out the many duties incumbent on the President of the Federation.

This year your President and the officers of the Federation have conducted 20 Regional Conferences, and typifies the excellent ground-work and co-operation of the Executive Council. These conferences provided the medium for acquainting the workers throughout the state with current labor legislative and educational programs, and are directly responsible for solidifying the political strength of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Legislatively your Federation has had innumerable obstacles to surmount in the conduct of its program. On Beacon Hill we have had to deal not only with reactionary Republicans, but frustrated Democrats who fear the powerful lobbies of the "vested interests and their friends", voting with labor on unimportant issues, but siding with the "monied interests" on the major ones.

Your Legislative Agent, Ken Kelley, has done a remarkable job in trying to break down the barriers of indifference, and in some cases, stubborn resistance to even reasonable co-operation.

Last November we removed in elective competition many anti-labor legislators, but the reactionary forces on Beacon Hill have been active in wooing and romancing legislators with political ambitions to the detriment of organized labor. We have been alerted by the ruthless manner in which Cash Sickness legislation was defeated; the hide-and-seek game played in the Senate by the powerful Committee on Bills in Third Reading with the One-man Unit bill, which in comparison with Cash Sickness is relatively unimportant, but because it is labor-backed, met with uncalled-for opposition.

The foresight and vision of your Legislative Agent in warning the Executive Council of the vicious attempt to emasculate the Unemployment Compensation Law with Senate No. 251 should be commended. Early in January of this year organized labor in Massachusetts stood alone in calling for the defeat of this proposal as an unfair and unreasonable method of stabilizing the Unemployment Compensation fund here in the Commonwealth. The Federation was able to point out to workers and small business men alike the loopholes in the measure and we were successful in arousing oppo-

sition from every segment of the Commonwealth in such force that the Committee on Labor & Industries voted the proponents "leave to withdraw."

Subsequent measures were drawn, and while many of the detrimental features were removed, the general and underlying essence of the original proposal prevailed, restricting contributions to the fund to such a level that no program of expanding benefits could possibly be undertaken. Numerous conferences have been held between the forces of labor and the Governor of the Commonwealth in an effort to work out a satisfactory bill that will provide fund reserves sufficiently heavy to weather periods of unemployment such as were witnessed in the state in the year 1949, but based on the theory that industry is better able to build the reserve fund during the period of full employment such as we now enjoy, rather than during a period when employment is at a low ebb due to fluctuations in the business cycle. Organized labor has worked too hard and too long to obtain social legislation for the workers of this state to have it wiped out by irresponsible legislators.

At this point I want to pay tribute to the Committee on Education of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and Director Francis E. Lavigne, for the excellent program conducted in the past year. On the education level your Committee again this year carried out a public relations program via the Gompers Banquet, which perpetuates the memory of the founder of the American Federation of Labor, the Labor Institute, the Watt Fellowship Program, the Scholarship Award Program, in addition to public speaking engagements which have gained many friends for the Federation throughout the state. The people of Massachusetts are every day becoming more conscious of the fact that organized labor is a constructive and potent factor in the social and economic progress of our state and country.

In political action, through the United Labor Committee, your Committee on Education did an excellent job. In comparison with other states the political action program of organized labor in Massachusetts ranked second to none in successfully returning to our government the genuine friends of labor. Co-operate with your Committee on Education during the coming crucial period just ahead, and with the experience gained last year and the conscientious and wholehearted support of Massachusetts organized labor I feel certain that we can weed out the enemies of labor and elect legislators who will recognize their responsibility to the workers of our state.

I am particularly pleased to report that new affiliations in the Federation have totaled approximately 44, with three re-affiliations, and at this time I take the opportunity to publicly welcome back the Machinists. This could not have been accomplished without the loyal support of AFL members throughout the state who have done much to encourage others to join "labor's leading legislative body," founded and co-ordinated to gain for organized labor a future of freedom and a high standard of living which is the rightful heritage of workers.

And now I am concluding another year of service as your President. To me it has been an honor and a privilege to guide the Federation, and I hope that your trust and confidence has been reflected in the power and prestige which has made our organization a "leader" in the Trade Union Movement.

To Commissioner of Labor & Industries, John J. DelMonte, and his office staff, I wish to extend my sincere thanks for the efficient and courteous manner in which all matters pertaining to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor have been expedited during the past year.

To the officers and members of affiliated unions I express sincere appreciation for their close co-operation and assistance which have contributed greatly to the accomplishment of the Federation during the past two years. And to the personnel of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Mrs. Frances Balough, Mrs. Catherine Hennessy, Miss Eileen Dirrane and Mrs. Yvonne Ryan I tender my deep gratitude for their devoted efforts in co-ordinating the many and varied duties which they have performed with efficiency and loyalty during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive ink, appearing to read "Henry Brides".

President.

Vice-Presidents' Reports

DISTRICT I.

To the Officers and Delegates of the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I herewith submit my report as one of the Vice-Presidents from the First District. I have had a busy and eventful year and it has been an honor and a great privilege to serve you once again. I have tried to fulfill faithfully the duties I was elected to perform.

I have attended all the political meetings and hearings that were sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and their able Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley.

As this was an election year I was very busy supporting and working for the candidates who have been our friends. We were able to put in office most of the candidates we supported.

I have attended nearly all the meetings of the Executive Council and served on various committees as appointed.

A regional conference was held here in the First District which was well attended. A very fine legislative report was presented by Officers Kelley, Brides and Lavigne.

The Tenth Annual Labor Institute was conducted at the Lowell Textile Institute. It was a real educational contribution. Director Lavigne should be congratulated for the excellent diversified program that was presented.

I have participated in the meetings of many Local unions in this district attempting to procure new affiliates for the Federation outlining legislative program for 1951.

For all the courtesies and kindnesses extended to me by the office staff, Frances Balough, Catherine Hennessy, Eileen Dirrane and Yvonne Ryan, secretary to Director Lavigne, I am very grateful.

It has been a pleasure to serve with this congenial Executive Council and to have been associated with such able leaders as Henry Brides, Kenneth Kelley and Francis Lavigne.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES J. DUNNE,
Vice-President, District I.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the Vice-Presidents in the First District, I am pleased to submit the following summary of my activities during the past year.

As always, I have tried to devote as much time to the Executive Council meetings as the nature of my work would permit. Looking out for the

interest of the 6,000 uniformed employees of the M.T.A. keeps one pretty busy. However, I attended as many meetings of the Executive Council as possible and carried out assignments given by President Brides and Secretary-Treasurer Kelley.

I attended the National Conference on Labor Legislation in December, 1950, and represented President Brides at the National Industry Safety Conference in Washington a few months ago. In addition, along with other officers of the Federation, I participated in the Emergency Conference called by President William Green on March 20 and 21st, 1951. Along with the other AFL leaders, I received a first hand insight on the shabby treatment that labor had received in the mobilization program. Out of that conference came more equitable treatment and representation for labor in the defense program.

On many occasions during the past year, I represented the Federation at banquets, conferences and committee meetings, and tried to the best of my ability to serve the best interests of the Federation. Along with my colleague, Vice-President James J. Dunne, I participated in the outstanding Regional Conference conducted by the Boston Central Labor Union early in May. It was most encouraging to see 300 AFL members gathered in the Hotel Manger to hear a report of the Federation's legislative and educational program.

Along with the other officers, I assisted President Brides in his gallant efforts to secure the reappointment of Ben Hull as Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries. From time to time, I worked closely with Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley on the Federation's program on Beacon Hill. He deserves the unstinted co-operation of the officers and members of all affiliated unions. I am pleased to have assisted Director of Education Lavigne in the important functions of the Committee on Education, that is doing so much to combat misunderstanding of the labor movement.

It has been a distinct pleasure to have worked with President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Director Lavigne and the members of the Executive Council. I wish to express my grateful appreciation to the members of the office staff for their many kindnesses and courtesies during the past year.

It has been a distinct pleasure and honor to have again served as a Vice-President from the First District and I trust my efforts have proved helpful to the Federation and its affiliates.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH P. FAHEY,
Vice-President, District I.

DISTRICT II.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the Vice-Presidents in District II, of this great organization, I herewith submit my report:

I have attended all meetings of the Executive Council with one exception and was necessarily absent on this occasion because of being on jury duty. My

actions as a member of the Executive Council have all been what I deem to be in the best interests of the State Federation of Labor.

I have served on several sub-committees as well as the Committee on Education and the Housing Committee. I have attended as many legislative hearings as possible but have been limited in this activity because of necessary work for my own local union.

I do wish to call to the attention of the delegates that, at the hearings that I attended, the lack of support to our Legislative Agent was very conspicuous. If we expect our Legislative Agent to carry out our program, we must devise ways and means to support him in his activities. His job is an uphill fight all the way and, if the members of the A. F. of L. are not willing to devote some of their time and energy in helping carry out our legislative aims, we will not be successful.

I am pleased to report that we have been able to secure the re-affiliation of Barbers' Union No. 238 with the State Federation of Labor. There are two other locals in the Brockton area that should be within the fold, and efforts are being made to secure their affiliation.

As this report is being written, the question of Unemployment Compensation is pending. The attempts that are being made to scuttle the Employment Security Law are many and varied. I hope that all workers will watch carefully the actions taken by their State Senators and Representatives on this matter in order to guide their actions in the coming political campaigns and at the polls in accordance with their findings.

Our country, at this time, is faced with one of the most serious threats we have ever known—"Inflation". The steps that the government has taken, up to the present, have created some inequities. Wage Stabilization and Price Stabilization at their present levels are not equitable. We must all lend our efforts in the protection of our governments but, at the same time, protect the interests of all workers, organized and unorganized, and the small business man.

I wish, at this time, to thank President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley, members of the Executive Council and the girls in the office for their co-operation and assistance given to me as a Vice-President of this organization.

May I also, at this time, commend Director Lavigne for his activities on behalf of the labor movement. To Mrs. Ryan my sincere thanks and appreciation for the many courtesies and the help she has given me in carrying out my duties as one of your Vice-Presidents.

It has been an honor and a pleasure to once again have served this organization and I trust that my actions have been a credit to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

OSCAR R. PRATT,
Vice-President, District II.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I submit herewith my report as one of the Vice-Presidents of District II, which it has been my privilege to represent during the year past.

In my striving to bring all Locals of AFL Unions into the State Federation, I addressed many meetings and stressed the importance of being members of one great organization in the State and asked those Locals to join forces with all others affiliated. I sent many letters to the Locals asking them to assist in lining up Locals not affiliated.

Two Regional Conferences were held in the past year in District II, at both of which the attendance was very good. President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley and Director Lavigne should be commended for the fine program they put forth for the information of the delegates who attended the Conferences.

I have attended as many meetings of the Executive Council as my schedule would permit, and trust that by my presence I was able to assist the Federation in furthering our program in behalf of the workers.

At the hearings in the State House, as Chairman of the Committee on Workingmen's Compensation, I have spoken before the Committee on Labor and Industries on behalf of the Federation's bills for the injured worker and have had a chance to observe with pleasure the wonderful job that our Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley is doing. He is to be commended.

That the voice of organized labor has great power when directed towards one goal was proven when we saw President Brides' attempts to have Governor Dever reappoint our esteemed Vice-President Ben Hull as an Associate Commissioner in the Department of Labor and Industries meet with success during the past months. I know that Ben Hull is a real labor man and a credit to organized labor in that position, and I congratulate Henry Brides, that conscientious and sincere leader of the Federation on a job well done.

I also wish to congratulate Francis Lavigne on the fine job done by him in the recent very successful Gompers' Memorial Banquet. As one of those who voted for Director Lavigne when he was appointed by the Executive Council I take great pride in his fine accomplishments in the Essay Contest, Robert Watt Fellowship and in the Labor Institute.

All officers and members of Local Unions should do everything they can to assist him in carrying on the fine program of the Committee on Education.

It is my opinion, as a member of the Executive Council, that Locals which bring resolutions to the Convention which require action by the Legislative Agent, on behalf of the resolution at the State House, should be required to sit down with the Legislative Agent and discuss the action they wish to have taken on legislation before any bills are presented to the State House. I recommend that the resolution committee when resolutions come up before it requiring such action so inform the Local presenting the resolution.

I wish to extend my thanks to Mrs. Hennessy, Mrs. Balough and Miss Dirrane for the assistance given me.

To the Locals in District II, I wish to express my sincere thanks for their co-operation during the past year.

In conclusion I should like to say that it has been a distinct pleasure and an honor to have the privilege to serve the Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN,

Vice-President, District II.

DISTRICT III.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

In completing my current term as one of the Vice-Presidents of District III, I respectfully submit an account of my activities in behalf of organized labor during the past year.

At the request of Legislative Agent Kelley, a Regional Conference was held in the Lawrence area attended by many trade unionists from the district. The conference heard addresses by Legislative Agent Kelley, President Brides and Director Lavigne and from the interest shown and remarks by those present, we, of the third district, are convinced that under the leadership of these officers the Federation will continue to prosper and the workers of the state acquire benefits they are justly entitled to.

During the past election, we in the third district took a most active part. Although, we were not successful in defeating those Representatives who are unfavorable toward labor, we did, however, serve notice that their future actions will be noted and the voting public made aware. Rep. Joseph T. Conley, Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industries, has been most co-operative and we in the Lawrence area are most fortunate in having the people of the district represented by true and sincere friends of labor namely: Senator Michael Flanagan, Representative Bresnahan, Representative Wall and Representative Conley.

Much of my time has been devoted to serving as a member of the Lawrence Housing Authority and other public services and committees where I feel organized labor should be represented.

When called upon to do so, Representatives from our district on National and State levels have been made cognizant of the desires of the labor movement.

I have attended many meetings of locals throughout the Third District and given assistance whenever needed.

I have attended as many meetings of the council as possible and wish to extend to President Brides, Legislative Agent Kelley and the members of the Executive Council my sincere thanks and appreciation for all assistance rendered.

To the office staff for their many kindnesses I am sincerely thankful.

For the privilege of having the opportunity of serving the Labor Movement I shall be always grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. CALLAHAN,
Vice-President, District III.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the Vice-Presidents from the Third District, I herewith submit a report of my activities during my current term.

It has been an honor and a pleasure to have served as a member of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I have attended all meetings of the Council, and have carried out my duties and assignments to the best of my ability. Regional Conferences were held in the district and the attendance was fair.

I am proud to have been a part of the team that persistently advocated and obtained the re-appointment of Benjamin Hull as Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries. President Brides should be commended for so ably carrying out the wishes of the Executive Council in this matter and bringing it to a successful conclusion.

I have been re-appointed to the Committee on Vocational Education of the Gloucester High School for the second three-year term.

I have had conferences with some of the High School Principals in the lower end of the District relative to the Scholarship Contest, and have met with some success as the participation in the examination from this area will show. I congratulate the Gloucester Central Labor Union on the revision of its Scholarship Program for the Gloucester-Rockport area. This program was revised to tie in with the Scholarship Program of the Committee on Education, making it mandatory for a student to compete in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Contest in order to be eligible for the local award.

I have attended as many of the hearings at the State House on legislation as my duties to my union would permit. At the writing of this report we are in the midst of a controversy on Unemployment Compensation. Our Legislative Agent has been wrestling with this matter throughout the entire legislative session. The membership of our unions do not seem to grasp the fact that their enemies are out to get them. Even some of our union officers are sitting back and "letting George do it." We must do something to overcome the apathy that seems to have control of our membership.

Kenneth Kelley has again proven his ability as an outstanding officer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. His ability, vigor, stamina and sincerity are unquestionable.

To President Brides goes my profound admiration, for he has been a shining light and a good example to the rest of the Executive Council. He has not asked a single member of the Council to do anything he himself would not do.

Our education department has made excellent strides under the able leadership of its Director, Francis E. Lavigne. The program of the Committee on Education is doing a remarkable job in furthering good public relations. I believe our Federation has the outstanding Director and educational program in the American Federation of Labor.

To the office staff of the Federation and of the Committee on Education, may I say "thanks" for your co-operation.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH F. GRACE,

Vice-President, District III.

DISTRICT IV.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the Vice-Presidents of the Fourth District, I make this report for your approval.

During the past year I have attended several meetings at the State House on bills that the labor movement was endeavoring to have made into law. I also spoke at 43 meetings of local unions in the district on political action, and the importance of being affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

I had the honor to serve on a committee for the purpose of having Vice-President Ben Hull re-appointed to the office of Associate Commissioner of Labor, the position he has held for several years, and he has by his actions reflected the highest of praise upon the Federation.

I would be remiss in my duty if I failed to call to the delegate's attention the wonderful leadership that has been enjoyed by the Federation in the persons of President Henry J. Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley and Director of Education Francis E. Lavigne.

I again recommend to the delegates that these three positions should have a term of at least two years, such term to start in the so-called "off year" of political elections. My reason for this is that it is very unfair to request a person to be elected to one of these positions and step right into a state or nation-wide political campaign.

I wish to take this opportunity to thank President Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Director Lavigne, members of the Executive Board, and the office staff of both the Federation and Educational office for the co-operation extended to me at all times.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the delegates for the honor of serving them as a member of their Executive Council.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS P. AHEARN,
Vice-President, District IV.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of your Vice-Presidents from the Fourth District I submit to you this report of my activities.

During the past year I attended all meetings of the Executive Council and the Committee on Education. I also attended committee hearings at the State House on all the important pieces of legislation submitted by the State Federation of Labor.

Representing the State Federation, I appeared before the City Council in Revere (twice), Medford and Cambridge. My purpose was to urge the

Council to adopt and pass the order that would increase the wages of the city employees. This action was instigated by local unions affiliated with the State Federation.

I am happy to report that in the Fourth District we had four Regional Conferences in the past year. They were held in the cities of Malden, Waltham, Lowell and Cambridge. And while I was pleased by the number of people present I know of no reason why each and every hall should not be filled to capacity on these occasions. It is an excellent opportunity for our membership to obtain real information on what is actually taking place in the labor movement on a national, state and educational level. The clear and informative discussion of labor action by our officers, Brides, Kelley and Lavigne, are more than worth while. Let all of us make a real effort to have more of our union members attend the Regional Conferences to be held in their districts in 1952.

At the last Convention, as you recall, we voted to support the candidacy of Paul A. Dever for re-election as Governor of the Commonwealth. In compliance with this mandate, I attended and spoke at many labor and political gatherings urging those present to work for and support our candidate. It is safe to say that the support given to Governor Dever by the State Federation was an important factor in his re-election by a tremendous majority.

Also, in conjunction with this campaign, I, as a member of a labor committee, appealed to Mayor Edward Crane of Cambridge to change the designated hours for registration of voters in order that many of our people would have a better opportunity to register after their day's work was completed. I am happy to report that the Mayor complied with our request.

In Cambridge, a United Labor Committee was formed for the purpose of defeating three members of the House of Representatives whose records showed them to be anti-labor. I, as a member of this committee, served with Edward Sullivan of the B.S.E.U. who was appointed A. F. of L. chairman. At a conference with the three candidates we had selected for our support we outlined the legislative program of the State Federation for the coming year. We explained to them that in return for their promise to support the labor program we would do everything in our power to elect them to office.

We also submitted some minor stipulations as to how our campaign would be conducted. All three candidates agreed to our proposition. Then, despite the advice of the political prognosticators who deemed the three office holders too deeply entrenched to be ousted, we undertook the assignment. After one of the most hectic and bitterly fought campaigns that district has ever known we were successful in replacing two of the anti-labor group with two of our friends, namely, Francis Good and Walter Sullivan. Much credit, for the success of this undertaking, is due to the efforts of Ed. Sullivan and to the Fire Fighter and A.F.S.C. & M.E. Locals in the city.

As this is being written we are engaged in a bitter battle involving the Unemployment Compensation Fund. Instigated by a minority group, operating under a phoney name, an attempt is being made to scuttle the fund for the financial benefit of the employers of Massachusetts. The original bill submitted by the proponents has been re-written and re-written in a brazen attempt to pass it into legislation as quickly as possible. The united opposition of labor led by Kenneth Kelley, who is doing a brilliant piece of work, has stopped the proponents steam-roller tactics. Governor Dever has stepped into

the picture at this time recommending changes in the law that have the full approval of union leaders. The attendance, of union officers and members, at the committee hearings was very encouraging and proved conclusively to the legislators that labor was unalterably opposed to a flimsy financial method of operating the Unemployment Fund.

An event that I believe is of noteworthy importance was the re-appointment of Ben Hull as Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries. The entire Federation, led by President Brides, rallied to Ben's support when it appeared his re-appointment was in jeopardy. We, who know Ben, fully realize that he is one of the most honest and sincere men in the labor movement and that in his official capacity he has carried out all his obligations to the state and his oath of office. The entire Executive Council takes great pleasure from the fact that their efforts in his behalf were not in vain.

I attended the United Labor meeting held at the Hotel Statler in Boston. The principal speakers were Joseph Keenan of the A. F. of L. and Jack Kroll of the C.I.O. They outlined to us the efforts of their committee to defeat reactionary members of Congress in order that labor may have a better and more solid representation in Washington. They urged that we in Massachusetts take similar action to elect candidates who would be more considerate of labor legislation. While we were not successful in this undertaking, we did manage to retain what we had and served notice to our opponents that in the future, because of our action, their victories would be more and more difficult to attain.

As one of your Vice-Presidents, I also attended many other labor and social functions among which were:

The annual Labor Day celebration and field day held by the Cambridge C.L.U. The principal guests at this affair were: Rev Thomas E. Shortell, S.J., James M. Curley and Congressman John F. Kennedy.

The International Association of Governmental Labor Officials' Convention held in the Copley Plaza in Boston. Among the more distinguished guests at this occasion were Archbishop Cushing, Maurice Tobin, Governor Dever, Mayor Hynes of Boston and John J. DelMonte.

The second annual Samuel Gomper's banquet at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

The State Conference of Painters.

The testimonial banquet tendered to President James P. Reilly of the Cambridge C.L.U. Jim, incidentally, is the first member of his organization in this state to become the President of a Central Labor Union.

The third Annual Dance of the Building Service Employees held at the Copley Plaza in Boston.

I attended meetings of various locals within the Fourth District and many other social affairs.

I would like to mention, briefly, the matter of local unions affiliating with the State Federation. While we have gained some new unions we have lost others. Most locals that I have contacted on this matter plead financial instability as the major reason for dropping their membership. I would suggest that the International Officers of these locals use their influence to persuade them to re-affiliate in order that we may enjoy a united A. F. of L. in Massachusetts.

Perhaps you have noticed the steady and continual expansion in activities of the Committee on Education under the capable leadership of Director,

Francis E. Lavigne. The increased interest and competition in the Scholarship Award Contest and the Robert Watt Fellowship is a true indication of the growth of this Committee. The political education functions of this committee have also developed into a very potent power. Witness the last election when every possible means of reaching the public was used, i.e., television, radio, press, flyers, banners, cards, mail, leaflets, comic books, sound trucks and public speakers. All this was done under the supervision of Director Lavigne. The services of this committee and the Director are available to all affiliated locals on matters pertaining to union labor and education.

This report would not be complete if I did not call attention to the progress of the State Federation under the able administration of President Henry Brides. His willingness to serve the affiliated unions in a fair and impartial manner as well as the faithful discharge of the duties of his office has won the respect of the entire Federation. Ever a genial gentleman in any circumstance, coupled with his forthright honesty and good public relations, he has proven himself to be a distinct credit and asset to our organization.

Our Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Kenneth Kelley, has again done a very efficient job in protecting our interests at the State House. The legislative program of the State Federation was advanced by him in a very intelligent manner. In sponsoring our bills the deep study and research necessary to formulate a capable and factual case was plainly evident by his eloquent presentations. His fearless expose and determined opposition to anti-labor measures have won the respect and admiration of some of his most astute opponents.

In closing, I wish to extend my personal thanks to Vice-President Thomas Ahearn for his close co-operation with me. I also wish to thank Frances Balough, Catherine Hennessy, Eileen Dirrane and Yvonne Ryan, as well as the members of the Executive Council for their many kindnesses.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN,
Vice-President, District IV.

DISTRICT V.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I herewith submit to you my report as one of the Vice-Presidents in the Fifth District, that of Worcester County, and the city in which the 65th Annual Convention will be held.

Many meetings of the Executive Board took place in the past year and I was fortunate to have the time to attend every session. It was indeed a pleasure to work with the Executive Board this past year. The members and officers acted as a team pulling together. Oh, yes, we had our debates and differences but healthy ones and to the point, making this Executive Board one of the finest in our history.

I attended the meetings of the Local Unions in the district to further the organization of the Worcester Central Labor Union and the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

There were two Regional Conferences held in the district. The one in Worcester was well attended. The members listened to the Legislative report rendered by Ken Kelley, who gave an outline of the Federation's future program, he also went into detail on the efforts to have the cash sickness legislation passed and the obstacles with which we were confronted, however, at this point may I say, that we will never have success on matters of this kind when we put on the soft pedal at election time for those who vote against our best interest. I refer to my report of last year in which I criticized those who voted against the cash sickness program and found the United Labor Committee endorsing candidates who voted against the cash sickness legislation.

President Brides, in rare form, did a fine job for the Federation in his explanation of the many problems confronting the worker today.

Ben Hull, the Associate Commissioner of Labor, made a very fine presentation about the Conciliation Service of the State, and since his conference Brother Ben Hull has been re-appointed as the Associate Commissioner of Labor. I not only want to congratulate Ben on his re-appointment, but commend the officers in their success by sticking it out for a cause that they felt was deserving and the principle involved.

Director of Education, Francis Lavigne, outlined the educational program as set forth by his committee. He was loud in his praise of the Worcester Central Labor Union, who worked so hard to make it possible for the pupils in the High Schools of this city to enter the essay contest, over the opposition of those in the school committee and the superintendent of Schools.

The other Regional Conference was held in Fitchburg on Tuesday, June 5th at the Hotel Raymond. This Conference was held jointly with the C.I.O. and the A. F. of L., which was timely, inasmuch as the United Labor Committee was acting as a unit to fight the passage of Senate Bill 659, a bill which makes drastic changes in the unemployment compensation law. Explanation of what this bill would do to those who were out of employment was explained by Al Clifton of the C.I.O., and Ken Kelley of our State Federation of Labor, President Brides and Francis Lavigne. This was the first conference held after the United Labor Committee had perfected its plans for combatting this type of legislation and bring defeat to Senate 659 as they did to Senate 251. My observation of this legislation and its kind is, that, it is only a trial balloon for more to come and further anti-labor legislation if they were successful.

Again, may I repeat, that it has been a pleasure to work with President Brides, Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley, Director Francis Lavigne and all of the members of the Executive Council and with the staff from the office of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Committee of Education.

I will be looking forward to meeting all of the delegates at the 65th Annual Convention, which will be held at our beautiful auditorium here in Worcester. I will be pleased to assist any of the delegates while in Worcester to make their stay a memorable one.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL J. DONNELLY,
Vice-President, District V.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I deem it an honor and privilege to again submit a report of my activities for the second year as one of the Vice-Presidents in District V.

I am proud to state, that I have attended all the regular and special meetings of the Executive Council, and I have also attended every meeting of the Committee on Education. My attendance at the meetings of the Worcester Central Labor Union has been perfect also, not missing one meeting during the past two years. I have also attended many committee hearing at the State House on bills pertaining to labor legislation sponsored by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Last Labor Day morning in Worcester, we held the first joint Labor Day Celebration between the AFL and the CIO. It was celebrated on the Worcester Common and was well attended. This served as the opening shot of the Worcester United Labor Committee for the fall election. We invited all friends of labor in the Senate and House of Representatives and they were introduced as true friends of Labor and we requested our members to support them in their fight for re-election. Congressman Harold D. Donohue was the principal speaker and Francis E. Lavigne, our Director of Education, and Samuel J. Donnelly, my co-Vice-President from District V, represented the AFL. I served as Chairman of this successful event and after the ceremonies all of the speakers and their guests were treated to a splendid meal at the Hotel Sheraton. In my opinion members of organized labor should celebrate Labor Day the way we did, or in some other appropriate manner.

I also served as co-Chairman of the Worcester United Labor Committee and worked day and night, along with many other members of the Worcester Central Labor Union, striving to reelect men with good labor records in the House of Representatives and the Senate from the Worcester District. We came very near defeating Representative Allen who possesses one of the poorest voting records on labor sponsored bills. We also worked very hard to send to Boston and Governor Dever two fine and capable men who have been very friendly with labor, namely: Charles "Jeff" Sullivan, Lieut. Governor and George A. Wells, Governor's Councilor from Worcester and Worcester County. I also at this time want to commend the Massachusetts United Labor Committee for the splendid way they function and for the many pieces of literature they sent to us, in particular that infamous "comic book" on Governor's Candidate Coolidge.

Worcester was the first Central Labor Union this year to play host to the Federation's "caravan" or in other words to hold a Regional Conference. The meeting was attended by over two hundred enthusiastic union members, as well as a number of State Representatives and Senators. The evening was highlighted with talks by Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley, President Henry Brides, Director of Education Francis Lavigne and Associate Commissioner of Labor, Benjamin G. Hull. Rev. Hubert C. Callaghan of the Institute of Industrial Relations at Holy Cross College also gave a stirring talk.

I attended hearings at the State House on Cash Sickness Compensation and was very disappointed to see this bill, so needed for the benefit of our members and other workers, defeated once again by the insurance companies and their "stooges" in the Legislature.

At the present writing, we, in the State Federation and other workers in the state are in an all out fight to defeat Senate 659, a bill if enacted that would weaken our present unemployment insurance law. I have gone to the Worcester office of Employment Security several times and passed out leaflets prepared and handed out by the United Labor Committee of Massachusetts. I have done this under the advise of our capable Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley, because he feels that these people are the ones who would give this leaflet immediate action by calling upon their Representatives to vote against this bill. This is one bill that I am confident will be defeated, because our members are really worked up and will continue fighting until Senate 659 is defeated.

I want to congratulate the Fitchburg Central Labor Union for the Regional Conference they held in June and for the fine turn out they had to hear the top officers of our Federation.

I, along with Vice-President Donnelly, was able to get over twenty-five pupils in the Worcester Schools to participate in the Essay Contest given under the direction of Francis E. Lavigne. This marked the first time any Worcester Schools have participated in this Essay Contest. I especially want to thank Miss Ruth G. Woodis, a member of the Teachers Local No. 1029, who made this possible in the public schools by giving the examination, also to extend thanks to the Worcester Central Labor Union for paying for the use of a class room where the examination was held. I believe the labor movement will benefit by the knowledge the high school students gained in preparing for this examination.

I also want to say a job well done to the Samuel Gompers Memorial Banquet Committee and to the many locals from Worcester who helped make this a success by their attendance.

The Tenth Annual Labor Institute conducted at the Lowell Textile Institute, Lowell, Mass., on June 8, 9, and 10 was an outstanding educational contribution. It was sponsored by the Committee on Education under the very capable leadership of Director Francis E. Lavigne, whom I consider one of the most progressive labor leaders in the State. One whose work is being copied by other labor leaders throughout the country. I have derived profitable information from the splendid program presented. It also gave me the opportunity to meet with other members of our Federation and discuss the problems that we have confronting our locals. I am of the opinion that this year's Labor Institute was the best ever.

In closing, I commend President Henry J. Brides for his conscientious and capable leadership. His courage and determination have proven him an outstanding leader of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. I also wish to compliment our Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley for the way he presented the wishes of the State Federation on Legislative matters and for his unfailing efforts to help me in my times of need.

To my fellow Vice-President Samuel J. Donnelly in District V, I extend my thanks for the splendid help and co-operation he has given me and to the many committees he has appointed me to in his position as President of the Worcester Central Labor Union. To the other members of the Executive Council, I say serving with you has been enlightening and enjoyable. I wish particularly to thank Alfred A. Saltus, Editor of the Labor News and other delegates to the Central Labor Union for helping me to carry out the work of the State Federation. My condolences to the Saltus family in the

death of Freeman M. Saltus, who passed away last fall. He was one of the great leaders and friends of labor we had in the city of Worcester and in New England. We in Worcester plan to erect a monument to the memory of Freeman Saltus and we urge the support of the State Federation in this undertaking.

To the office staff, Catherine Hennessy, Frances Balough, Eileen Dirrane and Yvonne Ryan, I extend sincere appreciation for the many courtesies extended to me.

As Chairman of the Convention Committee, I hope your stay in Worcester will be a profitable and enjoyable one.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES B. McNAMARA,
Vice-President, District V

DISTRICT VI.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

I submit herein the report of my activities as one of the Vice-Presidents of District VI. It has been an honor and a pleasure to once again serve my district.

I have attended the majority of the Executive Council meetings. My absence from others was due to illness, and very important business in my own organization.

Regional Conferences were held in Springfield, Holyoke and Northampton during the past year, sponsored by the Central Labor Unions of those cities. In the latter two cities it was the first time that Regional Conferences were held for many years. The co-operation of the Central Labor Union Officers is deeply appreciated.

In District VI progress has been made by most unions in negotiating new agreements and securing for their members increased wages, paid holidays, pension plans and improved working conditions.

I am very happy to have played a small part in the Executive Council in securing the reappointment of Benjamin G. Hull as Associate Commissioner of Labor. The untiring effort of President Henry J. Brides, Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley, Director Francis Lavigne, the Executive Council and the support of A. F. of L. unions throughout the State on behalf of Brother Ben Hull is to be commended.

In closing, I wish to extend my personal thanks to: Henry Brides for the cooperation extended to me during the past year and the fair and impartial manner in which he conducted the Executive Council meetings. Leadership of this type is a credit to the labor movement.

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley for his assistance to me when I have called upon him, and for the fine job he has done in carrying out the Legislative Program of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Education Director Francis E. Lavigne who has done an excellent job in his department. A very interesting program was presented by him at the Tenth Annual Institute of Labor held this year in the city of Lowell.

The office staff of Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley and Francis Lavigne, my colleague Benjamin G. Hull, Vice-President-at-large James Leonard, President Arthur Caron, other officers and delegates of the Springfield Central Labor Union, R. J. MacNamara, voluntary organizer of the Springfield Central Labor Union, William Malone, A. F. of L. organizer, officers of all Unions in the VI District, to my own organization, Federal Labor Union Local 18518, I wish to extend thanks.

May the Massachusetts Federation of Labor continue to be the leading labor organization in this state for many years to come.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. BROWN,
Vice-President, District VI.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

This is truly an Anniversary Convention, one in which we in the labor movement should celebrate, not with hilarity, but with a sober realization of the progress that has been made in each year of the sixty-five years of our existence. In all probability there is no one alive today who can tell us of the problems that faced those warriors who had the guts to gird themselves with the armor of the ages, with the inscription of devotion, with faith in God and their fellowmen.

If all of us who are gathered here at this Convention could vizualize the barriers those leaders of labor were confronted with, it would put some of us to shame for our inactivity. I am fearful that too many of us take things for granted and feel that all the gains we have made, particularly in legislation, in these sixty-five years will be permanent. Yet every year, we are faced with bitter fights, to protect what we have gained. An example of that is the attempt to undermine the Unemployment Compensation Act.

We in the labor movement in this State have been fortunate to have capable leaders in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to man the ship. As the years have passed, our leaders have possessed the old fighting spirit, and have weathered the storm regardless of the opposition, with that determination of God save the Commonwealth, also God save the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Members of labor must realize they are the underdog, and being in that position of life are forced to battle for their rights. This holds true for the future as well as the past.

I am simply trying to say, Brother and Sister Delegates, you have got to stand up on your feet and be a fighter, not as a drone as in a hive of bees. As the years pass in the labor movement our battle for the preservation of our movement is growing more difficult each year. While we are attending a Convention we all get steamed up; we are ready to meet the problems facing us vigorously. We act, and pass resolutions on the floor, but in too many instances we fail to advise our membership or our individual locals the

importance of these resolutions. Proof of this is that some of the industries that have been unfair to labor for years are still unfair. I am thinking now of our milk dealers.

The reason I mention this industry is, that it involves our own members, who were forced to spend large sums of money in the courts fighting not for their own cause, but for the movement as a whole. The United Hatters had to do the same in Danbury, Connecticut, a number of years ago. My own Local 186 of the Moving Picture Operators spent \$10,000.00 in the courts to save their homes and jobs. These are the types of fights that labor has gone through in the past sixty-five years.

And don't forget the forces who tried to wipe us out: namely, the Massachusetts Citizens Union. I refer to Referenda 5-6-7. We licked them but it cost us money which could have just as well gone into some charitable organization, such as the Children's Center Hospital, etc. In spite of the opposition all these years we have come out on top. Why? Because the cause of labor is right and just.

As we open this 65th Annual Convention we will hear the report of our President, Henry J. Brides, and our Secretary-Treasurer and Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley, and when you have digested their reports, I believe you will agree with me, that they have served our Federation with honor and distinction. You will be convinced that they are the type of leaders that we can be proud of.

I have personally travelled all over the State with them, attending Regional Conferences, and they have proved to be champions, for the cause of labor. I also want to commend our Director of Education, Francis E. Lavigne, for the splendid work he is doing now and which is being recognized throughout this Country. Through his efforts he is bringing labor closer together. It has been a pleasure to serve with the members of the Executive Council for the past year. Everyone of them has served to the best of his ability, giving his all for the cause that means so much to every one of us.

Unfortunately, there are many unions which will not be represented in this house of labor because they are not affiliated. They are thriving on the benefits we gain for them without paying their share of the freight. All I can say is that I don't believe in being a "free rider". In my opinion, I believe that some of the International Unions should insert a law in their constitution compelling their locals to affiliate with our Federation, and also Central Labor Unions. I will include the American Federation of Labor which issues direct charters to Federal Labor Unions.

I wish to thank the fine co-operation I have received from the girls in the Federation office, the staffs in the A. F. of L. Regional office, and the Director of Education's office. Co-operation is their motto.

I could write pages, expressing my deep appreciation for the wonderful support I have received from all the labor organizations in this State in reference to my success in the reappointment of Association Commissioner of Labor and Industries. The battle was started by the members of Executive Council. President Brides took action and he personally led the fight until victory was achieved.

And when I raised my hand to take my oath of office on May 2, 1951, before our good Governor Paul A. Dever, and his Council and the Executive Board of our Federation, there were deep thoughts of gratitude in my heart for all of you who held that confidence in me. I have hundreds of copies of

letters in my possession that money can never buy. To me they are treasures that are so dear to me, that I haven't the command of the English language to express to you fellow brothers and sisters how I deeply appreciate everything you have done.

It is my hope and desire to render you the best service that I can humanly give you.

Respectfully submitted,

BENJAMIN G. HULL,

Vice-President, District VI.

DISTRICT VII.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

During the past year I have been called upon to give assistance in my district as follows:

I was invited to speak at a mass meeting of the city employees of New Bedford to help the local union in an organizational drive for higher wages. Later, at the request of William V. Ward, their International Representative, I accompanied Mr. Ward and a delegation calling upon the Mayor of New Bedford on this wage increase question.

In January, I was invited to speak before the New Bedford Ministers Association on the subject, "Labor and the Church". I explained the various aims of labor, discussed the crippling legislation we are forced to fight, and called for closer co-operation between our two groups.

In March, I was called upon by the New Bedford, Wood's Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship employees to help them negotiate their contract. This union is a federal union sponsored by the New Bedford Central Labor Union. The Steamship Authority which operates this line was created by the Legislature in 1948 and consists of five unpaid members. Each member has his own personal business or profession in which he is primarily interested and the business of running the line is therefore secondary to him. Furthermore none of these men have had any experience in operating a steamship line. The result had been a squandering of public funds in needless services of consulting engineers, publicity agents and a labor relation's attorney. The Union's stand was that the employees should not be penalized for the mismanagement of the Authority and be deprived of wage increases and improved working conditions. By the delaying tactics of the attorney and the Authority the employees were forced into a three weeks' strike. With all the Island's press anti-labor I repeatedly challenged them to a public hearing to give Labor's side of the strike.

On May 23, after the strike was over, I was invited by the Rotary Club of Nantucket to address their meeting of the business men of that island. I found a very friendly, attentive group present. After I had given the Union's side there was a question period at which many interesting questions were asked and answered. It was the only time that I can remember when any Labor leader has been invited to address such a group. I have advocated the creation of a one-man commission, a man who shall be thoroughly experienced

in steamship operations and who shall be paid a salary large enough to be in keeping with the worth of the job he has to do.

A regional meeting was held in New Bedford on April 13 but I was confined to my bed and unable to be present. President Brides, Legislative Agent Kelley and Francis Lavigne were present and spoke as did the Senator and Representatives from this district.

On May 17 I addressed the final session of the Annual Motor Vehicles Fleet Supervisor's Course at Northeastern University sponsored in co-operation with the Massachusetts Safety Council. The topic under discussion was Highway Safety and the Proposed Revision of the Interstate Commerce Commission Safety Regulations. It may interest the delegates to know that one of the contributing factors to unsafe conditions on the highway is due to the growing number of "gypsies". For the information of those who are not teamsters, a "gypsy" is a man who drives his own truck and goes around picking up loads of freight from various freight operators.

Under ICC regulations in order to be in the motor freight business you must have a permit from the ICC and are subject to their rates. If you were not in the business in 1935 when the Motor Carriers Act was passed then the only way you can get in the business is to show there is a public necessity for more motor truck operators. This is practically impossible for the large operators are well organized and have their attorneys busy appearing before hearings of the ICC, committing perjury stating that there is no need for more operators, in order to block anyone trying to break into the industry. Under the ICC regulations an operator is forced, under penalty of heavy fines, to collect a certain rate from the shipper for his products but there is nothing in the law to force this operator to pay the "gypsy" a set rate for transporting this same freight.

For example, the average cost to the shipper to haul a truck-load of fish from New Bedford to New York is \$185.00. The average amount the "gypsy" receives from the operator to haul this load is from \$75 to \$100, thus the motor truck operator makes a gross profit of from \$84 to \$110 per trip. It is easy to see the opportunity here to exploit the "gypsy". Out of his pay he must finance his truck, pay for gas and upkeep, his meals and bed in New York, etc.

On the other hand, the motor truck operator, the one holding the ICC permit to conduct a trucking business, has to pay only a small charge to insure the load. The "gypsy" in order to eke out a bare living must overload his truck and work around the clock, rarely having money enough left to keep his equipment in proper repair. The combination of physical exhaustion, overloading and faulty equipment make him a growing menace on our nation's highways.

From the motor operator's side we find that there is an ever increasing tendency for the large operators to get rid of their own equipment and rely wholly on the "gypsy" to carry the freight. He thus does not have to be bothered about minimum wage laws, unemployment insurance, workingmen's compensation and all the other social benefits we have worked so hard to gain for the workingman. I am calling this to the attention of the delegates so that they will be alert to similar trends in their particular industry and work toward legislation which will correct any tendency in that direction.

In May of this year at the request of the New Bedford School Custodians Association I addressed their meeting. They were anxious to form a local but

were undecided whether to join the A. F. of L. Building Service International or the CIO. I pledged the support of both the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union if they joined the American Federation of Labor ranks. They decided to become one of us and I presented their charter to them on June 25, 1951.

After receiving a letter from the Provincetown Teachers Association asking for help I contacted Vice-President Mary Cadigan and we held a meeting with the teachers in Provincetown on June 8. Before the meeting was over they had applied for a charter and became the first Teachers Union on Cape Cod.

I took an active part in the campaign last fall—concentrating most of my work on trying to elect a friend of labor to Congress from this district. It is on the Federal scene that Labor is weak, and I maintain that greater effort should be put into selecting and supporting strong candidates to serve us in Washington. It is the Taft-Hartley Law that has done the greatest damage to the labor movement and we should be concentrating our efforts to sending the right men to Washington to help us right this wrong.

I have recorded myself in the Executive Council as opposed to the policy of soliciting for a yearly book. While I think this sort of thing may be all right for a small union struggling to get along, it is entirely beneath the dignity of the type of organization the Massachusetts Federation of Labor represents in the Commonwealth. No one ever sees the book after they subscribe to it and if they do see it—it is of no value to them. In the final analysis it is just a "shake down" and I am opposed to its continuance and recommend we discontinue its publication.

I was sorry I was unable to be present when Ben Hull was sworn in as Associate Commissioner of Labor but I rejoice with his many friends in his re-appointment.

I wish at this time to thank all the office staff for their co-operation and help throughout this year.

Respectfully submitted,

S. P. JASON,
Vice-President, District VII.

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

As one of the Vice-Presidents of the Seventh District, I hereby submit a report of my activities for the past year.

Last Fall, our Fall River Central Labor Union played an active roll in the National and State elections. This included rallies at local labor union meetings, regular radio broadcasts, daily newspaper releases and the use of a sound truck, all of which enabled us to inform our local membership of the qualifications of the candidates who were sponsored by our State Branch.

Though we had notable success with the results of the State election, on the national scene, we remained saddled with the infamous Joseph Martin whose presence in Congress is a condemnation of the gerrymandering tactics foisted upon us by our Legislature.

Our State Legislature introduced and acted on a number of bills which

were of vital importance to the state labor movement. One of major importance was on Unemployment Insurance.

The introduction of the first bill on this subject, which was S. No. 251, would have practically destroyed the present law if it had been enacted. The stir it immediately created resulted in the proposal of a second bill, S. No. 631. This second bill had a number of characteristics of the previous one and it too was considered impossible and substituted by the now much-talked-about Unemployment Compensation Bill S. 659, which did pass the Senate.

Our State Federation of Labor did a commendable job in voicing labor's opposition to this bill, and at the present time, it is held up in the Ways & Means Committee at the State House. We hope and expect that S. No. 659 will eventually be defeated in favor of legislation proposed by Governor Dever in his message to the General Court which contained most of the provisions our Federation proposed.

The interest which our State Officers and our membership has in this important issue was evidenced at our last Annual Institute, at which time an analysis of the law was one of the main topics of discussion.

In view of the history of the State Legislature during the past year, we in the State Federation of Labor must be forever alert to guard and protect the interests of our members.

I am appreciative of the opportunity of representing the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as one of its Vice-Presidents and I wish to express my thanks to my colleagues, President Henry Brides, Secretary-Treasurer, Kenneth J. Kelley, Educational Director, Francis E. Lavigne, our Executive Council and office staff.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. McCARTHY,
Vice-President, District VII.

VICE-PRESIDENTS AT LARGE

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

The perennial fascination of the labor movement is again evidenced in the futility of my attempt to let it alone for a year—or almost alone. During my year's leave of absence from teaching I had intended to spend much time in reading and thinking, and I did spend profitable hours in this way; but with seven new locals of teachers in Massachusetts since my last report we have proof that my retirement was partial only. Certainly I cannot regret these sallies from my shell.

Since June 1950, we have new locals in Revere, Billerica, Attleboro, Malden, Belmont, Quincy, and Provincetown. These new locals have affiliated with the State Federation. For direct and whole-hearted help in organizing these locals I cannot be too grateful to Luke Kramer, John Delmore, Aaron Velleman, Walter Lockhart, and Vice-Presidents Sullivan and Jason. Our baby is Provincetown, where Vice-President Jason had so fully prepared the ground that we signed up the majority of the teachers at the first meeting.

My efforts in a half dozen other communities have brought no results as yet, in spite of much apparent interest. Here in Duxbury, for example, there was so much interest that I was invited to speak not only to teacher groups

but to the Parent Teachers Association. I was confident that an American Federation of Teachers Local would result, but I was mistaken. On these occasions I always wonder what sop the teachers took.

Some may think that the importance I place on teacher locals in the labor movement is exaggerated, but such emphasis is in complete harmony with organized labor's traditional concern with the public schools. Obviously, the truth should be taught, but it cannot be taught when the teachers do not have it. They teach what they have learned and in their knowledge is one great gap; the story of the development and significance of our great movement. The work of our Committee on Education under Director Lavigne, particularly in The Scholarship Award Contest, is creating a demand for this knowledge, which our boys and girls lack because their teachers lack it. We may soon see even more rapid progress in this direction. In the meantime our enemies are not marking time. Even before Secretary Kelley supplied the Executive Council with copies of the Mother Hubbard comic books I saw a stack of copies in one of our public high schools!

As always, I am grateful in the name of all teachers for the support of Secretary Kelley, particularly on Beacon Hill. We are especially dependent on his services since, as yet, we have no paid officer in this state. It was he who sent us to represent the State Federation at a conference on licensing teachers, where, among representatives of school superintendents, school committees, and others, only the teachers' union pleaded for proved proficiency antecedent to hiring by town or city. We are still without a satisfactory teacher licensing act and may continue to lack one until we have fuller organization of teachers. Yet what a patent prerequisite for a good educational system.

Because I am one of your officers, as well as a Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers, I am sometimes asked to help advise some public body, as recently I was asked to confer with the Commission on the Structure of State Government in their evaluation of and recommendations for the Department of Education in Massachusetts. Whenever such opportunities occur I am glad to have a share in advancing our efforts for good schools throughout the Commonwealth.

When you who are not teachers ask me to serve you in any way I am signally honored. I was happy, for example, to accept the invitation of Local 1505 of the I. B. E. W. to act as one of the three judges in their Louis B. Connors Scholarship Award. Their charming officers and representatives made the whole occasion a pleasure. Similarly I was happy to be invited to address one of the Somerville municipal workers' unions. Perhaps teachers are, like all newcomers, still a little self-conscious in the labor movement and so are disproportionately pleased to find themselves accepted and honored. Whatever the psychological foundation, I am pleased to serve you whenever I can.

As always, the personnel of both offices, State Federation and Committee on Education, have been beyond reproach in service and courtesy, the kind of thing we cannot pay for except with gratitude.

One occasion for special rejoicing in the course of the year has been the re-appointment of Vice-President Hull as Deputy Commissioner of Labor. President Brides had led a determined effort to a successful conclusion, and we are all pleased, both for Ben and for the Federation.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY C. CADIGAN,

Vice-President-at Large.

ATTENDANCE RECORD OF PRESIDENT, SECRETARY-TREASURER AND VICE-PRESIDENTS AT EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS

In accordance with Section 2 of Article IX of the constitution, the following is a record of attendance of President, Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-Presidents at meetings of the Executive Council during the past year. There were 10 regular and 1 special meeting held between September 6, 1951 and July 11, 1951.

	Full Sessions	Half Sessions	Absent
PRESIDENT	11	0	0
SECRETARY-TREASURER	11	0	0
VICE-PRESIDENTS			
<i>District I</i>			
JOSEPH P. FAHEY	2	0	9
JAMES J. DUNNE	8	0	3
<i>District II</i>			
OSCAR R. PRATT	11	0	0
JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN	9	0	2
<i>District III</i>			
JOHN A. CALLAHAN	8	0	3
JOSEPH F. GRACE	11	0	0
<i>District IV</i>			
THOMAS P. AHEARN	9	0	2
JOSEPH D. McLAUGHLIN	11	0	0
<i>District V</i>			
SAMUEL J. DONNELLY	9	0	2
JAMES B. McNAMARA	11	0	0
<i>District VI</i>			
BENJAMIN G. HULL	8	0	3
JOHN C. BROWN	6	0	5
<i>District VII</i>			
S. P. JASON	7	0	4
DANIEL J. McCARTHY	3	0	8
<i>At Large</i>			
MARY C. CADIGAN	10	0	1
JAMES M. LEONARD	3	0	3
NEIL MACKENZIE	1	0	1
			(out of 6 meetings)
			(out of 2 meetings)

ROLL CALL VOTES

Pursuant to Article VII, Section 7, of the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor as amended by the 1949 Convention provides, "Any member of the Executive Council at any meeting of this body, shall be permitted to call for a roll call on all matters pertinent to the welfare of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and its affiliates, and a record of this vote shall be incorporated in the report of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative

Agent, and shall be sent to all affiliated Central Labor Unions in the regular report of the Executive Council.

A complete record of roll call votes taken in the Executive Council shall be published in conjunction with the report of the Secretary-Treasurer to the Annual Convention."

The following were in the roll calls of the Executive Council during the past year:

September 6, 1950, the renewal of authorization of Arthur Caron, Springfield as solicitor for Massachusetts Federation of Labor's Year Book.

Voting YES: Vice-Presidents Dunne, Pratt, Sullivan, Callahan, Grace, Ahearn, McLaughlin, Donnelly, McNamara, Hull, Brown, Cadigan, Leonard, Secretary Kelley and President Brides.

Voting NO: Vice-President Jason.

Absent: Vice-Presidents Fahey, and McCarthy.

September 6, 1950, increasing the salary of the Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent \$1500 annually.

Voting YES: Vice-Presidents Fahey, Dunne, Sullivan, McLaughlin, McNamara, Hull, Brown, Cadigan, Leonard and President Brides.

Voting NO: Vice-Presidents Pratt, Grace, Ahearn and Jason.

Absent: Secretary Kelley at time of voting, V. P. Callahan and Donnelly at time of voting, and Vice-President McCarthy.

September 6, 1950, recommending to Committee on Education that any member of that Committee missing three consecutive meetings be replaced.

Voting YES: Vice-Presidents Dunne, Pratt, Sullivan, Ahearn, McLaughlin, McNamara, Hull, Cadigan and Leonard, Secretary Kelley and President Brides.

Voting NO: Vice-Presidents Callahan, Grace, Brown, Jason and Donnelly.

Absent: Vice-President Fahey and McCarthy.

October 6, 1950, Boston Labor Committee to Combat Intolerance's request for Federation's endorsement of Civil Rights Week.

Voting YES: Vice-President Dunne, Sullivan, Callahan, Grace, Ahearn, McLaughlin, Donnelly, McNamara, Cadigan, Secretary Kelley and President Brides.

Voting NO: Vice-Presidents Pratt and Jason.

Absent: Vice-Presidents Fahey, Hull, Brown, McCarthy and Leonard.

October 25, 1950, special meeting, relative to affiliation of School House Custodians, Local No. 385, B.S.E.U. Mr. William V. Ward, Vice-President of A.F.S.C. & ME and Mr. Rahilly of A.F.S.C. & ME Custodians, Local No. 900, requested the privilege of addressing the Executive Council to protest the affiliation of Local No. 385. Motion that parties be informed that as yet

no application for affiliation had been received from Local 385 and that when such is received we grant a hearing.

Voting YES: Vice-Presidents Fahey, Sullivan, Ahearn, and Cadigan.

Voting NO: Vice-Presidents Dunne, Grace, McLaughlin, McNamara, Hull, Brown, Jason and Leonard.

Absent: Vice-Presidents Pratt, Callahan, Donnelly and McCarthy.

October 25, 1950, motion to allow Mr. Ward and Mr. Rahilly to speak for five minutes about controversy between the A.F.S.C. & ME Local No. 900 and B.S.E.U. Local No. 385.

Voting YES: Vice-Presidents Fahey, Dunne, McLaughlin, McNamara, Hull, Brown, Jason, Cadigan and Leonard.

Voting NO: Vice-President Sullivan, Grace, Ahearn.

Absent: Vice-Presidents Pratt, Callahan, Donnelly and McCarthy.

November 29, 1950, motion that President Brides and Secretary-Treasurer Kelley proceed to Washington to seek advice from President William Green and Secretary George Meany of the American Federation of Labor relative to certain locals chartered by the Building Service Employees Union being eligible for affiliation with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Voting YES: President Brides, Vice-Presidents Fahey, Pratt, Callahan, McLaughlin, Donnelly, McNamara, Hull, Jason and Cadigan.

Voting NO: Secretary Kelley, Vice-Presidents Dunne, Grace, Ahearn.

Absent: Vice-Presidents Sullivan, Brown, McCarthy and Leonard.

Report of Delegate to American Federation of Labor Convention

To the Officers and Delegates to the 65th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

The 69th Convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in Houston, Texas, September 18th, 1950, and your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent herein submits a report of his attendance at that historical Convention.

The 1950 Convention was marked by the restraint and sober realization that our nation was once again faced with the problems of a war emergency. The impact of the reverses that had occurred in Korea since June 25th acted as a deterrent to the trade unionism "as usual" attitudes both in and out of the Convention Hall.

President William Green set the theme for the Convention's deliberations in his opening address when he stated that "Our nation must be prepared to face 5, 10 or even 20 years during which a substantial portion of our productive efforts must be devoted to defense preparations." Implementation of this grim reality was contained in the program that was adopted by the Convention regarding the defense program and important resolutions.

On the issue of price controls, wage controls, taxes, material controls, manpower and administration of the defense program, the Convention delegates called for firm action based upon the principle of equality of sacrifice. Since Congress was still in session at the time the Convention opened, it was hoped that more heed would be paid to the statesmanlike position taken by the American Federation of Labor on these vital issues. In the ensuing months it became sadly apparent that the Defense Production Act failed dismally to be administered along the lines suggested by the Houston Convention.

Among the outstanding speakers that addressed the Convention were W. Averell Harriman, Special Assistant to President Truman, who gave a graphic summary of the foreign problems involving the United States with particular emphasis on the effective way in which the Marshall Plan was enabling the devastated countries of Europe to economically rehabilitate themselves and resist Communist domination. Many of the resolutions as well as speakers were concerned with problems of foreign affairs which demonstrated an encouraging awareness on the part of the delegates of the interdependence of America's future with the rest of the world.

I was again selected by President Green to act as a member of the Committee along with John J. Murphy, International Secretary of the Bricklayers Union, and Vice-President William C. Birthright of the Barbers Union, to welcome and escort our own Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin to the Convention. As usual, Secretary Tobin brought the 700 delegates to their feet with his dynamic speech that summarized the role that labor should play in the mobilization program and in the coming elections. Another highlight of the Convention program was a stirring speech by Senator Wayne

Morse, Republican of Oregon, effectively outlining the domestic issues confronting the nation and the shabby treatment that labor had received from a Congress responsive to big business and other selfish interests.

Coming as it did, a few weeks before the crucial 1950 elections, the Convention through its Political Director, Joseph D. Keenan, of Labor's League for Political Education, called for determined political action in the November elections, in order to retain the liberal members of Congress and retire reactionary legislators. There appeared, however, to be a lack of full realization on the part of too many delegates as to the urgency of effective political action. The proof of this was amply evident from the meager financial contributions received by LLPE up to that time.

Some of this apathy might have been due to the excessively humid weather that Houston had to offer during the Convention week. Most of the delegates were "wilted", with the result that more heat than light was generated during many of the sessions.

As in past Conventions, I was again appointed to the Committee on Education and was pleased to find that the Worker's Education Bureau, with our own John D. Connors, as Director, had achieved department status and recognition and was shortly to transfer its operations to the national headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. After operating for years on a "step child" basis and with very limited funds, the Workers' Education Bureau had at long last been elevated to its proper place as an important adjunct of the American Federation of Labor.

Of particular concern to a delegate from a State Federation of Labor was a resolution making affiliation of local unions to Central Labor Unions and State Federations compulsory. After lengthy debate, the resolution was rejected. However, the Convention strongly urged all internationals to insist that their locals become affiliated with state and city branches. The "lip service" that has been given in the past to this pronouncement left many delegates from State Federations unconvinced that it would prove to be the desired solution.

As instructed by the 64th Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, your delegate submitted resolution No. 64 condemning the Partition of Ireland. I am happy to report that the resolution was adopted. It called for the AFL delegates to the International Federation of Free Trade Unions to take proper steps to end the unwarranted division of Ireland.

Whether it was due to the weather or not, the 1950 Convention was marked by a lack of liveliness in debate and interest (except for the speakers mentioned above). Each year, it seems, there is less and less participation from the floor and controversial debate. Most issues that would provoke vigorous discussion are either headed off or referred to the Executive Council. While this may give an indication of harmonious tranquillity, it does not become a dynamic trade union movement.

In company with President Henry Brides and other delegates from Boston including Vincent DiNunno, John Carroll, John O'Grady, Francis Schaufenbil, Phil Salem, John Mara, John Murphy and others, I visited the fabulous Shamrock Hotel and many of the other points of interest in Houston which incidentally is the fastest growing city in America.

By intensive daily and night sessions the Convention was completed in six days. The delegates left Houston with renewed zeal and grim determina-

tion to carry out the program and policies of the American Federation of Labor both on the domestic and foreign fronts. Events in the succeeding months, particularly the disastrous results in some parts of the country in the November elections, may have temporarily diminished the crusading spirit of the Convention delegates, but these temporary reversals can, if properly analyzed, produce the desired results on the next occasion.

It was a great honor and educational experience to have been sent as a delegate to the 1950 Convention of the American Federation of Labor. As always, I endeavored to the best of my ability to represent the interests and policies of the members of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth J. Kelley

Report of Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent

To the Officers and Delegates to the Sixty-fifth Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor:

Greetings:

During the past eventful year as your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, I have carried out the responsibilities of that position to the best of my ability in keeping with the traditions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. In the performance of my duties I have been motivated by a desire to serve the best interests of all of the members of the American Federation of Labor in this state.

Since the last Convention there have been many new problems and developments that required careful consideration and action. At the time of the 1950 Convention the Korean War was at the "skirmish stage." Subsequent developments in that fight against Communistic aggression tragically and vividly brought home to us the threat which Soviet Russia constitutes to the economic security of America and the free world.

After too many months of inaction, our nation began to mobilize its economy for the realities of war rather than peace. As in all previous conflicts, the working people of this nation are shouldering the larger share of the burdens of war.

Since January, a Wage-Price Stabilization Program has been in effect. As usual, the "freeze" on wages has been really firm. However, prices, particularly food, have been permitted to increase rapidly. It was hoped that the inequities in the Defense Production Act would be corrected by Congress when the act expired on June 30, 1951. Sad to relate, the contrary has been the case. After extending the present lop-sided law until August 1st, Congress in the past few weeks has shown an utter disregard for the welfare of the consumers and a subservience to greedy interests. At the time of this writing, the outlines of the new Act are still uncertain. Unless the trend of the past few days is abruptly reversed, it appears that we will be saddled with ineffectual price controls with profits built into them, while at the same time, controls on wages will be rigidly enforced. Despite the gallant efforts of President Truman and others in the administration, the prospects are far from encouraging. Rent controls seem scheduled for further weakening, the tax program violates the cardinal principle of "ability to pay." Selfish business interests by an effective coalition of reactionary Republicans and Southern Democrats, led by Representative Joseph W. Martin, from Massachusetts, seem determined to disregard the nation's interest by setting in motion devouring inflation. In my opinion, the menace of inflation right now is a graver threat to America's economic security and future than even Communism.

I wish to express my appreciation to President Henry Brides and the members of the Executive Council for their splendid co-operation and assistance during the past year. President Brides has performed the duties of his office in a most commendable manner and has given the Federation sound leadership and progressive action. It has been a pleasure to work with him and I am sure that all members of the Executive Council will agree that the Federation has functioned harmoniously and admirably under his leadership.

In the reappointment of Benjamin G. Hull as Associate Commissioner in the Department of Labor and Industries, Governor Dever made well deserved recognition of Ben's sincerity and loyalty to the trade union movement. Along with the President and the other officers of the Federation, we steadfastly maintained the fight for Ben's reappointment. His long years of service and loyalty to the cause of organized labor have won for Ben the affection and esteem of all. We in the Federation, along with his countless friends, are happy that he has been returned to the position he filled so well.

In the manifold duties of the Committee on Education, Director Francis E. Lavigne, during the past year, has demonstrated an outstanding degree of ability and aggressiveness. Few State Federations of Labor can point to a better program of worker's education than we have in Massachusetts. The Reporter is rapidly becoming recognized as one of the most informative and attractive publications of any State Federation. The essay contest providing two scholarships to high school seniors is attracting state wide interest and wider participation each year. It is nice to see that the Gloucester Central Labor Union and the Raytheon Local of the I. B. E. W. under John O'Grady are supplementing the Federation's scholarship contest by additional awards. This commendable action should be copied by more organizations throughout the state, particularly Central Labor Unions.

The winner of the third annual Robert J. Watt Memorial Scholarship will be presented to the forthcoming Convention. An additional \$1500.00 scholarship is being awarded this year for study at the Harvard Trade Union Fellowship Course. I am confident that this year's winners will measure up to the high standards and achievements of the two previous winners, Daniel J. Sullivan and Joseph P. O'Donnell. In this most laudable activity the Federation is perpetuating the memory of one of her most illustrious sons "Bob Watt" and at the same time is training outstanding trade unionists for future positions of responsibility and leadership.

The 10th Annual Labor Institute was held this year at Lowell Textile Institute. Each year these sessions prove more interesting and instructive. Director Lavigne scheduled an outstanding array of authoritative speakers on foreign and domestic problems. I am sure all those in attendance left Lowell greatly refreshed and better informed on some of the great issues of the day. Sad to relate, there are still too many officers and members of local unions that fail to take advantage of these labor institutes. In this fast moving world all of us owe it to ourselves and our membership to keep informed on up-to-the-minute developments in order that we can render better service. The 2nd Annual Samuel Gomper's banquet was ably handled by Frank Lavigne again this year. While the attendance was larger than last year, the net proceeds of the banquet, because of the reduction in the price of tickets, amounted only to \$2735.29 as compared to \$7158.42 from the 1950 event. Even though this was an "off year" as far as elections were concerned, the Federation counts on the funds raised from the Gomper's dinner to carry on effective political action in the coming 1952 election. It is not too early to start forging "the sinews of war" for next year's elections.

The seven standing committees of the Federation have actively functioned during the past year. These committees have been of great assistance and co-operation to the officers of the Federation and I sincerely hope that the delegates to the 65th Convention will carefully read their reports and recommendations contained elsewhere in this book. The wisdom of the delegates to the

Nantasket Convention in establishing these standing committees is proving more sound each year. To the chairman and the members of these committees, I wish to express my grateful appreciation for their splendid co-operation and assistance to me during the past year, particularly on legislative matters.

Through the efforts of the Federation's Committee on Union Labels: Chairman Martin J. Casey, John Donegan, Walter Aitchison, Luke Kramer, Minot Powers, James Clark, Walter Lockhart and Chester Twiss, and Secretary Harry Grages, of the Boston Central Labor Union, the 1952 A. F. L. Union Industries Show has been secured for Boston. This exhibition of union made products has attracted tremendous attendance throughout the country. Its coming to Boston next year will greatly increase the union label consciousness of the general public and thereby benefit union made products in Massachusetts.

Despite many unforeseen expenditures and services during the past year, I am happy to report that the financial condition of the Federation is in reasonably good shape. As can be seen from the auditor's report, to be found on the back pages of this book, the revenue from per capita tax since the last Convention amounted to \$77,580.98. Of this amount \$28,821.22 was turned over to the Committee on Education. This represents 1½c of all per capita tax paid. I regret to report that this year the Federation secured no revenue from the Year Book which is usually published annually. In previous years, we have usually derived a few thousand dollars from this source which was badly needed and missed this year, with the result that we had a net income loss of \$4,284.76 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951. In spite of efforts to maintain the Federation's offices and services as economically and efficiently as possible, we are faced with constantly increasing costs and requests for assistance. In order for the Federation to be in a position to render to affiliated locals the kind and quantity of service required, it will be eventually necessary to improve our financial structure. Delegates to this Convention should carefully consider ways and means of strengthening the Federation in order that it can fulfill its obligations in a more adequate manner.

Since January of this year, the Federation has conducted over twenty regional Conferences in all parts of the state. These meetings were arranged by the Vice Presidents of the Federation in co-operation with the various Central Labor Unions. President Brides, Director Lavigne and myself, frequently accompanied by Ben Hull constituted the "caravan" that crisscrossed the state covering these matters. On the whole, the attendance and interest shown was excellent. It enabled officers and members to learn of the Federation's political, educational and legislative programs. It bears out our contention that central labor bodies should function as "little federations" within their particular area. It is encouraging to find so many active and flourishing Central Labor Unions. In a few places where central bodies have been dormant, the principal officers of the Federation will, in the future, attempt to reactivate and revive them, through the medium of Regional Conferences. We should set a goal of 30 such meetings for the difficult year ahead.

Again in the 1952 elections the Massachusetts United Labor Committee played an important role. In co-ordinating the political action program of the A.F.L.-C.I.O. bona fide Independent and Railroad Brotherhood Unions along with the Americans for Democratic Action, the U.L.C. showed its potency and permanence. Functioning as it does on a year round basis, it constitutes the hard core of true liberalism in Massachusetts. It is encouraging to note the

formation of local United Labor Committees in a number of large cities. These too, should continue their activity in "off" as well as election years. While we were not successful in defeating any Republican Congressmen from this state, we did play an active part in returning the incumbent Democrats to Congress, in re-electing Governor Paul A. Dever and a Democratic majority in the House of Representatives.

One discordant note intrudes itself upon this picture of political collaboration between the A.F.L. and the C.I.O. It is the "raiding" campaign which has been conducted against a number of established A.F.L. unions during the past year. Among the organizations affiliated with the American and State Federation of Labor that have been harrassed recently by the C.I.O. are: the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union; the Brotherhood of Paper Makers; the Teamsters and Chauffeurs; the United Textile Workers of America, A.F.L.; the Federation of Post Office Clerks and other Postal Employees' Unions; the I.B.E.W. and a number of Federal Labor Unions. The time, effort and expense which these unions have expended in the past year to protect and preserve their membership and collective bargaining rights is tremendous. With only 600,000 out of a possible 1½ million workers in this state organized into unions, there is a large potential that deserves attention rather than attempting to lure workers away from the American Federation of Labor. It is sincerely hoped that the C.I.O. will recognize the futility of these "raiding" attempts and the additional fact that they jeopardize future political collaboration through the United Labor Committee.

I wish to extend my grateful appreciation to A.F.L. Regional Director, Michael J. Walsh and his organizing staff for their splendid co-operation and assistance during the past year. It has truly been a pleasure to have worked with "Dude" Walsh and his staff in solving our mutual problems.

In conclusion, I extend my grateful appreciation and thanks to President Brides, members of the Executive Council, Director of Education, Lavigne, the officers of International Unions, Central Labor Unions, and Local Unions for their splendid co-operation and assistance during the past year. To the office staff of the Federation, Catherine Hennessy, Francis Balough and Eileen Dirrane, and Yvonne Ryan, secretary of the Committee on Education, I am deeply indebted for their loyalty, encouraging support and assistance, and unselfish devotion to the many and varied functions of the Federation which has contributed greatly to the efficient and harmonious administration of the office. Our "legal beagle," Robert M. Segal, has again rendered fine service to me and to the Federation in his capacity as Legal Advisor. To the many others who, by their encouraging support, helped to make the tasks of the past year a little lighter, I express my heartfelt thanks. To the delegates to the 1950 Convention, who accorded me the honor and opportunity to serve as Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, I am humbly grateful and sincerely hope that I have, by my actions, justified their confidence and expectations.

Legislative Agent's Report

At this time this report is written, July 30, 1951, the Legislature is still in session. Some legislation that the Federation is vitally interested in is still pending at the State House. For this reason this report is of necessity incomplete. It is hoped that, by the time the Convention opens, all of the legislative measures that the Federation was involved in will have been disposed of.

Approximately 3500 bills were introduced at the 1951 session of the Massachusetts Legislature. A number of them that directly or indirectly affected the interest of workers are still pending. Present indications are that the Legislature will not finish up its business before Labor Day.

On behalf of the Federation and affiliated locals, I filed 33 bills. The most ambitious legislative program that the AFL has ever undertaken. Altogether, there were over 300 measures that required the attention and participation of your Legislative Agent. Based upon recent experience and observations, it is my considered opinion that the Federation should, in the future, file fewer bills and concentrate on those affecting a broad segment of the Federation's membership.

One of the principal legislative fights this year concerned the Unemployment Compensation Law. A determined effort was made by all of the business interests in the state to push through a bill that would have emasculated the Employment Security Act. A new front organization known by the high sounding title of "Massachusetts Council on Employment Security" was formed last fall and sought to secure quick tax rebates for selected employers. Using a clever smoke screen about "chiseling" the sponsors of Senate 251 flooded the papers and legislators with a barrage of propaganda and pressure.

It is estimated that over \$100,000 was spent by them in a campaign of deception and camouflage. This sinister campaign was spearheaded by Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the Retail Trade Boards, Chambers of Commerce, the profit-hungry insurance companies, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers and every other employer organization of any consequence in this state. It is to the everlasting shame of the newspapers of this state, with a few exceptions, that they allowed their columns to be used to carry on a campaign of discrediting all jobless claimants. Rarely has the objectivity and impartial reporting of a "free press" been seen in worse light.

Every one concedes that the condition of the Massachusetts Unemployment Compensation Fund is in a serious condition. The reserves are the lowest of any state in the country. The disagreement, however, comes as to how we got where we are and what should be done to correct the situation. For many years, the Federation has maintained that the merit rating formula as it operated in this state was economically unsound, and we predicted that it would eventually bankrupt the fund. Substantiation of this position was found in the study by Professor Walter Galenson of Harvard University which showed that from 1942 to 1947 this state's unemployment fund was "short-changed" by \$100,000,000 as compared to what employers in other states were paying in taxes during the same period. The very employers and individuals

who conceived the merit rating formula in 1941 were the most active and articulate supporters of Senate 251. As originally introduced, the bill was so raw and ruthless that it was unanimously rejected by the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

A milder version of it was substituted in the Senate by Senator Phillips of Beverly. That, too, had many flaws and was subsequently replaced by Senate Bill No. 659. While many of the worst features of the previous bills had been eliminated, there were provisions in Senate 659 that were highly objectionable and detrimental to workers. With all Republican Senators voting for it and all Democratic Senators opposed, the bill was finally passed by the Senate.

Governor Paul A. Dever courageously informed the Legislature of the patently objectionable features to Senate 659 and the reasons why the bill was bad for workers as well as certain basic industries like the leather, textile, garment and fish processing. In his message, the Governor made some sound and constructive suggestions for strengthening the Employment Security Act. After hearings on these proposals, the House courteously refused to refer the bill to its Ways and Means Committee. For the past few weeks, the situation as to what changes will be made this year in the Unemployment Law, has been in a muddle. At the moment, it is difficult to predict what will eventually happen on this subject. Suffice it to say that now is the time for Massachusetts to correct the weak financing inherent in the present system. The unprecedented employment caused by the Defense Program means that payments from the fund this year will be less than one-half of the amount paid out in 1950. This state should profit from its experience in World War II and not repeat the mistake of failing to build up the fund reserves in good times in order to sustain the system during periods of mass unemployment that will inevitably come.

The next important item on labor's legislative program was the passage of a good 75c Minimum Wage Law. In 1949 a 65c minimum was enacted into law. It permitted, however, Wage Boards to set lesser amounts which they invariably did on all wage orders decreed in the past two years. Last week the Senate passed a 75c minimum which set no "floor" below which wage orders could not go. Democratic Senator Charles Taylor, Roxbury, and Daniel F. O'Brien, Cambridge, voted for this "phony" bill and Republican Senators Christopher Phillips of Beverly, Leslie Cutler of Needham and Sumner G. Whittier of Everett voted against it. This measure is a cruel hoax since under it none of the 600,000 workers subject to state rather than federal minimum wage regulations will get an increase.

The A.F.L. and the C.I.O. are supporting Senate Bill No. 616 which establishes 75c but sets a "floor" on wage orders of 65c except in the case of gratuity employees which is fixed at 50c. While far from satisfactory, at least Senate Bill 616 is an honest bill and would mean some increase for the thousands of white collar workers in stores, offices, laundries, office buildings, restaurants and other service establishments. By the time the Convention opens it is hoped that a realistic wage bill will be adopted by the Legislature and give some degree of protection against substandard wages to over a half million exploited workers in this state.

Once again, labor's fight to establish a state fund for sickness compensation went down to defeat. The "profit hungry" insurance companies were again successful in preventing the passage of a badly needed law to give

workers protection against off-the-job illness and subsequent unemployment. For three years the A.F.L. and C.I.O. have waged an uphill fight to have sickness insurance operated by the state as part of the unemployment insurance system. This program would operate for the benefit of the workers rather than for the profits of insurance companies. As in previous years, the "million dollar insurance lobby," aided by "Insurance-crats" in the Legislature, defeated this proposal which was supported by Governor Dever and 100 Democrats, 3 Republicans.

The 18 Democrats who deserted their party on this important issue, headed by the sponsor of the attempt to revive racket-ridden Beano in Massachusetts, Representative Philip A. Chapman of Dorchester, were: Representatives Batal, Lawrence; Boudreau, Athol; Bryan, West Roxbury; Cournoyer, Southbridge; Doherty, Medford; Doncaster, Somerville; Donlan, West Roxbury; Enright, Pittsfield; Hannon, Lee; Keenan, Arlington; Lane, Brighton; Lombard, Fitchburg; O'Brien, Fall River; O'Connor, Worcester; O'Rourke, Northampton; Roach, North Adams, and Shea, Worcester.

The three Republicans who courageously voted with the workers were Representative George Greene, Boston; Raymond Lord, Lowell, and Walter Szetela of Chicopee. The insurance companies, insisting that no sickness compensation law be passed unless it was run by them exclusively, were also able to defeat a proposal for a competitive fund similar to that operating in California. Finally the House referred the whole subject to the next annual session.

The officers and members of labor unions in the meantime must make up their minds whether or not they really want a good sickness compensation law. If so, they must be prepared to fight as strenuously for it as the insurance companies have been merging all their resources against it.

After a long, hard campaign we were finally successful in having the so-called One Man Unit amendment to the State Labor Relations Act passed. The Federation filed this important amendment to the Baby Wagner Act at the request of the Building Service Employees Union. The measure was adopted in the House by a decisive margin on March 7th, was slightly modified in the Senate on March 19th, but was bottled up for over four months in the Committee on Bills in Third Reading, a parliamentary device that is used to try to kill legislation. International Representatives Joseph McCarthy, Edward Sullivan and Joseph O'Donnell of the Building Service Employees' Union, sweated this one out by almost daily attendance at the State House. The persistency of Senator Christopher H. Phillips on this important bill is deserving of special commendation. As finally passed in the Senate, the bill was truly a bi-partisan measure. Eight Republicans, along with fifteen Democrats, finally voted for it. Concurrence by the House on the modifying amendment adopted in the Senate was necessary. I am happy to report that it was overwhelmingly adopted in the lower branch by a vote of 140 to 83. The passage of this legislation constitutes a great victory for the Federation and the Building Service Employees' Union which will now be able to organize apartment house janitors.

An important improvement in the Workmen's Compensation Act has, up until now, survived all attempts by insurance companies to defeat it. It is House Bill 1604 which would permit the more liberal present benefit provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act to apply to cases settled when benefits were less. For example, a claim that was settled some years ago

when the maximum weekly benefit was \$20.00 could be reopened and increased to the present weekly maximum of \$30.00. The insurance companies are waging an intensive campaign against this humane change. Its eventual fate is still uncertain but its merits call for its adoption.

It is an amazing revelation to watch the effective and expensive "million dollar" insurance lobby in action at the State House. They maintain over 50 lobbyists operating constantly, opposing increased benefits to injured workers and their dependents and anything else that might lessen the tremendous profits that they are making. In the field of Workmen's Compensation and compulsory automobile insurance the right to commit "legalized larceny" has been given to the insurance companies by the Legislature. The Federation's proposal for a full scale investigation of the insurance companies survived the House but was defeated in the Senate. It was cleverly tied in with a study of the merit rating automobile insurance. It is a crime the way the public is being "milked" by the insurance companies in these fields. Speaking of crime, the Legislature, which is currently wrestling with the subject, should devote some of its efforts and energies in probing the rate making methods and other operations of the insurance companies. Perhaps the new automobile insurance rates that are to be announced shortly will provoke such protests that the Legislature will be compelled to investigate these "sacred cows".

On the national scale, Congress has failed dismally to protect consumers of the nation from the selfish interests seeking to make exorbitant profits out of the present war emergency. Since the Korean War we have seen living costs sky rocket because of ineffectual price controls. Since January, wages have been frozen but prices, particularly food, have been allowed to rise inordinately. It was hoped that the inadequacies and inequities would be corrected in the Defense Production Act that was to go into effect July 1st. In the past few days Congress has pushed through a woefully weak measure that will not stop but accelerate the devouring flames of inflation.

Someone has recently described the present Congress as "the Horse Meat Congress" and has suggested that the "Dixie-GOP" leaders should be taken out and horse whipped. A much more human and effective way to punish them would be to "whip them at the polls". The way that the pockets of American workers have been picked by run-a-way living costs during the past year should drive home to all of us the fact that "the ballot box is the bread box" and the need for effective political action in 1952 to implement this slogan. The delegates to the 65th Annual Convention must face up to their responsibilities in preparing for the crucial 1952 elections. It has been proven beyond a shadow of a doubt that the kind of a Congress and the kind of a State Legislature greatly affects the welfare and pocketbooks of workers and their families. Preparations should be made now to wage an intensive and expensive campaign next year. Whether we like it or not, out of sheer necessity, we must become more politically conscious and effective. "Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom" and as Tom Paine once said, "Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must like men undergo the fatigues of supporting it."

Following is a summary of the disposition of important labor legislation by the Great and General Court up to the time this report is written (July 30, 1951).

BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND ENACTED**Advertising in Labor Disputes**

House Bill No. 831

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Under this law, employers advertising for help during a labor dispute will be required to state that a "labor dispute exists" in as large type or print as any contained in the advertisement. This represents an important gain for labor since it will eliminate the hiring of strike breakers through deceptive help wanted advertisements. There have been a number of strike situations in the past year that pointed up the necessity for this "truth in advertising" principle. Chapter 166.

Certification of One Man Units

House Bill No. 821

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

This important amendment to the State Labor Relation's Act constitutes one of the Federation's major legislative accomplishments for 1951. Under this measure, as it was finally passed in a slightly amended form, single employees working in an establishment for an employer who has at least another similar employee and establishment, are guaranteed the right to organize and bargain collectively through a union. It corrects an imperfection that has existed in our so-called "Baby Wagner Act" since a court decision in 1946. The Building Service Employees Union will greatly benefit by this change in the law since it will enable them to now organize apartment house janitors. Other unions who by their nature have only one member working in a particular place of business will now be able to be certified by the State Labor Relations Commission to represent that worker. The fight to secure the passage of this so-called "One Man Unit" Bill took almost five months of constant attention and attendance at the State House. It elevates single employees from the status of second class citizenship which they previously held and gives them the right to protection and representation by a union. Chapter

Teachers' Minimum Salary

Senate Bill No. 110

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

An increase in the starting salaries for school teachers to \$2,100.00 annually in small towns and \$2,300.00 in larger communities was enacted this year. Although the new minimum is not as high as called for in the State Federation's bill, it is an improvement over the present law. In order to attract suitable young men and women to the teaching profession, a respectable entrance salary is required. The constant shortage of teachers in Massachusetts calls for a more realistic and attractive salary schedule. The Federation should continue its efforts to secure at least a \$2,500.00 and \$3,000.00 minimum salary for teachers in this Commonwealth. Chapter

Hearing Before Discontinuance of Workmen's Compensation Benefits

Senate Bill No. 258

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Through this measure, the Federation sought to prevent an injured worker from having his Workmen's Compensation benefits discontinued without a hearing. A modified version of our bill was finally passed by the Legislature. It requires a conference before the discontinuance of Workmen's Compensation benefits. In the future an injured worker will have the opportunity to confer with a member of the Industrial Accident Board, along with the insurer, before being "knocked off" benefits. It is hoped that this will put a stop to the heartless practice of insurance companies in refusing to pay a worker his benefits in order to compel him to go back to work. Chapter 135.

Equal Pay for Women Workers

Senate Bill No. 244

(Petition of Senator Leslie B. Cutler and Representative Mario Umana)

The provisions of this amendment to the Equal Pay Law adopted in 1946 erases a weakening amendment that was put through in 1947 by Associated Industries of Massachusetts. This year's change in the law prevents discrimination in pay for women workers performing the same work as men. The influx of women into industry again because of the present war crisis, makes this new law more important and necessary than ever. Chapter No. 180.

Social Security Coverage for State Employees

House Bill No. 1145

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

The substance of the Federation's proposal was enacted in a modified form in Senate Bill No. 627. It brings employees of "instrumentalities" of the state under the Old Age and Survivor's Insurance provisions of the Federal Social Security Program. This means that employees of the Mystic River Bridge Authority, the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority, the Boston Market Terminal Authority and any future similar state agencies not eligible to join the state retirement system, will be able to collect social security at the age of 65. The A.F.L. sought to have workers of state and local governments who took their jobs after reaching 55 years, which barred them from joining existing pension and retirement systems, brought into the retirement benefits of our federal social security. Our efforts to secure this did not fully materialize because an amendment to the Social Security Law could not be passed by Congress this year. It is our hope to have the necessary action taken at the next session of Congress in order that the original intent of the Federation's proposal may be more fully realized than was gained under Senate 627. Chapter No.

Removing Limitations on Group Life Insurance Policies**House Bill No. 1051***(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

We were successful in securing an amendment to the insurance laws removing the requirement of a minimum of 25 employees in a unit before group life insurance could be secured. A number of Building Trades Unions in this state recently negotiated for group life insurance with their employers. Many of them were small employers who did not maintain an average of 25 workers throughout the year. As a result of the Federation's efforts, these and other unions will be able to secure group insurance coverage for all their members regardless of how few may be working in an employer's unit. Chapter No. 195.

Certification of Teachers**House Bill No. 737***(Petition of Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Teachers)*

In greatly modified form, a law was passed setting up certain minimum standards for the licensing of teachers. While far from satisfactory, the bill that was eventually passed for the first time sets up standards for teaching in this state. It is regrettable that it excludes teachers up to the 5th grade and likewise contained a "grandfather clause" automatically covering those now teaching. It is sincerely hoped that this new law may be implemented and improved at the next session of the Legislature. Chapter No. 278.

**Window Washers Safety Code
Extended to State House Buildings****House Bill No. 1130***(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

We sought through this bill to extend the requirement of necessary safety devices to prevent accidents to window washers to all public buildings coming under the jurisdiction of the state. In the form that it was finally passed, it applied to the State House and the so-called "State House Annex". Our efforts should be continued to see that all buildings coming under the supervision of the Commonwealth should meet the same safety requirements established for private buildings. Chapter No. 430.

Increasing Benefits to Dependents of Workers Killed in Industrial Accidents**Bill No. 1598***(Petition of Eugene H. Giroux)*

The dependency provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Law were liberalized in cases of fatal accidents. The former \$5.00-\$12.00 weekly benefits were increased to a range of \$8.00-\$15.00 weekly. The maximum amount that total and partial dependents will now receive, is \$6,000.00 instead of \$4,000.00. Chapter No. 98.

State Employees Increase

Senate Bill No. 399

(Petition of Massachusetts State Council A.F.S.C. & M.E.)

A well deserved increase of \$360.00 was granted to state employees. Though substantially less than sought in Senate 399, over 20,000 employees of the state received what was supposed to be a "catch up" wage boost. An escalator feature tied into fluctuations in living costs was considered at one stage as was a retroactivity to January 1951. Chapter No.

Safety Devices on Machinery

House Bill No. 1077

(Petition of Frank Baril)

As finally passed under House Bill No. 2074 this law improves the regulations requiring safety devices on belts, gears and other movable parts of machinery. It prevents the removal of protective guards except when the machinery is shut down. The toll of workers getting their hands caught in moving machinery is mounting rapidly and this new law, if rigidly enforced, will save many of them from crippling accidents. Chapter No. 38.

Wages Exempt from Attachment

House Bill No. 798

(Petition of Representative Charles J. Artesani)

Some improvements in the laws relating to garnishment or attachment of workers' wages were adopted at the present session. Most important was the substance of House 798 which increased from \$25.00 to \$30.00 the amount of wages that cannot be attached. Because of changes in workers' earnings during recent years, even this figure is obsolete. Efforts should be continued to raise the amount that a worker involved in financial difficulties should be able to take home weekly. Further study of this question is to be made by the Judicial Council during the next year particularly as applied to personal labor and services. Chapters 678 and 239.

(Some additional measures favored by labor seem likely to be passed at the time of this writing. A report on them will be made after the Legislature prorogues.)

BILLS AFFECTING LABOR STILL PENDING JULY 30, 1951**75c Minimum Wage**

Senate Bill No. 258

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor and Massachusetts State C. I. O.)

A modified 75c minimum wage bill, based upon a number of petitions including Labor's, was reported out favorably by the Committee on Labor and Industries as Senate Bill No. 616. It was bottled up in the Senate Ways and Means Committee for over three months. Senate 616, while far from satisfactory, at least establishes a "floor" below which minimum wage orders cannot go. The obsolete Wage Board machinery is retained but they cannot decree less than 65c an hour except in the case of employees who get tips. Last week the Senate, by one vote temporarily passed a worthless 75c minimum bill. While it establishes 75c, it contains no guarantee that workers will receive that amount since there is no "floor" prescribed for wage orders. Prospects for the reversal of this vote and the substitution of Senate 616 are, at the moment, reasonably good. Over 600,000 workers in stores, offices, restaurants, laundries, and other service establishments are hoping that the current session of the Legislature will protect them against substandard wages by passing a good 75c minimum wage law.

Increasing Settlements in Workmen's Compensation Cases

House Bill No. 1604

(Petition of Massachusetts State C.I.O. and Representative James L. O'Dea, Jr.)

In recent years the benefit payments of the Workmen's Compensation Law have been appreciably increased. However, these changes in the benefit structure are not applied retroactively with the result that a worker's case that was settled a few years ago, when the weekly maximum was \$20.00 does not get an adjustment to the present \$30.00 weekly maximum. House 1604 would correct this injustice by granting to injured workers and their dependents the same benefit payments as they would receive if their accident occurred now. After a long fight this bill was finally passed in the House despite the efforts of Representative Phillip A. Chapman to scuttle it in his Committee on Bills in Third Reading. Desperate attempts will be made by the insurance companies to kill the measure in the Senate.

Unemployment Compensation

Senate Bills No. 251, 631, and 659

(Based upon Petition of Massachusetts Council on Employment Security)

A determined effort to scuttle the Unemployment Compensation Law was and is being made by all the business interests of the state. Operating under a "front" organization, known by the high sounding title of "Massachusetts Council on Employment Security," a vicious measure, Senate 251, was filed and heard with great fanfare and pressure. The first bill was so

raw that it was unanimously rejected by the Committee on Labor and Industries. Part of a nation-wide campaign by big business interests, it would have drastically overhauled the jobless insurance law to the detriment of the worker and to the profit of employers.

Consolidation of Department of Labor and Industries

House Bill No. 2523

Report of Special Commission on the Structure of State Government

The so-called "Baby Hoover Commission" filed a lengthy report recommending far reaching changes in the Department of Labor and Industries and other agencies concerned with industrial relations. Some of the recommendations had considerable merit and would have improved the functions and facilities of the departments involved in employer-employee relations. There were, however, some drastic changes that the Federation felt impelled to oppose. Among these were: the elimination of the State Labor Relations Board; the separation of the powers and duties of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration; the merger of the Industrial Accident Board with the Department of Labor and Industries. The Federation vigorously opposed these features stressing that no sound or sufficient reason had been given for these changes.

The State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration has served labor and management well for many years. A number of other states have modelled their department along the lines that have worked so successfully in Massachusetts. The theory that conciliation and arbitration are incompatible is ridiculous. The Commission proposed the establishment of an Industrial Relations Board that would assume the present duties of the Labor Relations Commission and the Board of Arbitration. Some of the recommended changes were similar to those contained in the so-called Slichter Report of a few years ago. The criteria for judging the merits of changing these set-ups can be summarized as follows:

- (1) Would the changes contribute to better labor-management relations?
- (2) Would they improve the services and functions which these departments now perform so well?
- (3) Would there be an appreciable saving in administrative efficiency and costs, and
- (4) Why make the agencies serving labor and management the "guinea pig" for testing changes in other state departments?

On all four of these points the answer was negative! Consequently, the Federation maintained its opposition throughout the hearings. Present indications are that no action will be taken by the present Legislature to put into effect the recommended changes. Careful study and consideration should be given by the Convention and the Federation in order to prevent the emasculation of the various departments concerned with labor relations.

BILLS FAVORED BY LABOR AND DEFEATED**State Fund for Sickness Compensation**

Senate Bill No. 257

*(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor and
Massachusetts State CIO)*

Again this year, labor's effort to have cash sickness compensation operated by the State was unsuccessful. The insurance companies were able to prevent the passage of this badly needed extension of the social security program for the third year. Despite the growth of so-called voluntary plans the majority of workers in Massachusetts have no protection against wage loss due to off-the-job sickness or illness. The power and the influence of the profit-hungry insurance companies was such that not even a competitive (state and private insurance) plan could be put through this year. There should be no relenting in our campaign to secure the passage of a good sickness compensation law for the benefit of workers rather than for the profit of insurance companies. Suitable legislation should be reintroduced next year.

Establishing Election Day as a Legal Holiday

Senate Bill No. 83

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

By a few votes our bill to make election day in state elections a legal holiday was defeated. The closeness of the vote was an encouraging indication that there is considerable sentiment in favor of the idea. The bill was recommitted and reported out again providing for a half holiday. By a narrow margin this compromise was turned down by the Legislature. Perhaps a different approach might be tried next year to make it easier for workers to get to the polls. At present employers are supposed to grant workers two hours off to vote, however, there is no provision requiring that they be paid for this time off. Consideration should be given to submitting a bill requiring that workers be allowed two or four hours off with pay to vote.

Increasing Workmen's Compensation Benefits to 2/3 of Wages

House Bill No. 830

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

This measure was aimed at eliminating the arbitrary maximum of \$30 per week that an injured worker receives. With many workers averaging \$75 a week or more, it is unreasonable to adhere to this \$30 weekly figure. A worker earning \$75 a week should be entitled to $\frac{2}{3}$ compensation, i.e. \$50 when he is laid off because of an industrial accident. Our efforts to bring workmen's compensation benefits into line with prevailing wages should be continued.

Preventing Exorbitant Workmen's Compensation Rates

House Bill No. 833

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

For many years, it has been evident that the insurance companies retain better than 50% of all premiums collected on workmen's compensation insurance. House Bill No. 833 would have required that the "loss ratio formula" be changed so that 75% of the amount collected in premiums would be paid to injured workers and their dependents in the form of benefits, and that 25% could be retained by the insurance companies for profit, overhead and operating expense. Needless to say, our attempts to take the exorbitant profits out of workmen's compensation insurance met the combined resistance of the horde of insurance lobbyists that operate at the State House.

Investigation of Insurance Companies

House Bill No. 163

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

As a result of the Federation's experience and observations at the State House, a full scale investigation of the operation of insurance companies in this state is badly needed to protect the public interests. Since the state compels its citizens to be covered by certain forms of insurance such as, workmen's compensation and automobile liability, the Commonwealth should see to it that "legalized larceny" is not committed by the insurance companies. Such was the intent of House Bill No. 163. It would have probed into the rate making procedure in automobile, workmen's compensation and other insurance. It further would have probed into the operations of the "million dollar insurance lobby" at the State House and other aspects of their legislative activities. House Bill No. 163 was reported out favorably from the Committee on Insurance and combined with a study of merit rating automobile insurance. As House Bill No. 2335, it survived all parliamentary hurdles until it arrived in the Senate where it was defeated a few days ago. This legislation should be filed again.

Subsistence Formula on Workmen's Compensation Benefits

House Bill No. 829

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Increases in living costs make inadequate, compensation settlements made years ago to injured workers and their dependents. House Bill No. 829 provided for a periodic review by the Industrial Accident Board of previous settlements with adjustments to be made to meet increases in living costs. In some respects this bill is similar to House Bill No. 1604 described above. The objectives of it are sensible and the Federation should file it again.

Liberalizing Unemployment Compensation Act

Senate Bills Nos. 255, 256, 259, House 834 and 1608

(Petitions of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

Unfortunately this was not the year to secure liberalization and improvement in the Employment Security Act. The clamor and the campaign to reduce jobless benefits and tighten up the law, made the changes sought in 4 of the bills listed, virtually impossible. Senate Bill Nos. 255 and 256 provided for an increase in the maximum unemployment benefits from \$25 to \$30 per week and an increase in the duration of benefits from 23 to 26 weeks. A number of progressive industrial states have recently changed the law accordingly.

Senate Bill No. 259 would have corrected the weak financing of unemployment insurance in this state by abolishing the so-called "merit formula." This economically unsound method of determining employer's taxes is the reason why the unemployment compensation fund reserves in this state are the lowest in the nation. While other states were building up their fund during World War II, Massachusetts, because of a "screwy" experience rating formula, was doing just the reverse. Since January 1st all employers have been paying the maximum rate of 2.7%. They will continue to pay this amount until May 1952, unless the law is changed by the present legislature.

House Bill No. 1608 would have required that an out-of-state employer coming into Massachusetts to perform a job that might be finished up in 5 or 10 weeks would pay unemployment tax on his workers. Presently, the Employment Security Law applies only to employers having one or more workers employed for 13 weeks or more. A number of cases have arisen where contractors from other states have hired workers here on a project that was completed in less than 13 weeks. The workers were then laid off and applied for jobless benefits but found that the employer had paid no tax and consequently they were deprived of compensation. In order to rectify this situation, the Federation should re-submit House 1608, perhaps in an amended form so that it would apply to employers paying wages of \$500 or more.

One Day's Rest in Seven for Motion Picture Operators

House Bill No. 820

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

In order that motion picture operators might enjoy the one day's rest in seven law that applies to other workers, the Federation filed this measure. Although the bill was withdrawn, we were successful through an opinion from the Attorney General to Commissioner DelMonte to have it ruled, that the one day's rest in seven law applied to motion picture operators. This victory obviated the necessity for House Bill No. 820.

Hearing before Suspension of Commercial Driver's License**House Bill No. 765***(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

This bill was designed to protect the livelihood of drivers of trucks, buses and other commercial vehicles by requiring a hearing before their licenses could be suspended. Frequently, a driver has an accident or is involved in a traffic violation, with the result that his license is automatically suspended, which, of course, means that he is unable to drive his bus or truck and is laid off. Subsequently, he is found innocent of the violation but may have lost a few weeks pay. This bill would have permitted him to continue his work until his case had been heard. The strong opposition of the registrar of motor vehicles sealed the doom of House Bill No. 765. Its merits, however, deserve further consideration and action.

Labor Representative on Department of Public Utilities**House Bill No. 957***(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

As a result of a resolution adopted at the 64th Convention, the Federation filed this measure which would have given labor representation on the important Public Utilities Commission. The interests of consumers in many rate cases before the DPU are inadequately protected. We should renew our efforts to have a person with experience in labor and consumer problems appointed to this important state agency.

Registration of Cooks and Restaurant Workers**House Bill No. 954***(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

Filed previously by Joseph Stefani of the Cooks and Pastry Cooks, the bill this year was sponsored by the Federation. It provided for registration and minimum standards for cooks, similar to those required of barbers, electricians, plumbers, etc. As in the past, we were unsuccessful in securing favorable adoption of this meritorious legislation. Consideration of some other approach to this problem should be made.

Sixteen Year Compulsory School Attendance Age**Senate Bill No. 101***(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

The loose regulations applying to school attendance and out-of-school employment of children in this state constitutes a serious social and economic problem. The number of children who drop out of school after reaching 14 years is shocking. Immature and unprepared to cope with the problems of life, these teen agers drift into trouble and undesirable employment. Efforts should be continued to try to keep them in High School until they graduate or, at least until they reach 16 years of age.

Union Label on State Printing**House Bill No. 953***(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

Resulting from a convention resolution, this bill provided for the union label on all state printing; thus, the state would set a good example for private industries by showing that its printing was done under union conditions. Because of difficulty in drafting the bill to specifically provide for the Allied Printing Trades Label, the bill had to be withdrawn. Thought should be given by the Allied Printing Trades Unions to drafting a suitable bill on this subject.

Referendum on Minimum Salary for Boston Firemen**Senate Bill No. 421***(Petition of Martin E. Pierce, Firefighters, Local No. 718)*

The Boston Firefighters filed a bill seeking the right to have a minimum salary question submitted to the voters in the coming city election. Being unable to secure a decent starting salary and automatic increments from the Mayor and City Council, they asked the right to have the voters decide. After months of intensive work they succeeded in having the measure approved by legislative committees and adopted by the House. In the Senate, however, solid Republican opposition killed the bill. The Firefighters were thereby deprived of the right to have the tax payers and voters of Boston pass upon the merits of their case. The defeat of this bill constitutes a flagrant violation of the principle and purposes of the referendum.

State Fund for Workmen's Compensation**House Bill No. 965***(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor
and Massachusetts State CIO)*

Once again labor was unsuccessful in its long fight to have Workmen's Compensation run for the benefit of workers, rather than for the profit of insurance companies. Since Massachusetts compels employers to insure their workers, the state has the responsibility to see that this coverage is purchased at the lowest possible cost. Experience in other states having exclusive funds proves that it can be administered for less than 10%. Whereas, under insurance companies, better than 50% of premiums collected is eaten up in overhead, profits and operating expenses. Despite the many reverses, this fight should be continued.

Prohibiting Traffic Signal Colors in Lighting**House Bill No. 856***(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)*

This bill would have prevented the use of red, green and yellow colors in electric signs and other advertising within 50 feet of traffic signals. Many drivers at night are confused approaching busy intersections by neon signs and lighting using these colors. Prevention of accidents and promoting traffic safety amply justified this legislation.

Abolishing Emergency Clause Under Civil Service

House Bill No. 1261

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

The abuse of the principle of Civil Service due to the so-called emergency clause required legislative correction. The morale and efficiency of state employees is being jeopardized by the flagrant violation committed under the emergency clause device and calls for the refiling of this bill.

Revising State Housing Board

House Bill No. 963

(Petition of Massachusetts Federation of Labor)

This bill was designed to provide for a State Housing Board consisting of five members, one of whom would be a representative of labor, with all members having equal voice and authority. The present board operates with a Chairman who acts as an administrator with broad powers and duties. After the bill was filed former Senator William C. Geary was appointed as Chairman by the Governor. In his administration of the state's housing program Mr. Geary has displayed a degree of ability and reasonableness that obviated the necessity for this bill.

BILLS OPPOSED BY LABOR AND DEFEATED**Changing Predetermined Wages on Public Construction**

Senate Bill No. 248

(Petition of Alan E. Gifford—Associated General Contractors)

This dangerous bill would have undermined Chapter 461 that calls for prevailing wages on public construction throughout the state. The Building Trades Unions fought for many years to have Chapter 461 established. It provides that the Department of Labor and Industries shall set the wage rates to be paid on all public construction. This rate is generally the union scale prevailing in the area. As a result of the determined opposition of the Federation and Building Trades Councils, this bill was withdrawn by the sponsors.

Separate Bids for Subcontractors on Public Works

House Bill No. 1473

(Petition of Associated Subcontractors of Massachusetts)

Another measure detrimental to the interests of the Building Trades Unions was this so-called subcontractor's bill. It would have changed the bidding procedure on public construction with the result that separate bids would be required for work that is now included in the bid made by the prime or general contractor. The danger in the bill was that it would have per-

mitted non-union subcontractors to be awarded contracts which would inevitably create confusion and controversy with union men working on the job. Due to the effective and expensive lobbying the bill was favorably reported by two legislative committees but was referred to a Recess Commission for study by the House. In the Senate this proposal for a study was defeated which closed the matter for this year.

Eliminating on State Income Tax Deduction of Federal Taxes Paid

House No. 1—Governor's Message

House No. 2279—Report of Commission on Taxation

Attempts were made to discontinue the deduction on state income taxes of the amount paid on federal income taxes. This would have meant that a worker who has his taxes withheld from his pay could no longer deduct this amount when he paid his state income taxes. He would be paying a tax on money that he never actually received. It is estimated that this proposal would have cost most union members from 7-10% higher state income taxes. The Federation, with the assistance of the Railroad Brotherhoods and Postal Employees locals were successful in having this measure defeated.

Relaxing Licensing Regulations for Operators of Hoisting Machinery

Senate Bill No. 300

(Petition of Elmer O. Peterson)

This measure aroused the officers of the Engineers Unions throughout the state. If passed, it would have permitted unlicensed men to operate certain type cranes, lifts and hoisting machinery. The bill was originally approved by the Committee but as a result of a storm of protest was recommitted, and, after a hearing, rejected.

Reducing Workmen's Compensation Benefits

Senate Bills No. 204, 206, 207, 208, 246, 247, 279 and 250

(Petitions of Associated Industries of Massachusetts)

A number of bills were filed by A.I.M. that would have restricted or reduced the benefit provisions and procedure of the Workmen's Compensation Law. Each year this organization, representing big business, seeks to emasculate improvements in Workmen's Compensation that labor secured through previous Legislatures. Senate 249 and 250 would have destroyed the disfigurement sections of the specific injuries feature of the law adopted two years ago. The Legislature properly gave all these bills speedy rejection.

BILLS AFFECTING LABOR REFERRED TO RECESS COMMISSIONS**House Bill No. 1080****8 in 10 Hour Spread for Transit Industry**

This measured filed as a result of a resolution adopted at the 1950 Convention, would have eliminated the inhuman working hours for many bus drivers. In some cases, they have to be on the job twelve to fourteen hours in order to work eight full hours. This legislation has been referred to a Recess Commission under House Resolve 2381 for study and a report to next Legislature.

BILLS AMENDING EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW**House Bill No. 2382**

A number of measures relating to the Unemployment Compensation system including the revival of employee contributions and the establishment of sickness compensation for unemployed workers have been referred to a special Recess Commission for study. Like other Recess Commissions, they will report their recommendations to the 1952 Legislature.

CONCLUSION

Space does not permit a more detailed listing of the many other legislative matters that occupied your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent during the past year. Needless to say, constant attendance and alertness at the State House since January 3rd was necessary in order to protect the interests of members of the Federation and all workers.

Under the direction of the Executive Council, I have carried out the Federation's Legislative Program unceasingly and unflinchingly.

I wish to commend Governor Paul A. Dever and his secretaries, J. John Fox and George McMahon, Speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., and Majority Floor Leader Robert F. Murphy, Senate Minority Leader John E. Powers, Senator Christopher H. Phillips and Representative Joseph T. Conley, Senate and House Chairmen respectively of the Committee on Labor and Industries; Representative Cornelius Desmond, Jr., Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; Representatives Mario Umana, James L. O'Dea, Jr., Michael J. Carroll, James A. Burke, Paul A. McCarthy, Gabriel Piemonte; Senators James J. Corbett, Edward C. Pierce and other Legislators for their genuine interest and helpful assistance at the State House this year.

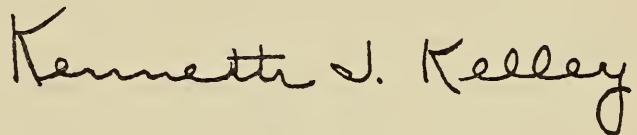
I wish also to express my grateful appreciation to the members of the Executive Council, the Committee on Legislation and particularly Chairman John J. O'Neil of the Committee on Social Security, as well as the officers and members of Central Labor Unions and Local Unions for their encouraging assistance and support at legislative hearings. To Director Lavigne, our attorney, Robert M. Segal, Samuel V. Horovitz who assisted on Workmen's

Compensation legislation, my colleague Albert G. Clifton, Legislative Agent of the C.I.O., for their fine co-operation, I extend my thanks.

I would be derelict in my duty if I did not point out that the attendance at State House hearings this year was at times disheartening. While appreciating the problems that confront the officers of Central Labor and Local Unions these days, they cannot overlook their responsibility to assisting in having the Federation's legislative objectives adopted. Such matters as: Workmen's Compensation; Unemployment Compensation; Minimum Wages; Taxation, all vitally affect workers both organized and unorganized. The kind of laws that the Legislature and Congress pass, can help or hurt working people and their families. For some time now, I have felt that the Federation should revise its method for enlisting the attendance and assistance of affiliated unions. It is sincerely hoped that the Executive Council working through the standing committees of the Federation can devise a more effective and speedy system for alerting affiliated locals when important labor bills are coming up for a hearing or a vote.

It has been a distinct honor and privilege to have served as your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent during the past year. I sincerely trust that, in the performance of the manifold duties of that position, I have measured up to the high standards and best traditions of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kenneth J. Kelley". The signature is fluid and written in black ink on a white background.

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

As Commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industries, it is my pleasure to present this report to you regarding some of the activities of the Department during the past fiscal year. The rapid tempo of the times and the many complex problems which face us and have been facing us since your last Convention have increased tremendously the work load. I am departing from the usual way of submitting the report and shall attempt to illustrate briefly some of the functions performed by the various Divisions in the Department which always work in the direction of furthering the fine labor-management relations in the Commonwealth. It pleases me to report that Massachusetts still continues to be one of the leading States in this very important field.

Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration

This Board is concerned with the settling of labor disputes which threaten work stoppages. There is no compulsion on the part of either labor or industry to make use of the Board, but nonetheless, through voluntary submission of the parties, this Board has handled over six hundred cases during the past year.

It is set up to handle disputes in a way which will give the greatest extent of justice to the workers and at the time recognize the rights of the employer.

It endeavors to promote mature collective bargaining by asking for, one, a complete and mutual understanding of the problem by both parties; two, a desire to settle amicably; and, three, the use of all legitimate means to affect the settlement. Through this medium, the Department undertakes to promote peaceful bargaining as a most efficient way of serving the consumer, the employees and the employers. Impartiality of the Board is proven by the return of contesting parties year after year.

Division of Industrial Safety

The protection of the worker—safety on the job—has always been of paramount importance to the Department. The law has made it compulsory that certain safety precautions be taken by employers before submitting their employees to hazardous occupations. Periodic inspections to a total of 79,967 were made last year of the mercantile, mechanical and manufacturing establishments in the State. In addition, all complaints were thoroughly investigated and all major accidents were surveyed for possible prevention in the future. This Division issued 23,924 orders during the past year, all of which have been complied with or are in the process of being complied with.

The administration of regulations covering the employment of women and minors and all nonpayment of wages are other duties which are undertaken by this Division. The pre-determination of wages for public work contracts is an adjunct to the duties of this Division inasmuch as it insures a satisfactory living wage for workers and fair competition for employers on all public works projects.

Division of Standards

This Division is primarily engaged in weights and measures work. It also enforces qualitative requirements of a specific commodity by means of a stationary and mobile testing laboratory. It also issues the licenses for all hawkers, peddlers and vendors; the fees received serving to support the Division operations.

Division of Necessaries

The cost of all phases affecting conditions which are deemed necessities of life are controlled by this Division. Landlord and tenant relations, consumer problems, and motor fuel quality are among the many items which are covered.

Division of Statistics

The Division of Statistics has as its primary function the collection and publication of statistics of labor and manufactures, the amassing of inquiries relative to the industries of the Commonwealth, the trends in employment and earnings of wage and salaried workers from month to month in the major fields of employment, building permit data for cities and towns, labor union directory material, labor union membership and financial reports, and all other related statistics. There is also a well stocked library in this division.

Labor Statistics: During the past year, this branch of the Division issued the "Forty-sixth Annual Directory of Labor Organizations in Massachusetts, 1949-1950." As of January 15, 1950, tabulations show a total of 2,005 Unions (excluding letters carriers, post office clerks, etc., who have no bargaining power in and of themselves), with a total membership of 566,389, constituting 417,939 men and 148,450 women. Based on this data the leading organized groups in 1950 were metal and machinery trades, 96,906 members; textile industries, 72,319; building trades, 49,358. Boston, quite naturally, outranks all other municipalities with respect to number and membership of local unions with 453 unions and a total membership to 192,899 in that city. The office continues to follow up all newly formed labor organizations as to compliance in the filing of a statement as required under the "so-called" Barnes Bill and has made it a policy to secure from all unions an annual financial report, also required. The simplification of the latter through recent legislation has resulted in much better compliance with the financial report section of the law.

Under the auspices of this section a publication of employment and earnings is available monthly and proves of great value especially to labor and industry negotiators who must keep abreast of current economic affairs.

Statistics relating to building permits are also issued monthly covering 146 cities and towns. In 1950, in these 146 cities and towns, a total of 56,740 buildings were to be erected, altered or added to at an estimated cost of three hundred forty-three millions. New dwelling construction provided a total of 26,772 family units, and alterations of existing structures providing an additional 2,534 family units. The monthly press releases and the annual summaries are very much sought after by many organizations interested in the building programs in Massachusetts.

Statistics of Manufactures

An "Annual Census of Manufacturers" has been taken each year beginning with 1886 in accordance with statutes and it is substantially the same form. Some ten thousand employers are canvassed for census purposes each year. Certain statutory changes were recently approved which make for better and more ready reporting. Upon completion of each annual census, which completion requires a great deal of field work and correspondence, tabulations are prepared showing the number of establishments in each industry, cost of materials used, value of products manufactured, and the number of workers employed by months. Tabulations were also made by cities and towns so that local employers and organizations may be familiar with the manufacturing activities in their own locality.

Minimum Wage Division

The Minimum Wage Division has the responsibility of executing minimum wage orders of the Commission in the various industries to which it applies. Investigators check complaints and fulfill routine inspections in order to insure compliance with the law. This Division is instrumental yearly in recovering substantial amounts for employees who have no other source to look to for assistance.

Occupational Hygiene

Hazards to health within an industry are the subject with which the Division of Occupational Hygiene is concerned.

Constant studies and surveys of potential health hazards are made by this Division with the end in view of giving a constructive consultive service to these industries which are troubled with such problems.

Apprentice Training

The high quota of skilled workers here in Massachusetts is due in no small degree to the supervisory efforts of the Division of Apprentice Training. Insuring skillfulness of Massachusetts workers is the goal toward which this Division strives. The various trades to which this apprentice training applies know full well the degree of benefits which come from this program. Despite the heavy influx of veterans who have availed themselves of this program since the war, the Division has kept pace progressively.

There are many other items which I know would be of interest to the members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. There is the upholding of the ruling of this Department, made by the Commissioner, by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in weekly payment of wages by check, the specific and large amount of monies recovered under Chapter 461, minimum wages and non-payment of wages, etc.

I wish, on behalf of the employees of the Department of Labor and Industries, its Directors, Counsels and Commissioners, to thank the members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for its continued co-operation and understanding during the past year. You have helped this Department maintain its high standard of efficiency.

As Commissioner for the Department, may I say to you all that our Department continues its "open door" policy; we welcome your visits at any time.

COMMENT: During the past year, the Department of Labor and Industries under the able and affable administration of Commissioner John J. DelMonte has played an increasingly more active role in matters affecting the welfare of workers in this state. Few trade unionists realize the varied and versatile functions of our Department of Labor and Industries. The foregoing is but a summary of an agency that in manifold ways serves, protects and benefits men, women and children in this Commonwealth.

"Genial" John DelMonte, as Commissioner is continuing the effective campaign of public relations that is rapidly acquainting the citizens of Massachusetts with the varied functions of the most important department.

The Federation, and all trade unionists, rejoiced in the reappointment of Benjamin G. Hull as Associate Commissioner of Labor and Industries. Ben's sincerity and indomitable courage and years of service to the trade union movement are such that he deserved recognition and reappointment that eventually came to him. Ben, with an energy that belies his years, has and will continue to serve the trade unionists who have matters before the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Because of the fine record of accomplishment of the Department of Labor and Industries and the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, the Federation opposed the recent recommendations of the "so-called" Baby Hoover Committee for overhauling that department. No useful purpose would be served by separating the functions of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration. The proposed changes would damage the effectiveness with which the board has served labor and management in the peaceful adjudication of industrial disputes.

Tampering with this tried and tested agency would do irreparable harm and would undoubtedly worsen the cause of good industrial relations. It is hoped that the present session of the legislature will defer taking any action this year in order that the Federation and the Convention delegates will have a full and adequate opportunity to discuss the far-reaching recommendations.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD

In 1950 there were 256,808 injuries reported to the Department of Industrial Accidents. This is an increase of 6,633 reports over 1949.

As of January 1, 1950, as a result of fatal injuries occurring in 1949, there were 193 cases in which there were 309 total dependents and 6 partial dependents; and in such cases there was paid in compensation benefits including medical benefits and other statutory payments, the sum of \$1,621,261.48.

Payments for 1949 as of January 1, 1950, in non-fatal cases numbering 249,830 amounted to \$12,252,295.82 for disability compensation and \$616,369.54 to injured employees on account of their dependents. In addition to the foregoing, there was paid medical and hospital expenses amounting to \$7,250,802.03. The total payments in both fatal and non-fatal cases therefore would be \$21,740,728.87. These figures are approximate but subject to slight change only.

The payment of \$616,000 on account of dependents is a significant payment. Provision for dependents was fought for and enacted in the legislative

year of 1945 mainly through the efforts of representatives of the Massachusetts State Branch of the Federation of Labor. The gross payments to injured workers in this Commonwealth represent an interesting story of the advances made in workmen's compensation benefits since the Law was originally enacted. At that time the weekly payment for total incapacity or partial incapacity was not more than \$10.00 a week. Today, it can be \$30.00 a week for both total and partial disability plus the dependency payments of \$2.50 a week for each dependent. The gross payment of more than \$20,000.00 in workmen's compensation cases in Massachusetts is an interesting total when it is considered that even if an employee's injury occurs through his own negligence he still gets compensation and would be barred only if his injury resulted from serious and wilful misconduct on his part. At common law before the enactment of Workmen's Compensation Laws, if an employee contributed to the injury even slightly through his own negligence he got nothing and paid plenty to get it.

Among the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Law enacted by the Legislature and signed by the Governor in 1950, there are seven amendments beneficial to the working man as follows:

The special provisions of Law heretofore existing relative to silicosis injuries contracted in the granite industry are repealed. These special provisions limited the total amount recoverable to \$4,000.00 for both injury and death and the requirements of the burden of proof were exacting. Silicosis injuries are now on the same footing as any other injury from the standpoint of proof excepting the amount payable is limited to \$5,000.00. However, it is important to note that that limit is applicable to total or partial compensation.—No mention was made relative to permanent and total disability cases or to death cases.

The provisions in Section 35A of the Workmen's Compensation Act for dependency payments to injured workers on account of dependents have been broadened to include children of the injured employee conceived but not born at the time of the employee's injury and dependency payments as to them shall be payable from the date of birth.

Chapter 351 of the Acts of 1950 increases the minimum amount of re-insurance which a self-insurer is required to furnish as condition of being licensed; namely, from \$250,000.00 to \$500,000.00. This is added protection to guarantee that injured workers and their dependents shall be protected by such increased self insurance, if something should happen adversely to the financial stability of the self-insurer.

Chapter 357 of the Acts of 1950 is a distinctively beneficial amendment. It increases the weekly dependency compensation of widows from \$15.00 to \$20.00. Under the present law a dependent unremarried widow who is incapable of self support may continue to receive dependency payments for life.

Chapter 634 of the Acts of 1950 is a benefit to the injured employee or dependent in two factors in that it provides that "if an employee appeals to the Supreme Judicial Court from a decree of the Superior Court against him, the Superior Court may, upon motion, certify that the appeal raises a substantial question of law, in which event the expense of printing the necessary record, papers and briefs shall be paid from the fund established by section sixty-five." This is definitely of advantage to the worker who prior to this amendment would have to defray the expense of his appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court if he finally lost out in his appeal.

Chapter 738 of the Acts of 1950 is a beneficial amendment in that it inserts in the definition of dependents in fatal cases dependents "at time of death". Heretofore, dependents were determined as of the date of injury. For example, a man received an injury, later married, and subsequent to his marriage, dies as a result of the injury. His widow not being his wife at the time of injury could not qualify as a dependent; under this amendment she can.

NOTE: Attention of all delegates is specifically called to the suggestions contained in the 1950 joint report of the Executive Council and officers which appears at the conclusion of the matter under the heading "Industrial Accident Board". Such advice cannot be stressed too often. They are helpful to the workers and more particularly helpful to the Industrial Accident Board. If an injured worker or dependent follows the procedure outlined, his case can receive earlier attention while all the facts are still fresh in the minds of all concerned.

As a further suggestion, the efforts of Labor might well be directed towards the enactment of legislation to bring about the following which would prove of great benefit to all workers:

(1) Extension of compulsory workmen's compensation coverage to all employers;

(2) Since industry through the years has made allowance and been responsible for wear and tear of its machinery and equipment, and the Law, as it now stands, does not provide for payment of compensation benefits for the physical wear and tear of the individual engaged in a particular occupation for many years, legislation should be enacted to provide for payment of benefits to employees suffering disability as result of their particular occupation.

COMMENT: The foregoing summary of the activities of the Industrial Accident Board during the past year proves conclusively that the administration of our Workmen's Compensation Act is in most capable hands. More and more officers of local unions are finding in Thomas W. Bowe a valuable advisor. Thomas Bowe is noted for his patience and painstaking efforts to assist litigants in workmen's compensation matters.

The officers and affiliates of the Federation sincerely hope that Governor Dever will recognize the outstanding service that Mr. Bowe has given and will shortly reappoint him for another term. The thought-provoking suggestion mentioned above for legislation to extend the coverage of the Workmen's Compensation Act to all employers and to provide for the physical depreciation of workers deserves serious consideration and action.

MASSACHUSETTS LABOR RELATIONS COMMISSION

The Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission will have completed fourteen years of an outstanding and successful stewardship on August 25, 1951, in the administration of Chapter 150A of the General Laws, the Labor Relations Law, generally called the Baby Wagner Act.

Practically everyone by now is cognizant of its two main objectives: That is, to insure industrial harmony by encouraging the desirable procedure of orderly collective bargaining, and to effect a just balance of strength be

tween management and labor by eradicating the curbs on the privilege to organize. A basic change in the ancient pattern of relations between labor and management was brought about with the enactment in 1937 of the Labor Relations Act.

As most of you will remember, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was indefatigable in its activities to make sure that this revolutionary legislation was made a part of the Law of this Commonwealth, and the splendid results of this legislation in promoting harmony and peace in industry in this Commonwealth have been worth all our trouble and efforts.

The most important functions of the Commission, granted by statutory authority, are of course to process Unfair Labor Practice charges and Petitions for Certification for bargaining agents. Over the years, however, hundreds of employers, unions and individuals have consulted the Commission and its staff about vexatious problems with which they have been confronted.

It is a platitude at this particular time to state that there has been a growing approval by both management and labor of the process of collective bargaining through the appropriate legal channel furnished by this Commission. This approval, has, of course, been engendered by the expeditious and intelligent handling of these matters by the Commission and its staff over a long period.

I have in the past directed your attention to a service which the Labor Relations Commission has furnished in a commendable manner. I refer to the following situation: The Mechanics of the Commission, as in generally agreed, are very expeditious. For example, should a strike be threatened or actually be in existence, both parties may reach an agreement and have a hearing and election to decide the question of a bargaining agent. In this situation it may, sometimes, be necessary that the parties waive jurisdiction, where jurisdiction may be an issue. If so, the Commission can arrange a hearing the same day the parties apply to it and conduct an election, where cooperation is received by the parties, within twenty-four hours. I believe I need not comment on the obvious advantages of this procedure.

I wish to bring the attention of the Federation to a significant development in the situation which now prevails in the matter of jurisdiction between the National Labor Relations Board and the Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission. It would appear from this development that the case-load of the State Commission will increase to a considerable extent. On October 6, 1950, the National Labor Relations Board promulgated a general release clarifying and defining areas in which it will or will not exercise jurisdiction. This, in effect, was an announcement of the establishment of standards which will govern its asserting jurisdiction under the Taft-Hartley Act in the future.

They stated in said release "The Board has long been of the opinion that it would better effectuate the purposes of the Act, and promote the prompt handling of major cases, not to exercise its jurisdiction to the fullest extent possible under the authority granted it by Congress, but to limit that exercise to enterprises whose operations have, or at which labor disputes would have, a pronounced impact upon the flow of interstate commerce. This policy should, in our opinion, be maintained."

By the above statement, the Board again repeated its policy of not exercising jurisdiction over business so local in character that a labor dispute would be unlikely to "have a sufficient impact upon interstate commerce to justify

an already burdened Federal Board in expending time, energy and public funds."

The significance of bringing this aspect of the Labor Relations situation to your attention is that it would appear almost a certainty that the business or case load of this Commission will increase to a considerable extent. Already they have noticed that cases are being sent to them from the National Labor Relations Board because of their reluctance, in accordance with the policies set forth above, to process certain cases. As soon as it becomes generally known to both employers and union organizations that a sharp change in policy has been put into effect by the National Board, the number of cases to be filed here will materially increase.

In the few weeks in which this policy has been in existence, we have noted that cases are being received by this Commission for action which heretofore had not come before us.

I believe that the members of the State Federation of Labor should again be alerted to render their complete support to a bill which has twice been introduced by our Federation and which has been and is designed to empower the Labor Relations Commission to designate "one man bargaining units" as appropriate.

Two Superior Court judges have ruled that "one man units" are incompatible with the term "collective bargaining." As a result of these decisions the Commission has been unable to provide bargaining benefits to many employees whose occupations are such that the natural unit consists of one employee such as janitors in apartment houses, firemen or engineers in small laundries and similar isolated craft employees. Of course, there is nothing which prevents such employees from joining a union but there is also no law which compels an employer to bargain with a union as to such an employee's wages, hours or conditions. The Commission believes that this bill which would rectify this unjust situation should receive favorable consideration from the Committee on Labor and Industries and from the Legislature.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to state that the Federation is opposed to the proposed legislation submitted in the Fourth Report of the so-called Baby Hoover Commission which purports to establish in place of the State Labor Relations Commission a new Industrial Relations Board which would take over the functions now performed by the Labor Relations Commission and the State Board of Arbitration.

The Labor Relations Commission respectfully submits that the proposal contained in House Bill No. 2523 to combine the functions of the Labor Relations Commission and the functions of the Board of Arbitration under one tripartite Board under the administrative control of the Commissioner of Labor and Industry would not bring about any substantial savings, that such combination would impair the efficacy of both agencies, would probably result in more and longer strikes in Massachusetts, would join two entirely unrelated and highly incompatible functions in a single agency and that the proposed new Board of Industrial Relations would not carry out effectively and efficiently its quasi-judicial functions while subject to the budgetary and administrative control of a Commissioner of Labor and Industry. The possible saving of a few dollars does not warrant the risk of probable destruction of a system which, down through the years, has made Massachusetts outstanding in the achievement of peaceful labor relations.

COMMENT: Once again the State Labor Relations Commission has proven a most valuable adjunct to the organizing activities of unions involved primarily in the intra state field. More and more AFL unions are availing themselves of the orderly processes of certification by the State Labor Relations Commission, rather than resorting to strikes to achieve recognition. The Federation's bill to amend the "Baby Wagner Act" to permit the certification of one-man units has passed the House but has been bottled up in the Senate for the past few months. If passed this legislation will mean a sharp increase in the activities of the State Labor Relations Commission.

The recommendations of the so-called "Baby Hoover Commission" referred to above to abolish the State Labor Relations Commission has been strenuously opposed by Legislative Agent Kelley. It is sincerely hoped that this proposed change will be defeated by the legislature since it would destroy an efficiently administered agency. Under the sound and sensible leadership of Chairman Francis M. Curran, the State Labor Relations Commission has further enhanced its stature during the past year and will in the future play an increasingly more active part in the complex field of labor-management relations.

STATE HOUSING BOARD

It is my privilege once again to report to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor on the progress of the state housing program during the year just closed. It is my conviction that the housing program is of tremendous interest to all of our members, particularly because it serves labor in a two-fold way: first by providing jobs in all phases of construction activities and, second by providing homes for large numbers of our veteran members. The overwhelming interest, from patriotic motives, evidenced by our members in the success of this program has been and remains highly commendable. It is particularly through your efforts that the program has proved so beneficial and so successful.

I reported to you last year that progress had proceeded at an extremely fast pace on the Chapter 200 program since the inauguration of Governor Dever. I am pleased to report again this year that the same rate of speed has been achieved on the balance of the program. In January of this year Mr. William C. Geary was appointed Chairman of the State Housing Board by His Excellency Governor Dever. The high rate of construction being attained at that time has been continued during the first half of this year. Some of the statistics will undoubtedly be of interest to you.

Under Chapter 200 of the Acts of 1948 over 10,000 units have now been completed and are occupied by approximately 40,000 people. Under construction at the present time are some 3800 additional units in 24 communities in the Commonwealth. In addition to the 13,822 units thus accounted for, another 1500 units are presently under contract and further contracts may be expected which will produce at least 500 more units. The entire program when completed will house between 50,000 and 60,000 veterans and their families. Although Chapter 200 represents the major portion of housing activities, 1745 units have been completed under Chapter 372 of the Acts of 1946. These projects are financed by the local community and the Commonwealth reimburses to the extent of 10% of the Development Cost.

The above figures indicate clearly that while progress to date has been remarkable and while allocations are virtually exhausted, nevertheless the construction phase of the Chapter 200 program is by no means completed. While allocations of funds have in most instances been made, the construction phase of the job is now in high gear and will continue to be extremely active for many months to come. During recent months large developments have started in Taunton, Cambridge, Watertown, East Boston and Lawrence. Still in the planning stages and nearing the bid stage are projects in Gardner, Wilmington, Medford and Revere and some other communities. The technical staff of the State Housing Board is presently reviewing plans for two large developments in Boston, one in Franklin Field and the other in the areas commonly known as the Cow Pasture. Both of these represent tremendous undertakings and will furnish hundreds of additional veterans' homes.

All of the above statistics indicate the magnitude of the program which the Commonwealth has accomplished in the last two years. Combined they represent an expenditure of close to \$200,000,000. Over a 40-year period this entire \$200,000,000 will be paid for by the Commonwealth in the form of subsidy. Through this subsidy our veterans are furnished excellent housing at costs far below those obtainable without the assistance of the Commonwealth. Shelter rents average in the vicinity of \$35 to \$40 as a result of subsidy and reduced tax payments to the local communities. It is not too optimistic to predict that in a 40-year period these developments will cost the Commonwealth very little by comparison to the benefits enjoyed by the thousands of veterans who inhabit them.

The State Housing Board participates actively in federal programs which have become quite active during the past year. The federal law enacted in 1949 provides funds in the form of grants and loans for both urban redevelopment and for construction of housing developments. Under this program over \$6,000,000 has already been allocated for urban redevelopment purposes in some 15 communities. Also approvals have been issued for the construction of almost 10,000 units of housing under Title III in 17 different communities. This program should make a substantial contribution toward the housing shortage unless it suffers delay through current defense developments. The federal congress is presently considering defense housing legislation which will provide one and one-half billion dollars for housing in critical areas essential to the national defense. At the present time it is difficult to determine how this program will mesh with the housing program under the 1949 federal act. It appears, however, that these federal laws plus our state programs, which continue to be active, foreshadow a high degree of activity in the construction line for some time to come. It should be a matter of great pride to all of us to realize that we enjoy the privilege of participating in programs such as these. They represent the finest type of public activity since they seek to provide homes for those in dire need.

COMMENT: The summary of the activities of the State Housing Board prepared by Sidney C. H. Smith, Labor Representative, shows the progress that has been made during the past two years in the \$200,000,000 housing program. There is hardly a community in this state that has not benefited from this important legislation.

The above statistics indicate that the bulk of the projects provided under Chapter 200 have been allocated or virtually completed.

The State Housing Board under the foresighted leadership of Chairman

William C. Geary is now emphasizing the urban redevelopment provisions of the 1949 Federal Housing Law. It is encouraging cities to avail themselves of federal funds to be used for slum clearance and long range housing developments. Legislation now pending at the State House is designed to facilitate this important phase of the overall housing program.

As in the past Sid Smith is rendering distinct service to the trade union movement in his capacity as Labor Representative on the State Housing Board. His ability and vast experience has helped greatly in promoting general acceptance and enthusiasm for the state's housing program.

MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION 1950 — 1951

During the past year some very significant responsibilities have been added to the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination. In fact, these changes brought about a change of name. The Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Commission in August of 1950 became The Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination, and at that time assumed responsibility for handling cases of discrimination based upon religion, color or race, in places of public accommodation and public housing. In the first of these amendments concerning public accommodations, such accommodations are defined as including

Any inn, whether conducted for the entertainment, housing, or lodging of transient guests, or for the benefit, use or accommodation of those seeking health, recreation or rest, any restaurant, eating-house, public conveyance on land or water or in the air, bathhouse, barber shop, theatre and music hall.

In regard to public housing the amendment makes very clear that discrimination is forbidden and segregation is forbidden as well.

The third important amendment to the original FEP Act became effective October 30 and refers to age; age being defined as between forty-five and sixty-five. This third amendment was introduced by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

In regard to the first of three amendments, the Commission has had little demand made upon its time until recently because the period when discrimination was most likely to occur during 1950 was largely over by the time the amendment became effective. Some evidences of discrimination in resort hotel advertising were reported but these evidences had taken place before the passage of the law. In each one of these instances the Commission, being unable to handle the matter as a case, held an educational conference with the hotel concerned and received a promise of compliance with the law. In addition the Commission members met with the heads of various hotel associations and discussed the provisions of the new amendment which prohibited not only discrimination itself but any evidence of an intent to discriminate which might be revealed in advertising. It was felt that this was an effective approach to the problem and it would seem that that thought was justified because the discriminatory phrases used in hotel advertising this spring have been less evident than last year.

The Commission has sent out about 350 letters chiefly to resort hotels, asking that they send to the Commission for examination any advertising ma-

terial that they are using. Up to date four complaints have come to the Commission based upon denial of public accommodations.

Very much the same approach has been made to the public housing problem. The Commission has been in correspondence with 95 housing authorities and has examined all the material used in their tenant selection. It has also met with the chairmen and members of the housing authorities in Boston, Cambridge, Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford and some of the other larger cities throughout the state. In every instance the Commission has received promises of cooperation and to date there have been no complaints received. Boston is showing an integrated pattern in its new housing developments. In the City of Boston a social survey study showed that out of the number of families needing low income housing about 87% are white and 13% colored. In the new housing developments for low income groups just about this percentage is now being established without segregation. This has not been true in the past and is a move which has been applauded by His Honor Mayor Hynes, the chairman of the Housing Authority, this Commission, and many other interested civic organizations.

During the last three months, March, April and May, the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination has checked about 1,000 advertisements which in some manner specified age. In some instances age was specified indirectly as would be indicated through the use of such words as "young", "girl", or "boy". In other instances age was specified directly as "employees wanted 21-35". Many of the larger newspapers themselves inserted an ad in their classified advertising section which read:

"Employers, Please Note"

"The Massachusetts Fair Employment Practice Law has been amended to prohibit discrimination in employment against qualified persons between the ages of 45 and 65.

"The Commission Against Discrimination has determined that age may be asked or specified in Help Wanted advertising only when it is a bona fide job qualification.

"The law does not apply to Domestic Help nor to persons or businesses employing less than six people. Further information may be obtained by calling Mass. Commission Against Discrimination at CA 7-3111, or by writing to the Commission at 41 Tremont Street, Boston."

Despite this rather unusual publicity, only four cases have been brought to the Commission based on discrimination because of age.

It is apparent that the largest number of cases are still in the field of employment and are based on alleged discrimination because of race, color, religious creed, national origin or ancestry. The Commission has been able to handle all of the cases brought to it up to date, with one exception, in the initial period of conference, conciliation and persuasion. If a Commissioner is not able to satisfactorily adjust a case during this conference period, the case is then referred to the other two Commissioners for a hearing and may possibly be referred to the courts.

The statistical record of the Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination shows that by far the largest number of cases are based upon discrimination because of race or color. They are chiefly directed against employers and in about two-thirds of the cases some evidence of discrimination

has been found and corrected. The other third has been dismissed for lack of probable cause. The total number of cases since the beginning of the Commission up to the present time is 667. In addition to these cases, which are based upon complaints, the Commission has handled 201 educational investigations. In these educational investigations the Commission depends entirely upon voluntary compliance. In fact, it is made very clear to anyone who is invited to an educational conference that attendance is voluntary. It is interesting to note, however, that no one has ever refused.

The other educational work of the Commission has followed the lines that were established during the first year or two of its existence. It has continued to edit the "Scrapbook For Teachers" and quarterly "Newsletter Toward Racial and Religious Understanding."

It has done a great deal of its educational work through its State Advisory Council and its four Regional Councils located in Springfield, Greater Boston, New Bedford and Worcester. The three groups that it has worked with chiefly on a cooperative educational basis are the schools, the police and community agencies.

It records again with pleasure that the climate of public opinion becomes increasingly favorable. Massachusetts supports civil rights.

COMMENT: In its quiet but effective way the Massachusetts Commission against Discrimination is fairly and firmly administering the Fair Employment Practice Law. Proof of the universal acceptance of the principle and procedure of this agency is gleaned from the fact that the 1950 legislature broadened the powers and functions of the Commission.

The Federation is keenly interested in the administration of the amendment to prevent discrimination against workers between 45 and 65 which we secured through the 1950 legislature. In administering this phase of the FEPC Law the Commission through the Commission's under Chairman Mildred H. Mahoney and her associated Judge A. K. Cohen and Elwood S. McKenney have sought first to educate and persuade rather than to prosecute. This sound and judicious approach will, I am sure, prove an effective deterrent to this and all other forms of discrimination.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION

Henry J. Brides, Chairman

Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary

Thomas P. Ahearn	Clarence Durkin	Joseph D. McLaughlin
Lulu Anderson	Joseph F. Fahey	James B. McNamara
John C. Brown	Ethel Fair	James P. Meehan
Richard Buck	Joseph F. Grace	J. Arthur Moriarty
Mary C. Cadigan	Benjamin G. Hull	Nicholas P. Morrissey
John A. Callahan	S. P. Jason	Joseph O'Brien
John Carroll	Philip Kramer	Oscar R. Pratt
Vincent Di Nunno	James Leonard*	Joseph A. Sullivan
Samuel J. Donnelly	Neil MacKenzie	James E. Walsh
James J. Dunne	Daniel J. McCarthy	
	Francis E. Lavigne, Director	

*Resigned April, 1951.

() Attendance Record

Total Meetings—Six

Report of Director Francis E. Lavigne

Since its inception in 1949, the Committee on Education has followed its blueprint for action in political education and labor education. Both on the surface are unrelated, but both are carried on for a common and ultimate purpose, a higher standard of living for the individual as a result of social and economic gains.

At the 64th Annual Convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor held in Springfield, Massachusetts, I outlined the course of action to be undertaken in political education, and challenged organized labor to heed the warning and overcome the apathy always current in an off-year election.

Organized labor in Massachusetts was aroused in 1950 and made its weight felt in the election. The record-breaking registration for off-year elections in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was made possible because of labor's realization of its responsibility. Not satisfied with its efforts in this respect, campaigns were conducted in congressional, senatorial and representative districts to urge every member of the trade union movement to cast his ballot in the election, and another record-breaking off-year election vote was polled in Massachusetts.

In many areas United Labor Committees functioned with exceptional results. Joint co-operation between the local unions of the American Federation of Labor, the CIO and Independent Unions gave evidence of the unity of labor in achieving the election of friends. In other sections Central Labor Unions, assisted by the Committee of Education, carried on the work of political education. The success of labor's efforts removed from the State Legislature a number of representatives who had consistently opposed labor on major issues. In some districts the job is still to be done. In a number of these areas labor has the potential strength. It will be necessary to eliminate the "political skullduggery" of loading the field with candidates in order that we can concentrate our strength on "one" to bring about the defeat of these enemies of organized labor.

Your Committee on Education made available funds, literature, registration cards, postage, speakers, funds and manpower to assist in spots where organized labor was endeavoring to carry out its philosophy of "electing the friends of labor, and defeating its enemies."

Radio was extensively used on a state-wide basis. Integrated speaking programs which brought into play national figures and local speakers, representing various local unions, were highly successful in reaching the people to tell labor's story, and the co-operation of the officers of Central Labor Unions in completing these arrangements was an outstanding contribution to their success.

A full and complete financial report of all funds received and expended by your Committee on Education for political education has been filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth in accordance with the election laws of Massachusetts.

Gompers Memorial Banquet

To preserve the memory of Samuel Gompers, the ideals for which he stood, the accomplishments he achieved, the principles for which he fought and the groundwork which he laid upon which was founded the American Federation of Labor, your Committee on Education paid tribute at its second annual

memorial dinner held in the Hotel Statler in the city of Boston on Saturday evening, May 19th. A fitting memorial exercise marked the opening ceremony, and the Honorable Secretary of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin, in one of the outstanding addresses of his career, wove the pattern of Gompers' ideals and his international labor policies with the problems that beset the free nations of the world today, and pointed out how the continuation of those policies and ideals indelibly impressed upon the workers of America can stamp out all of the communistic theories and doctrines, and maintain for liberty-loving people freedom and democracy in government, to which we have become accustomed.

This memorial dinner serves a dual purpose. It preserves the memory of the founder of the American Federation of Labor, and provides the source of revenue with which to carry out his philosophy of political education among the workers.

Regional Conferences

Regional Conferences conducted throughout the State afforded your Director an opportunity to come in close contact with the officers and members of many local unions. Many understood for the first time the aims and purpose of your Committee on Education. In the friendly atmosphere of these local meetings I had the opportunity to describe the educational programs established, and now a part of the yearly activities of the Committee on Education, and to many it was a revelation, and resulted in a spontaneous desire on the part of AFL members throughout the State to co-operate and aid the Committee in successfully co-ordinating these programs in their areas.

These Regional Conferences were an excellent form of public relations, bringing favorable publicity not only to the areas in which they were held, but provided an outlet for bringing to labor members in distant sections close contact with the legislative and educational programs of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Every Central Labor Union should arrange, as part of its labor-public relations program, a conference of this nature every year.

Public Relations

Your Director, together with members of the Committee on Education, has carried on an extensive program of public relations during the past year, with a heavy schedule of speaking engagements before civic, public, community, church, college and industrial groups. Round table conferences, debates and open forum discussions were a part of this program, and have been used to distribute labor literature and bring to the public organized labor's position on the pertinent issues of national and state legislation affecting the worker.

Community Projects

Your Committee on Education has worked in close co-operation with all community programs such as the Community Chest & Council, Cancer, Heart, Cerebral Palsy Drives.

Outstanding in these activities is the Red Feather Service which has a full time paid AFL Representative co-ordinating the Red Feather Agencies with local unions.

Established Referral Courses for members of local unions are conducted twice a year, consisting of an 8-week course. Each union is allowed to send two or more delegates. This particular referral course has been an out-

standing aid to labor unions in bringing assistance to labor members before they have reached the stage of actual hardship.

Labor Institute

The Committee on Education considered its 10th Annual Labor Institute the most outstanding it has yet conducted, both from the standpoint of educational value and attendance. The speakers presented valuable information to those in attendance. The facilities made available by Lowell Textile Institute were exceptional, and the reception extended the Delegates by the Staff and personnel of the Institution made the week-end an enjoyable one.

The co-operation of the Lowell Central Labor Union in developing the entire program of activity is acknowledged with appreciation.

LABOR INSTITUTE COMMITTEE

FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE *Director*

ARTHUR ANCTIL	HERMAN KOSTER	JOHN J. O'NEIL
MARY C. CADIGAN	EUGENE LAZARZ	OSCAR PRATT
DOROTHY DELOID	SYDNEY LEBOW	ROSE NORWOOD
JOHN J. DEVLIN	JOSEPH McCARTHY	JOSEPH PICONE
JOHN DONEGAN	STEPHEN McCLOSKEY	THOMAS E. RYAN
JOSEPH GRACE	EVERETT McCULLOUGH	JOSEPH STEFANI
	JOSEPH McLAUGHLIN	JOSEPH SULLIVAN

HENRY J. BRIDES, *President, ex-officio*

KENNETH J. KELLEY, *Secretary-Treasurer, ex-officio*

Co-ordinating Committee

LOWELL CENTRAL LABOR UNION

THOMAS P. AHEARN, *Chairman*

JOHN J. MULLEN	GRACE BARRETT
ARMANDO ALBERGHINI	SYDNEY E. LEBOW
JOHN J. DELMORE	

“Labor’s Economic Problems in Mobilizing For World Peace”

PROGRAM

EVENING SESSION: 7:00 o'clock — Southwick Hall

Greetings:

City of Lowell	MAYOR GEORGE C. ELIADES
Lowell Textile Institute	PRES. MARTIN J. LYDON
Mass. Federation of Labor	PRES. HENRY J. BRIDES

DAN FENN, JR., United Council of World Affairs

“*Labor Behind the Iron Curtain*”

ALEXANDER ST.-IVANYI, Clergyman-Lecturer
“*Egyptian Labor and Its Problems*”

MOHAMED IBRAHIM ZEIN EL DIN, President
General Union of Motor Drivers, Cairo, Egypt

Saturday Evening

SESSION CHAIRMAN

Francis E. Lavigne, Director Committee on Education, Mass. Fed. of Labor

7:30 P.M. *Credit Unions*

MISS AGNES C. GARTLAND
Massachusetts CUNA, Boston, Mass.

8:00 P.M. *Labor's Legislative Needs*

KENNETH J. KELLEY, Legislative Agent

Massachusetts Federation of Labor

The Legislative Viewpoint

Senator CHRISTOPHER H. PHILLIPS

Second Essex District

Senator SUMNER C. WHITTIER

Fourth Middlesex District

Representative JAMES L. O'DEA, JR.

15th Middlesex District

Representative MARIO UMANA

1st Suffolk District

(Questions may be directed to the Legislators)

Social Hour

Recreation Room

Eames Hall

Film Showing: "Pursuit of Happiness"

Through courtesy of: Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen of America

Sunday Morning

SESSION CHAIRMAN:

Joseph F. Grace, Vice-President, Massachusetts Federation of Labor

9:30 A.M. *"Red Feather Service—An Aid to Organized Labor"*

STEPHEN E. McCLOSKEY, AFL Liaison Representative

10:00 A.M. *"Wage Stabilization—Price Controls"*

"Their Effect on the Mobilization Economy"

PROFESSOR JOHN P. DUNLOP

Harvard University, Public Member Wage Stabilization Board

LEO H. McCORMICK, Assistant to the Director

Office of Price Stabilization, Washington, D. C.

"Labor's Aims and the Defense Production Laws"

ROBERT M. SEGAL, Counsel

Massachusetts Federation of Labor

CLOSING: FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE, Director

Committee on Education

1950-1951 Scholarship Award Program

On June 18, 1951, Mary E. Coulter, 32 Oak Street, Somerville, a student at Saint Joseph's High School and Joseph Anthony Pagliarulo, 37 Cypress Road, Medford, a student at Boston Latin High School, were chosen as the winners in the 1950-1951 Scholarship Award contest which was conducted by the Committee on Education on a senior level in all high schools throughout the state.

Judges in the 1950-1951 contest were:

John D. Connors, Director Workers Education Bureau American Federation of Labor	Francis Parkman, Executive Secretary National Council of Independent Schools
Daniel J. McDevitt Boston Public School Committee	Rev. Thomas E. Shortell, S.J. Professor of Ethics and Labor Relations, Boston College

Your Committee on Education was particularly gratified at the increased participation in its 1950-1951 Scholarship Award Program. The number of contestants totaled 598, and schools participating numbered 61 public, 3 private, 2 vocational and 33 parochial.

Reporter

This monthly publication of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor has gained wide publicity and popularity not only among labor members but from the public. We have been requested to enter our publication in the National Labor Press Contest, because of its unique presentation of labor news.

As an informative organ it was the only periodical in Massachusetts which published a complete break-down of the Wage Stabilization regulations. It has been the only means by which the Federation could combat the malicious propaganda spread in the daily press throughout the state on Unemployment Compensation. It was the REPORTER, placed in the hands of representatives and senators, which gave those who stand and defend labor's position a complete analysis pointing out the fallacies of Senate Bills 251, 631 and 659, and the REPORTER was the first to point out the advantages of the bill proposed by Governor Dever to prevent destruction of the Unemployment Compensation Act in Massachusetts.

Watt Fellowship Program

The third annual Robert J. Watt Fellowship was delayed in its initial announcement because of uncertainties due to the Korean situation. The Harvard Trade Union Fellowship, which the recipient will attend, had hoped to conduct spring and fall terms during 1951. The Committee on Education at its meeting in November, 1950, had expressed the desire to enter a Fellow if the program developed. After due consideration the Harvard Trade Union Fellowship announced the cancellation of the spring term and the continuation of the Fellowship Program commencing in September for 13 weeks.

The Committee on Education then appointed a sub-committee, consisting of Director Lavigne, Secretary-Treasurer Kelley, Mayor James P. Meehan, Vice-Presidents Thomas P. Ahearn and Joseph D. McLaughlin to decide the

advisability of setting up a second Fellowship at Harvard University. The Committee voted to set up for 1951 the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Memorial Fellowship, and provided for a second Fellow to be selected in conjunction with the Robert J. Watt Fellowship. Therefore, two awards of \$1,500 each will be made as a result of the action of the Committee.

Judging of applications, followed by oral interviews, were conducted in the office of the Committee on Education on July 18th and 19th, and the winners were announced on the 20th of July.

The Advisory Board of the Watt Fellowship Program include:

JAMES J. HEALY, *Director*
Harvard Trade Union Fellowship

JOHN J. DESMOND, *Commissioner*
Department of Education
Commonwealth of Massachusetts

CHARLES J. STAHL, *President*
American Federation of Teachers, State Branch

KENNETH J. KELLEY, *Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent*
Massachusetts Federation of Labor

FRANCIS E. LAVIGNE, *Director*
Committee on Education

Conclusion

The successful accomplishments of the Committee on Education are due primarily to the wholehearted co-operation and assistance rendered by each member of the Committee, to whom I am extremely grateful.

To all of those with whom we have worked in the fulfillment of our objectives the Committee on Education extends its appreciation.

It has been a privilege to work with President Henry J. Brides and Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley who have spared no effort in assisting the Committee on Education in presenting a well balanced educational program for organized labor in Massachusetts.

I appreciate sincerely the kind and thoughtful co-operation of Mrs. Ballough, Mrs. Hennessy, Miss Dirrane, and Mrs. Ryan.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

Members: JOHN CARROLL, Chairman, OSCAR PRATT, THOMAS RYAN, EARL McMANN, FRANK C. BURKE, PATSY ROSATONE, JAMES R. J. McDONALD.

The delegates to the last Convention instructed your committee to initiate legislation calculated to re-establish the State Board of Housing in Massachusetts as it was originally constituted as a five-man Board, placing upon each of its members equal responsibility and authority in the same manner as any other normal board. This action on the part of the Convention was a reflection of the growing realization that the construction, maintenance, and management of housing has become a complex endeavor which requires diversification

and specialization of interests all of which could best be served by combining the knowledge and experience of five outstanding men within the Commonwealth rather than, as is the case at the present time, relying on the sole experience of one autonomous individual to control the destiny of housing within the Commonwealth.

The committee complied with the wishes of the Convention by submitting a bill to the Legislature. During the hearings before the appropriate committee of a General Court, it was apparent that there was a lack of support for such a proposal and the Legislative committee finally made an adverse report to this effect, thus killing all chances for the passage of the Legislation at this time.

The last Convention also instructed the incoming officers to request the Governor of the Commonwealth to make available to the State Board of Housing, through the Budget Commissioner and from state funds, in accordance with existing law, a sufficient and adequate amount of money in the budget of the State Housing Board for the purpose of promoting housing and educating our various housing authorities to the advantages that are now made available to the various States and their political subdivisions by the Federal Government, such as \$500,000,000. for Urban Redevelopment, that is, changing the character of our older cities that are now decadent residential areas to that of industrial, a long overdue Federal assistance to the municipalities of the various States in the Union to redevelop their cities in accordance with scientific design and layout at substantially no cost to the community. And secondly, there is a large amount of money made available to the United States Department of Agriculture for they in turn to give grants in aid and subsidy to the rural areas or farm areas of the various States in assisting them to get decent housing accommodations in the farms of the country. Nothing has been done in this State with respect to this matter.

The necessity of educational activities on the part of the State Board of Housing in advising our people as to how they can take advantage of the money that has been made available nationally is obvious to the average thinking man. As most of you in all probability know Massachusetts is unique in that it is the only State in the Union whose housing law permits the expenditure of money from the State Budget for education of this kind. Your committee feels that it was obvious that the last Convention concurred that this provision of the law should be utilized to the fullest extent so that this State could take advantage of monies made available to it as above described.

Even today, surprising as it may seem, almost twenty years after the passage of the first effective national Legislation on housing, there are many public officials within our communities, not to speak of the inhabitants thereof, who are ignorant, in some cases completely, of the advantages to be obtained from housing Legislation that has been passed by the Congress of the United States that would be a direct benefit to the various States and their citizens thereof. We regretfully report that we met with no success in furthering the disposition of the Convention in this respect and we again urge that the Federation continue its efforts along these lines.

Your committee feels that it would be remiss in its duty if it did not call your attention to the existence of a condition which it feels represents a threat to the continuance of the housing program on a national and state scale in the near future.

The press of this country recently carried a release from the White House, sponsored by President Truman, to the effect that one of the most powerful lobbies in Washington at the present time is the Real Estate Lobby against housing for the under-privileged people, veterans, et cetera. This lobby has used every device that money could buy for the purpose of preventing the construction of housing on a national scale as well as on the local level.

In every municipality in this country they have a well directed organization against housing. Even at the present time, just as I am in the midst of writing this report, a telephone call reached me from Washington to the effect that the powerful Republican real estate controlled lobby intends to oppose a report of a Senate and House Conference committee on housing, the results of which at the present time are not very encouraging.

At the present time we have over one hundred housing authorities in Massachusetts organized labor as representation on a great number of those housing authorities and it would appear to your committee that those labor representatives as well as labor generally, should organize among themselves for the defense of the housing movement as well as assisting in the further promotion of a sound housing program.

This brings your committee to another phase of this report, namely, the necessity of intelligent guidance in the promotion of housing Legislation. We feel that there is a need for a national organization to do the necessary legal work in the drafting of Legislation and act as an informational clearing house to advise the members of Congress as to the actual housing need of the people of the United States and render information to local communities on the status of housing on a national level.

The National Housing Conference which is located in Washington, D. C., a voluntary organization operated by voluntary contributions, in our opinion has done an excellent job and is well equipped to represent the cause of housing in the Congress and throughout the country generally. In recent years this organization had the unanimous endorsement and financial support from the American Federation of Labor, and the Building and Construction Trades Department and the National C.I.O. and has at its present time among its Board of Directors representatives of these Organizations.

Your committee recommends that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor give its endorsement to the work of this conference and wherever possible render financial support so that it may carry on the work in our behalf that it has done so well in the past for the committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION

Members: HELEN KIRBY, Chairman, JOHN GREELEY, JOHN BURWELL, FRANCIS MORSE, ARMANDO V. ALBERGHINI and CHARLES GRAVEL.

The Committee on Taxation of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is concerned with the subject of taxation and how it affects the working people of Massachusetts. While the attention of the Committee is given primarily to tax policy in this state, the larger issue of the federal tax program is also considered. The committee fully supported the recommendations of the American Federation of Labor that the federal government operate on a pay-as-you-go

fiscal policy, that to implement this policy taxes be kept at a high level, and that revenue be derived for the most part from increased personal and corporate income taxes rather than from a variety of sales and excise levies on consumption. The Committee voted to support the position of the American Federation of Labor on the taxation of excess profits and to notify the Massachusetts delegation in Congress of this position.

Certain factors characteristic of the national economy prevail also in Massachusetts—high employment, abnormally high profits, and in general a business income indicating a high degree of prosperity. Massachusetts, too, should be operating on a pay-as-you-go policy with taxation at a level high enough to support not only current services but also to anticipate needed ones in years when money may not be so readily available. There should be no trend toward shifting the tax burden to bear down on low income groups lacking the ability to pay. The Committee therefore reaffirmed its opposition to the sales tax and is determined to keep Massachusetts free of this most undesirable form of taxation. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor is continuing the legislative processes necessary for establishing a graduated income tax. This involves, in addition to approval by the General Court again this year, a referendum which we hope will be submitted to the voters in the 1952 election.

The tax structure of Massachusetts is undergoing intensive inquiry by a Special Commission on Taxation set up by the General Court two years ago. To date the only sections of the study released are Part I, THE TAX SYSTEM TODAY, and Part II, THE TAXATION OF PERSONAL INCOME. Both are worthy of much serious attention by the trade unionists of Massachusetts, and while these reports are not arm-chair reading, the numerous well-explained charts and tables reveal much meaning. The working man and woman has a big stake in whatever tax policies are formulated, because increased wages mean little if new tax devices absorb them. If the Commission is unduly concerned in maintaining a tax policy "permitting initiative and enterprise to flourish," "protecting the prosperous position of Massachusetts in a competitive world," and fearful of "rendering taxes oppressive in our struggle to maintain a favorable position in the highly competitive family of States," it may well be that labor's interests are not too well represented on such a Commission, and that the recommendations for changes in the tax structure will need to be scrutinized and even vigorously challenged. Table 12 of Part I of the Commission's report reveals that between 1946 and 1950 revenue from business taxes on public utilities decreased from \$6.6 million to \$4.5 million, while in the same period revenue from property taxes on motor vehicles increased from \$5.1 million to \$19.7 million. Table 13 reveals that in 1949 corporation taxes and fees in Massachusetts yielded only \$66 million while in Pennsylvania the same source yielded \$132 million. A section of Part II of the Commission's report reveals that in Massachusetts income from rentals is not included in the tax base, and that owners of large commercial properties and multiple unit apartments pay no taxes on vast amounts of business income.

The Committee on Taxation wishes to give full consideration to all the reports of the Special Commission and so has no specific recommendation until the final report is available. However, the indications are that the tax lag in Massachusetts may well be due to the failure of business to pay its full share. When the new tax structure is being erected, labor must be ready to insist on the application of the sound principle of "ability to pay."

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL SECURITY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Members: John J. O'Neil, Chairman	Franklin J. Murphy
Charles Costello	Mae Burns
Thomas Carroll	John O'Grady
Harry Hogan	

The first meeting of the Committee on Social Security of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was held on Friday, November 24, 1950 in the Massachusetts Federation of Labor offices at 11 Beacon Street, Boston. Mae Burns of the Retail Clerks was elected Secretary and John J. O'Neil of the United Textile Workers was elected Chairman.

Secretary-Treasurer, Legislative Agent, Kenneth J. Kelley and Robert M. Segal, Counsel for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, presented the bills which were to be acted on at this session of the Legislature.

The first bill that Mr. Kelley and Mr. Segal explained was Senate 257—State Fund for Cash Sickness. The A. F. L. and C. I. O. have jointly submitted this important Bill to provide payments to workers unemployed because of sickness on a parity with amounts they would receive under Unemployment Compensation. The Bill includes operation and administration by the same State agency that is now handling Unemployment Compensation. The committee promised to be at the State House when this Bill was going to be heard and record their unions in favor of this Bill.

This committee asked Mr. Kelley, at the request of the Brotherhood of Painters, represented by A. Marceaux, to have the A. F. L. go on record in favor of House 1145—Public Employees under Social Security. This Bill would allow public employees to receive benefits under the Social Security Law and place them on par with employees in industry in this respect. This is one of the first bills of its kind in the United States.

SENATE 259—Abolish Merit Rating Formula. Almost every year improvements in the employment law have come from the constant efforts of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, with other unions, in petitioning the legislature for the broadening of coverage to establish benefits in keeping with the rising standard of living. Annually it becomes necessary to ask the legislature to abolish the merit rating formula. Since the employers pass on to the consumer in the selling price of their product, the cost of taxes, including unemployment taxes, the result is that the consumer who 90% of the time is the worker, indirectly pays the employer's tax. This Bill is aimed at protecting the solvency of the unemployment fund by freezing the tax at 2.7% and reverses the present policy of trying to build reserves when employment is at a peak level and business at a low ebb, as is the case in the Textile Centers at the present time, where in one of the cities there are over 15,000 workers unemployed. The committee wishes to be recorded in favor of the Bill when it reaches the Senate and House.

BILL #1608—Amending Term "Employer" Under Employment Security Act. This re-defines the term employer in legislation dealing with State unemployment insurance to reach certain employers who are now outside the system and whose employees are not covered. This applies particularly to out of state contractors who come to Massachusetts for only five or 10 weeks,

and because of the shortness of the time element, deprive their employees from coverage under the law. The committee went on record to allow Secretary-Treasurer Kenneth J. Kelley and member Charles Costello, with the cooperation of A. F. L. unions of Massachusetts, to further study this Bill.

The committee voted to go on record as supporting H 2575—Cash Sickness, with the exception of the pregnancy clause. Mr. Harry Hogan moved and the motion was passed that all bills in regard to Social Security, proposed by Legislative Agent Kenneth J. Kelley and drawn up by Robert M. Segal, Counsel for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, be approved and that an all out effort be made by the A.F.L. unions to have these bills passed by the Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate.

The second meeting of the Committee on Social Security of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was held at the office of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, 11 Beacon St., Boston, on March 14, 1951. The purpose of this meeting was to analyze Senate Bill #251 which was heard by the Committee of Labor and Industries in the Gardner Auditorium of the State House, Boston, on Thursday, March 22, 1951. This bill was filed by the Massachusetts Council which is trying to give the impression that everyone who draws jobless benefits is a chiseler. Senate Bill #251 will make it more difficult, if not impossible, for the worker who is legally entitled to benefits from getting any compensation. There is no doubt that the condition of the Unemployment Fund is at a dangerously low level. The chief cause of this is due to a merit rating formula so-called, that has resulted in \$341,000,000. less being paid into the fund than would have been the case if, since 1939, employers in this state paid the proper amount of taxes to build up the fund and keep it solvent. The majority of the Massachusetts Federation Committee on Social Security were present at this meeting as were several experts on Social Security who were all qualified to advise this committee. Also in attendance were Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, and Robert Segal, Counsel for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor State Branch.

Mr. Segal discussed Senate Bill #1075. This bill would penalize the employer who fails to file an answer on claims. It was moved and voted that Mr. Kelley and Mr. Segal and A. F. L. unions be recorded in favor of this bill when it reaches the State House for debate. The committee went on record to reaffirm its position as being opposed to any limitation (23 weeks) on amount of benefit weeks in a calendar year. Under the present law one can draw more than 23 weeks in some cases. Mr. Kelley stated that this committee should have a short punchy pamphlet opposing S-251 as there are going to be 30 or 40 amendments introduced to S-251. He stated that the present objections would have to be in simple terms so that all would understand our position in opposition to S-251. He also stated that the Legislators were being bombarded by letters in favor and opposed to S-251. Mr. Kelley felt that the Committee should take some action to have some analysis made of S-251 to distribute to the A. F. L. membership and to the Legislators and to have our membership carry on an education campaign against the Bill. Mr. O'Neil explained that Local 1113, U.T.W.A., A.F.L. of Lawrence was planning to send some 4000 postcards from their membership to Senators and Representatives in the Lawrence, Lowell and Haverhill Districts—this being done by Daniel F. Downey, Chairman of the Local 1113 Legislative Committee. After the guests gave their side of the story in opposition to S-251, members of the committee asked may questions in regard to this bill which were answered. At

the end of the meeting the committee went on record to have the A.F.L. Unions oppose this Bill and most of the Committee promised to be at the State House on Wednesday, March 21, 1951, and Thursday, March 22, 1951, to assist Legislative Agent Kelley in presenting the opposition by the A.F.L. to Bill S-251. Mr. Kelley pointed out that on Wednesday, March 21, 1951 the Associated Industries of Massachusetts would have their counsel, Mr. Jarvis Hunt, present. Also represented will be the Chamber of Commerce of Massachusetts, the Insurance Companies and all the other business interests that are sponsoring S-251. They will present their arguments at the hearing before the Committee on Labor and Industries of which Senator Phillips (R) is Chairman and Representative Joseph T. Conley is House Chairman.

On May 22, 1951, Senate Bill #659, which had been introduced in the Senate by the sponsors of the two previous unemployment compensation bills, S-251 and 631, will be debated and discussed in the Senate.

On the petition of the Massachusetts Council on Employment by Clifford F. Fahlstrom, No. 251, was given leave to withdraw.

On Friday, June 1st, an emergency meeting of all A.F.L. and C.I.O. officers in Massachusetts was held at Tremont Temple, Boston. The purpose of this mass meeting was to acquaint officers of the Local Unions with the grave danger to the unemployment system in Senate Bill 659, which is pending before the Legislature. The Massachusetts Federation of Labor also is supporting five bills pending before the Senate and House of Representatives that will correct some of the imperfections in the present Employment Security Law. They are House Bills #1352-1353-1354 and 2414. These should be passed this year and Senate 659 should be referred to a Recess Commission for further study.

The members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor who attended the meeting in Tremont Temple mapped out a program so they could be ready for the meeting on Monday, June 11, 1951, in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House on Senate Bill 659. Several of the members said they would be in attendance on that day to record their unions and themselves against Senate Bill 659. A few of the members of the Committee on Social Security of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor also said they would be at the State House on Wednesday, June 13, 1951, to be recorded against House Bill No. 2523, which calls for recommendations of the so-called Baby Hoover Committee for the consolidation of certain agencies in the Department of Labor and Industries. These far-reaching recommendations provide:

1. Abolishing the State Labor Relations Commission.
2. Abolishing the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.
3. Establishing an Industrial Relations Board which shall perform the present functions of the State Labor Relation's Commission and Board of Arbitration.
4. Merging the Industrial Accident Board into the Department of Labor and Industries.
5. Abolishing the Minimum Wage Commission.
6. Many other revisions in the functions and operation of the Department of Labor and Industries.

Because of the detrimental effect that some of these changes would have upon the services and assistance which officers have come to expect from these agencies, it is the hope of the Social Security Committee that they go on record to oppose this bill.

On May 21, 1951 I went to the office of the Committee on Education and asked Mr. Francis E. Lavigne, Director, if he was planning to have a place at the Tenth Annual Labor Institute of the American Federation of Labor at Lowell, Massachusetts, on June 8th, 9th and 10th in regard to Social Security. Mr. Lavigne told me he would in the event S-659 was not passed or defeated by that time. I wish to report that he arranged to have several speakers for that event. Kenneth J. Kelley, Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, spoke on "Labor's Legislative Needs. Senator Christopher H. Phillips, who proposed Senate Bill 659, spoke on "The Legislative Viewpoint." Also speaking was Senator Sumner C. Whittier who was on the Special Commission in 1949 through 1950, to study and make an investigation relative to the establishment and administration of cash sickness compensation. Representative James L. O'Dea, Jr., of Lowell and Representative Mario Umana of Boston also spoke. After the speaking a question and answer period took place and all who attended the Institute on Saturday were high in their praise for such a splendid program.

On Monday, June 25, 1951, the Committee on Social Security of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor will be at the Gardner Auditorium at the State House on proposals made by Governor Paul A. Dever for amending the Employment Security Act. It is the aim of this committee to assist Mr. Kenneth J. Kelley in any way possible to support these proposed changes—one that would require a worker to earn \$500.00 annually in order to qualify for unemployment benefits—also improved administration changes consistent with the present law. These are two of the proposed changes. There are three more which will be presented at the hearing.

House 834—Benefits for Innocent Victims of Labor Disputes. This would clarify the Employment Security Law so that workers deprived of work because of a Labor dispute or strike by another group of workers would be entitled to Unemployment Compensation. The need for clarification on this bill is because of the many textile workers and others who were affected in August of 1950 and also February 1951 through no fault of their own. This applies to all other workers in Massachusetts. Legislative Agent Kenneth Kelley wishes it to be known that, at the request of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor's Social Security Committee, he has read a number of different pamphlets summarizing the new Federal Social Security Law, and he has recommended the one issued April 1951—Number OASI-35. A number of these will be sent to the locals on or before July 15, 1951. These will also be available at the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Convention being held in Worcester, Massachusetts, in August.

In closing, my report on this day, Tuesday, June 26, 1951, I wish to thank the committee on Social Security of Massachusetts Federation of Labor for their attendance at meetings in the office of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, Boston, also for their work done at the State House in regard to Social Security Bills.

The committee wishes to thank President Henry J. Brides, Counsel Robert Segal and Francis E. Lavigne for their help and cooperation to the Social Security Committee. We have had excellent cooperation from Kenneth J. Kelley, Legislative Agent of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and it was a pleasure working with him. Mr. Kelley is deserving of re-election to his office and I intend to do everything in my power to see that he is returned to office at the State Convention in August in Worcester, Mass.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON UNION LABELS

Members: MARTIN J. CASEY, Chairman, JOHN DONEGAN, WALTER AITCHISON, LUKE KRAMER, MINOT POWERS, JAMES CLARK, WALTER LOCKHART, CHESTER TWISS and HOWARD LITCHFIELD.

Your Committee on Union Labels, Shop Cards and Services is pleased to report an ever-increasing demand for Union Label articles and services, with an increase in manufacture and services of all kinds.

Your Union Label Exhibit, at conventions, shows an increasing interest in these exhibits and the value to all parties concerned of bringing before members and the public the various Union Made articles. This exhibit affords cheap advertising and more than repays for donations made to exhibit. Every local union should participate and donate some of the articles they manufacture to this exhibit. Goods on display are given away FREE on last day of convention (after being on display all week). This drawing is one of the highlights of the convention.

Local Unions are appointing UNION LABEL committees who keep all meetings informed on Union Label work and members informed where same can be purchased. Your State Union Label Committee cooperates in furnishing any necessary information. If your local has not appointed a Union Label committee do so at once.

The Union Label, Shop Card and Services is Labor-Management Cooperation. They are the only assurance of fair wages, hours and working conditions. They are insurance and their support maintains these fair conditions; their patronage means increased employment for members of every Union; their support means spending union earned money with our friends and failure to do so means supporting those who would destroy Unions.

Of great comment and tremendous value to every union man and woman throughout the United States and Canada is the AFL Union Industries Show, recently held in Chicago where all records for attendance and displays were established. The next AFL Union Industries Show will be held in Boston, Mechanics Building, during May, 1952. Some space has already been contracted for and local manufacturers or dealers will have an opportunity of securing space at this show. The cooperation of local unions in bringing this to the attention of their employers will make possible the coming show being the best ever held. It is important that the whole State, in fact all New England, get behind this show.

While space is sold, admittance is FREE and many valuable gifts are given away daily, donated by International Unions and Manufacturers. A visit to the coming show will be educational and profitable. Local unions throughout New England can afford to set aside time and arrange trips to this show. Publicity, contracts and exhibits will be handled by Raymond F. Leheney, Executive Secretary, Union Label Trades Department. Your committee as well as the Boston Central Labor Union and others will give needed assistance. Make attendance, and if possible participation, in this show a MUST.

Your committee recommends that the Massachusetts Federation of Labor Law requiring delegates to conventions to have at least five A.F.L. Union Labels on wearing apparel be enforced. A.F.L. Union Label articles can be purchased from local dealers who will order goods with Union Label on them if they are not already in stock.

Your committee extends thanks and appreciation to all those who made possible our Union Label exhibit. A contribution to the Union Label exhibit is the best investment any union or manufacturer can make.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION

Members: HARRY GRAGES, *Chairman*, ROSE NORWOOD, S. A. PERCOCO, DOROTHY DELOID, JOHN J. MULLEN, LOUIS GOVONI, JOHN J. SCANLON and MICHAEL J. WALSH.

Many organizing attempts have been made in the past year, but the lack of spirit and the presence of fear among unorganized workers today make it extremely difficult. The old-time worker fought for what he thought was right; the present-day unorganized worker expects the organizer to do all the work for him and will not even help himself. This fact plus the Taft-Hartley Law, which definitely favors employers, and allows them to stall for time through legal means while they influence the workers, has made organizing a slow, tiresome, and long-term effort.

Another element, we have found in the organizing field, is the increasing number of raids that are occurring in organized plants, not only by rival unions but between Internationals. Many organizers have had to devote a great portion of their time fighting off raids by rival organizations, thus preventing them from pursuing unorganized plants. This is not unionism in the true sense, as our primary job is to organize the unorganized, and there are plenty of them in Massachusetts without spending money fighting a fellow organization.

During our recent trip to Chicago, we were successful in bringing the A. F. of L. Union Industries Show to Boston in 1952. Through this medium, all locals throughout New England should make a concerted effort to have their companies take advantage of this great opportunity and display their union-made products. The previous Union Industries Shows in other cities have proven to be very successful and manufacturers in all lines are beginning to realize the increase in business they are gaining by the fact that they are able to display their union-made goods at this Exhibit. This may be a spur for another organizing drive, as only union companies may display at this show which will be viewed by thousands of people.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Members: JOSEPH A. SULLIVAN, *Chairman*, PATRICK DESMOND, THOMAS RUSH, LOUIS BLENDER, JOSEPH McCARTHY, JOHN DONOVAN, PATRICK COLEMAN and R. J. McNAMARA.

The first meeting of the Committee on Workmen's Compensation was held at the offices of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, November 28, 1950. Joseph Sullivan was elected as chairman for the coming year. Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley outlined five bills relating to the Workmen's Compensation Act that the Federation intended to file with the coming session of the Legislature.

1. A bill to establish a state fund for Workmen's Compensation.
2. A bill requiring that 75% of the premiums collected from Workmen's Compensation would be paid to injured workers in the form of benefits with the remaining 25% to be retained by the insurance companies for profit, overhead, administrative and other expenses. This is in contrast to the present 60% to 40% concept which in reality means that almost half of the \$52,000,000 paid for Workmen's Compensation premiums in 1951 will be kept by the insurance companies.
3. A bill to provide for the payment of subsistence increases to match corresponding increases in the cost of living.
4. Another measure would increase the maximum benefits which an injured worker would receive to a straight 2/3 of his average wages rather than the present \$30. maximum.
5. This measure would require a hearing before an employer could have his worker's compensation benefits discontinued. Filing of this measure was left to Legislative Agent Kelley to confer with Senator John Coddaire, Jr., to see if he intended to refile his bill dealing with the same subject.

After discussion, it was voted to instruct the Legislative Agent to prepare and file bills dealing with the five phases of Workmen's Compensation listed above.

Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley summarized a bill that he had prepared calling for a full-scale investigation of the operation of insurance companies in Massachusetts. This measure, in amended form, limiting it to investigation of Workmen's Compensation Insurance, was allowed to die in the closing days of the 1950 session of the legislature.

The Committee felt very strongly that the operation of Workmen's Compensation and other insurance in this state was resulting in the public employers and workers being mulcted. Since the legislature passed the law requiring various forms of insurance, we feel it is incumbent upon the legislature to protect the public from the exorbitant cost of compulsory insurance. The members of the committee attended many of the hearings at the State House on Workmen's Compensation matters, most of the month of February having been devoted exclusively to Workmen's Compensation bills by the Committee on Labor and Industries.

Your Committee wishes to highly commend Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley, along with legal advisors Robert M. Segal and Samuel Horovitz for the able presentation they made in behalf of Workmen's Compensation bills filed by the Federation. When one considers that the insurance companies interests are represented by from 50 to 100 lobbyists at the State House, it is remarkable that workers and the public don't receive worse treatment than they are presently receiving.

The Workmen's Compensation Committee calls attention to the fine job that Thomas W. Bowe is doing as a member of the Industrial Accident Board. His thought-provoking suggestions for possible improvements in the Workmen's Compensation Act deserve the serious consideration and support of the Federation.

Last year your Committee recommended to the 64th Convention that the Federation prepare a summary of the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Act. An analysis of the law, prepared by Bertram Petkun, an associate of Samuel Horovitz, was included in our report to the Convention. This ex-

cellent summary was printed in a booklet that has been made available to affiliated locals.

The Committee wishes to thank Ken Kelley and Bert Pitkun for their work in making possible this guide book "What Every Worker Should Know About the Massachusetts Workmen's Compensation Law."

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

Members: EDWARD HINES, *Chairman*, NEIL MACKENZIE, EUGENE LAZARZ, GEORGE LEWIS, JOHN M. SHEA, EDWARD SULLIVAN, JOSEPH STEPHANI, CECELIA NICHOLSON.

The Committee on Legislation met early in December to pass upon the Federation's program for the 1951 legislature. Edward Hines was again selected as Chairman. Of the 33 bills that were submitted to our Committee for consideration, the majority of them had already been approved and authorized by the Executive Council or other committees.

The Federation's legislative program during the past year was the largest ever. It consisted chiefly of bills previously filed, together with a number of additional ones that resulted from resolutions adopted by the 1950 Convention. The principal measures were a 75c Minimum Wage Bill, State Fund for Sickness Compensation, and a bill amending the State Labor Relation's Act to include certification of so-called "one-man units." Other measures related to the Unemployment Compensation and the Workmen's Compensation Acts, Teachers Salaries, and 8 in 10 Hour Law for transit workers and other proposals of particular concern to affiliated unions.

Your Committee re-examined the Executive Council's authorization to have Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent Kelley file the 33 bills. A recommendation from the Committee on Taxation that the Federation file a bill calling for a third of a cent tax on carbonated beverages was after a lengthy discussion not concurred in.

From time to time, the members of the Committee on Legislation attended hearings at the State House on important measures affecting the interest of workers. The major legislative battle that developed this year was concerned with the Unemployment Compensation Law. A determined effort by the business interests of this state to weaken and undermine our unemployment insurance system called forth all our energies and efforts. This battle is still being waged intensely and the results should be known by the time the 65th Convention opens.

Your Committee feels that some more effective method should be devised to enlist the assistance of the officers of all local unions in carrying out the Federation's fight on Beacon Hill. Time and time again, your Committee found only a small turnout at legislative hearings on labor measures. Exceptions, of course, were the hearings on State Fund for Sickness Compensation, the Unemployment Compensation hearings on Senate 251, Senate 659 and the 75c Minimum Wage Bill.

Strange as it may seem, Senators and Representatives are impressed and influenced by numbers. If they don't see people from their district at the State House frequently or if they don't get letters from them about certain bills

then they are apt to conclude that the union members aren't too much interested in legislation.

Your Committee sincerely hopes that the officers of affiliated unions will realize that securing the adoption of the Federation's legislative program is not a "one man" job. It benefits all working people and they should do their part to help in this vital task.

The smear campaign to discredit the Unemployment Compensation Law and the Division that administered it was part of the over-all campaign to defeat the State Fund for Sickness Compensation. The Federation's proposal provided for Sickness Insurance to be administered by the same agency handling unemployment insurance. That combined with the apathy of union officers and members tended to make it more difficult than previously to secure this badly needed legislation.

Despite the efforts of Ken Kelley and others, it was again defeated by a decisive margin. Most of the "insurancecrats," who voted against it last year continued their opposition again.

Perhaps if a few more of them had been defeated in last year's election some of their colleagues might have voted differently upon it this year.

At the time this report is written, the legislature is still in session. Indications are that they will still be at the State House when the August Convention occurs. Many of the Federation's objectives have not as yet been finally acted upon. This makes it virtually impossible to give a final report on legislation.

We refer the delegates to the discussion of other legislative matters contained in Legislative Agent Kelley's Report. Again your Committee calls upon the 1951 convention to develop more effective methods for having each local union to do its share of the work in attaining the Federation's legislative objectives.

In addition we recommend that careful scrutiny be given by the Convention to resolutions requiring the Federation to file bills of concern only to certain sections of the labor movement. In our opinion, the Federation should not "spread itself too thin," but rather should concentrate on certain broad legislation affecting the interests of all workers.

SOME COMMENTS ON THE LABOR LAW FIELD

By ROBERT M. SEGAL, Legal Advisor, Massachusetts Federation of Labor

Assisting in the drafting of legislative bills and legal memoranda, interpretation of federal and state laws and decisions, legal opinions, speeches and articles on labor topics are included in the various activities covered by the legal advisor to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. In addition, special legal work on cases affecting the rights of all labor in the Commonwealth was an important phase of his duties. As in the past, activities in the public relations field have become closely associated with the work of this position.

Legislative Bills

More than thirty legislative bills, twelve of them entirely new, were drafted for filing by the State Federation in the 1951 General Court. The drafting of these bills and their amendments covered a wide range of labor

problems ranging from changes in the employment security and workmen's compensation laws to cash sickness legislation and a 75 cent minimum wage law for intrastate commerce industries.

Of particular interest were the twelve new bills filed by the Federation. These included measures to extend the Federal Social Security law to state and municipal employees not covered by any retirement plan, regulating advertising for employees where a labor dispute exists, to require notice and a hearing before suspending a commercial driver's license, to regulate the display and sale of fresh meats, to give motion picture operators one day's rest in seven, and to permit group life insurance for employees in a unit of eight (8) instead of twenty-five (25).

A special problem arose relative to Unemployment Compensation with the vicious attack on the system by S. 251, and its substitutes. Not only were these bills carefully analyzed, but legal memoranda were prepared criticizing the bills, articles were written and printed in the "Reporter" and speeches were made before many groups. In addition, the legal advisor helped to prepare the pamphlet opposing S. 659.

Specific bills were also checked and prepared for individual unions affiliated with the Federation. Also the legal advisor appeared at some legislative hearings on labor bills and prepared many legal memoranda relative to pending labor laws.

Varied other legal problems were handled for the Federation. These included interpretations of the Wage Stabilization Regulations, of the new state anti-injunction law, unemployment compensation law and bills, and the federal and state minimum wage laws. Interpretations of various labor laws and regulations, corporate and city charters, and administrative regulations were supplied to the State Federation offices for local unions, central labor unions, and for the Committee on Education. Legal advice was also given to officers of the Federation and to other labor attorneys involving rights and remedies under different state and federal labor laws. Reports filed by the Federation with various government bodies were also checked.

Of special interest to all labor unions was a decision obtained from the Commissioner of Corporation and Taxation whereby all labor union dues and assessments are deductible from state income tax.

Various local unions were aided in their legal problems relating to reports under the federal and state laws, unemployment compensation, the new anti-injunction law and the Wage Stabilization Board Regulations.

At the Annual Conference in Washington, D. C., the legal advisor represented the Federation and reported particularly on the new anti-injunction law, the law prohibiting the discrimination of aged workers and the minimum wage law of the Commonwealth.

Speeches, debates, articles and public relations were also included in the work. An Address at the Tenth Annual Labor Institute on "Labor's Aims and the Defense Production Law," as well as speeches on labor laws and the "labor walkout" before various labor unions and public groups were typical of this work.

Several important labor articles by your advisor were also published. These included two highly popular articles on the Wage Stabilization Board Regulations in the "Reporter," a technical article on "A Brief Survey of Administrative Agencies and Laws in Massachusetts" in the Boston Bar Bulletin, and several articles on labor laws for various union papers. Demands are still

coming in for the **Analysis of the Taft-Hartley and Slichter Laws and the Massachusetts Story**. Furthermore other articles and releases were prepared and sent out for the Committee on Education and the Federation.

Continued cooperation with the United Labor Committee of Massachusetts has also occupied your advisor's time. Work on the Unemployment Compensation Bills was an important part of this work.

In cooperation with the General Counsel for the AFL and for other groups, your legal advisor has been conducting a survey on labor lawyers for the Survey of the Legal Profession. A complete report in this field will be published shortly.

Decisions By Supreme Judicial Court

Approximately twenty (20) decisions directly affecting labor were handed down by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts between June, 1950 and May, 1951. Most of these cases were in the fields of employment security and workmen's compensation.

Of the cases involving Workmen's Compensation, several were of special importance. In **McKeon's Case** 326 Mass. 202, the Court held that an employee was entitled to partial incapacity compensation where the employee developed a case of bi-lateral silicosis caused by inhalation of dust by working as a molder. In **Gallant's Case**, 1950 A. S. 1229, the principle of **Pierce's Case**, 325 Mass. 649 was upheld whereby an employee cannot have both workmen's compensation and unemployment benefits at the same time excepting specific injuries under S. 36 of Chapter 152.

In the Employment Security field, 7 cases were decided. Of special importance was **Ford Motor Co. v. Director of the Division of Employment Security**, 1951 A.S. 155, where the Court held that persons unemployed at one plant of a large corporation with plants in other states are entitled to benefits when a labor dispute occurs in the plants out of state causing a shutdown in the Massachusetts plants.

In the field of labor relations, there were also several important decisions. In **Donahue v. Kenney**, 1951 A.S. 641, the Court held that in a class suit against an international union, a service of process upon a vice president as representative of the union was sufficient and service upon the president and the secretary-treasurer who lived in another state was unnecessary. In **Sheehan v. Tobin**, 326 Mass. 185, the Court ruled in part that union publications are privileged and customs are important evidence in this type of case. In **Commonwealth v. McHugh**, 326 Mass. 249, the activities of the fishermen's union were held to be in violation of the monopoly laws of Massachusetts, subject to the common law and monopoly laws of the Commonwealth and not protected by the old anti-injunction law relating to labor disputes. In **Treasurer of Worcester v. Dept. of Labor and Industries**, 1951 A.S. 439, the Court held that the municipally operated Belmont Hospital must provide adequate and reasonable check cashing facilities for the employees. In **Thayer Company v. Binnall**, 1950 A. S. 1187, the Court upheld an injunction against all picketing in a labor dispute where there was violence and an illegal strike; several important questions of procedure were also decided in this case, but it should be noted that the case arose under the old anti-injunction statute.

Several decisions by the U. S. Supreme Court were also made and may affect labor in the Commonwealth. During the past year, the tribunal decided that states may not forbid strikes in vital public utilities; this may af-

fect the Slichter Law in Massachusetts. The Court has also decided that top officers of parent labor federations must sign non-Communist affidavits if they want to use the N.L.R.B., and the Taft-Hartley Law's ban on secondary boycotts prohibits picketing intended to force a general contractor to drop a subcontractor who does not employ union labor.

Conclusion

The labor law field is becoming increasingly complex and fluid. Important legal developments are taking place in this Commonwealth. Drastic changes have been made in legislature affecting labor unions, and important legal decisions and interpretations have been handed down. Knowledge of these changes as well as the increasing number of complex labor laws on a state and federal level is essential today for every labor union leader. A close checking on pending legislature (including such bills as S. 251) and legal pitfalls in existing labor laws is the duty of every member of a labor union. By these methods, not only do we continue to have educated, democratic and well-led unions, but we also develop good public relations which are vital today for the labor movement. In addition, "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and vigilance is necessary to help avoid a repetition of the Taft-Hartley law on the federal level and the three anti-labor referenda and other (S. 251) restrictive labor laws on the state level.

AFFILIATIONS

As can be seen from the schedule of membership contained in the auditor's report to be found in the back of this book, the Federation had a net gain of 16 affiliates during the past year. This brings the total number of affiliates to 706. The 41 new affiliates and 12 re-affiliates was partially offset by 37 locals lost because of suspensions and resignations.

Since the last Convention, the International Association of Machinists have returned to the American Federation of Labor nationally. As yet, very few of the machinists lodges in Massachusetts have rejoined the State Federation of Labor or Central Labor Bodies. As your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, I have communicated with their Grand Lodge Representatives and Officers of District Councils with a view to their locals returning to the Federation. To date, our efforts have not been successful. We must continue our campaign to convince these machinists locals to become affiliated again.

Another large segment of the American Federation of Labor in Massachusetts that is still not fully affiliated with the State Federation is the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks. Until 1949, their 55 Lodges were affiliated on a state-wide basis with this Federation. After this arrangement was altered, the Railway Clerks Lodges were free to affiliate individually as they saw fit. Unfortunately, not too many of them decided to do this. Congress amended the Railway Labor Act in January to permit the Railway Brotherhoods to negotiate with the carriers for a union shop. When this becomes a reality, it is expected that the Railway Clerks will be able to resume their affiliation with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Another favorable development is the fact that the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks' Convention a few months ago voted to increase the membership dues. This should enable their Lodges in this state to be able to finance their per capita tax to the

Federation. Your officers will continue their efforts to bring these organizations back during the coming year.

Considerable controversy arose during the past year about the affiliation with this Federation of a number of local unions recently chartered by the Building Service Employees International Unions. These locals were formerly organized under the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, but because of internal conflict with that organization had been functioning as independent unions for almost a year. As a result of the protest of the AFSC & ME against the affiliation with the State Federation of these Building Service Locals, the Executive Council granted hearings to both parties and finally referred the matter to President William Green for a decision. President Green's instructions to the Federation on this matter is contained in the following letter:

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Washington 1, D. C.

January 6, 1951

Mr. Kenneth J. Kelley, Secretary-Treasurer
Massachusetts Federation of Labor
Room 801, 11 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir and Brother:

In view of the fact that a number of local unions chartered by the Building Service Employees' International Union in Massachusetts, which formerly were chartered by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, are making application for affiliation with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, I deem it my duty to send you this communication.

As you well know, jurisdictional differences arose between the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees and the Building Service Employees' International Union. As a result conferences have been held and are now being held between representatives of the two organizations named for the purpose of working out a settlement of the jurisdictional differences referred to. I am hoping and trusting that these conferences will be successful and a fair, just and satisfactory settlement of all jurisdictional differences which have arisen between the two organizations named will be reached.

For this reason I am of the opinion that the best interests of all concerned will be promoted through the affiliation of the local unions in Massachusetts which are chartered by the Building Service Employees' International Union with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. Because of the serious emergency situation with which our nation is now confronted, there is a crying need for the affiliation of all local unions eligible to affiliation with state federations of labor in the different states, to be affiliated with state federations of labor and city central bodies.

I, therefore, recommend that the local unions in Massachusetts chartered by the Building Service Employees' International Union which have made application for affiliation with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, be accepted under the following conditions and understanding:

- 1st. That they qualify and accept affiliation with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor in conformity with the Laws of the American

Federation of Labor and the Constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

- 2nd. That these local unions will accept and abide by such agreement as may be arrived at between the representatives of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employes and the Building Service Employes' International Union regarding jurisdiction.
- 3rd. If the representatives of the two international unions named who are holding periodical conferences fail to reach an agreement, then the American Federation of Labor will submit an official decision as to which international union has jurisdiction over the local unions which are accepted into affiliation with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the local unions involved will abide by said decision.

I hope and trust that the stipulations herein set forth will be accepted both by the officers and members of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor and the local unions which have made application for affiliation with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Very truly yours,

(signed) W. Green
President,
American Federation of Labor

Mr. Kenneth J. Kelley
Boston, Mass.
January 6, 1951

p. 2 ds

As your Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, I have stressed in previous reports to the Convention, the discouraging fact that there are almost 300 AFL Unions in this state that are not affiliated with the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. This is an unfair and intolerable situation that should be corrected. These unaffiliated locals are like "free riders." They accept the benefits which the Federation through its legislative efforts secures, but are not willing to contribute their proper share to support the Federation and its services.

Trade unionists resent "free riders," who accept the benefits that the union secures, but refuse to pay dues to support it. The officers of the Federation, justifiably, feel the same way about locals that don't affiliate. For the past two years, the American Federation of Labor Convention called upon all Internationals to see that their locals join their respective State Federations and Central Bodies.

All Officers of Internationals, as well as Central Labor Unions, to say nothing of the members of the Executive Council, should recognize their responsibility in getting all their locals affiliated with this Federation. The combined efforts of everyone concerned should result in an increase in affiliates in the next year that would bring the Federation up to 800 strong. Let's make that our goal, and let's reach it.

The new affiliations are:

District I

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
238, Boston

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
445, Boston (Reaffiliation)

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
704, Boston

Barbers
182, Boston

Bindery Workers
56, Boston

Building Service Employees (Reaffiliation)
143, Boston

Building Service Employees
373, Boston

Building Service Employees
384, Boston

Building Service Employees
385, Boston

Carpenters
56, Boston

National Association Letter Carriers
34, Boston

National Association Special Delivery Messengers
11, Boston

Printing Specialties & Paper Products
499, Boston

Building Service Employees
392, Winthrop

District II

Barbers (Reaffiliation)
238, Brockton

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
1358, Brookline

Town of Milton Employees—B.S.E.I.U.
376, Milton

District III

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
1098, Danvers

Carpenters (Reaffiliation)
111, Lawrence

Hotel and Restaurant Employees
319, Lawrence

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
1189, Saugus

District IV

Building Service Employees
369, Bedford

Teachers
1088, Billerica

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
1322, Lexington

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
(Reaffiliation)
702, Lowell

Fire Fighters
902, Malden

Teachers
1107, Malden

Building Service Employees
393, Newton

American Federation State, County and Municipal Employees
1313, Waltham

American Federation of Government Employees
1190, Waltham

Electrical Workers
1267BA, Waltham

International Association of Machinists
1836, Waltham

District V

Operating Engineers
86, Fitchburg

Laborers
39, Fitchburg

Central Labor Union (Reaffiliation)
Milford

Millinery Workers
23, Milford

Building Service Employees (Reaffiliation)
375, Worcester

Building Service Employees
381, Worcester

Federal Labor Union
24749, Worcester

Stage Employees (Reaffiliation)
96, Worcester

District VI

Building Service Employees
390, Holyoke

Landors
596, Holyoke

Building Service Employees
389, Lee

Federal Labor Union
24407, Monson

Carpenters
351, Northampton

Building Service Employees
390, Northampton

Federal Labor Union
24581, Springfield

Lathers
25, Springfield

Railroad and Steamship Clerks
1600, Springfield

District VII

Steamfitters (Reaffiliation)
646, Fall River

Street Carmen
1066, Attleboro

Building Service Employees
363, New Bedford

Building Service Employees
386. Taunton

The following local unions were suspended June 30th, 1951, for per capita tax delinquency to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor. These suspensions were pursuant to Article IV, Section 9, of the Constitution. All these locals were twice notified (30 and 15 days prior) that they would be suspended unless they restored themselves to good standing.

It is sincerely hoped that the officers and the delegates to the 1951 Convention will do everything possible to have these suspended locals once again affiliated with this State Branch.

Unions Suspended June 30, 1951

<i>Union</i>	<i>Local No.</i>	<i>City</i>
AFSC & ME	788	Boston
Railway Carmen of America	1019	Boston
Retail Pharmacists' Guild	593	Boston
Textile Workers	2618	Boston
AFSC & ME	512	Brockton
AFSC & ME	776	Cambridge
Federal Labor	22305	Cambridge
Bartenders	116	Chicopee
Bartenders	99	Fall River
Street Carmen	174	Fall River
Moving Picture Operators	256	Lawrence
Bookbinders	139	Lowell
Central Labor		Milford
Barbers	144	Milford
AFSC & ME	659	Northampton
Plumbers and Steamfitters	275	Quincy
AFSC & ME	746	Salem
Engineers	93	Salem
Teachers	1045	Saugus
AFSC & ME	473	Somerville

UNION LABEL

The way of knowing that merchandise or services are made or performed by members of the American Federation of Labor is to see or demand the union label, shop card, or button.

It is emphasized that the certain and only way of knowing that merchandise is manufactured under conditions satisfactory to employees is to see the union label—the guarantee that men and women are working under an agreement which provides reasonable wages, hours, and conditions of employment.

It is planned to have a union label exhibit at the convention again this year, to be followed later in the week by a raffle of the merchandise on display. Chairman Martin Casey will be in charge and will handle the display and raffle as he has for so many conventions in the past.

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

40 COURT STREET
 BOSTON

Massachusetts Federation of Labor
 11 Beacon Street
 Boston, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions, we have made an examination of the books and records of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951. We have prepared and attach hereto the following financial statements:

- Exhibit 1 Balance Sheet—June 30, 1951.
- Exhibit 2 Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth
 —for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951.
- Schedule 1 Schedule of Membership—for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951.
- Schedule 2 Analysis of Cash—June 30, 1951.
- Schedule 3 Analysis of Convention Expense.

We comment as follows upon certain of the items contained in the Balance Sheet:

Cash \$6,077.31

The details of cash are shown in Schedule 2. We reconciled the cash records of the Federation with the verification received from the depositories.

Dues Receivable \$4,929.18

At June 30, 1951, the debit balances of the Dues Receivable Ledger amounted to \$4,929.18. None of the accounts was older than one year with the exception of one item amounting to \$121.00.

During the year under review accounts amounting to \$1,146.78 were charged off as worthless and uncollectible while \$463.77 was collected from accounts charged off in a prior period.

It is the opinion of the accounting office of the Federation that the Dues Receivable of \$4,929.18 are collectible in the ordinary course of business.

U. S. Government Securities \$16,200.00

The following is an analysis of the securities belonging to the General Fund:

	Par	Value	Cost
Defense Series F Issued September, 1941 and			
Due in 12 Years	\$10,000.00	\$ 7,400.00	
2½% Savings Bonds Series G Issued January,			
1944 and Due in 12 Years	300.00	300.00	
2½% Treasury Bonds Issued February 1, 1944			
and Due in 1965-1970	8,500.00	8,500.00	
<i>Totals</i>	<u><u>\$18,800.00</u></u>	<u><u>\$16,200.00</u></u>	

We inspected the above securities on July 17, 1951 at the Safe Deposit Box of the Federation. On August 26, 1946 the General Fund purchased at par value from the Workmen's Compensation Fund, bonds having a cost and par of \$8,800.00. These bonds are marked on the face as follows: "Massachusetts State Federation of Labor Workmen's Compensation Fund."

Due to Committee on Education \$2,910.85

The above amount is in agreement with the reciprocal account on the books of the Committee on Education. It represents the balance due (\$226.05) from the operation of the 1950 Labor Institute as well as the unpaid balance of the per capita tax (\$2,684.80) which has been collected for the Committee on Education.

The four cents per member charged to an organization is allocated as follows:

Two and one-half cents to the Massachusetts Federation of Labor General Fund:
 One and one-half cents to the Committee on Education.

Respectfully submitted,
 FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY.

Exhibit 1

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR
 BALANCE SHEET
 JUNE 30, 1951

ASSETS

Cash	\$6,077.31
Dues Receivable	4,929.18
U. S. Government Securities—Cost	16,200.00
Prepaid 1951 Convention Expense	668.04
TOTAL	\$27,874.53

LIABILITIES—DEFERRED CREDIT—NET WORTH

Due to Committee on Education	\$2,910.85
Withholding Tax Payable	235.85
Taxes Accrued	98.61
TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$3,245.31
Deferred Credit—Dues Paid in Advance	244.45
Net Worth—(Exhibit 2)	24,384.77
TOTAL	\$27,874.53

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 19, 1951 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Exhibit 2

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR
Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth
 For the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1951

Income:

Per Capita Dues:

Total Billings	\$77,580.98
Less: Share of Dues Applicable to Committee on Education	28,821.22
Net	\$48,759.76
Interest	309.49
Recovery of Bad Debts	463.77
Miscellaneous	12.32
<i>Total Income</i>	\$49,545.34

Expenses:

Salary—Secretary-Treasurer	\$8,740.08
Salaries—Clerical	9,408.09
State Convention Expense	9,737.28
Rent and Light	2,435.28
Telephone and Telegraph	1,185.91
Travel	3,128.08
Printing	2,670.05
Postage	851.90
Office Expenses	1,102.36
Office Supplies	1,237.99
Executive Council Expense	2,097.69
Payroll Taxes	541.37
Personal Property Taxes	25.20
Subscriptions and Donations	813.68
Towel and Water Expense	103.55
Advertising	197.50
Dues	95.00
Auditing	250.00
Legal Expense	4,093.59
Messenger Service	134.42
Bad Debts	1,146.78
Expense of Delegate to A. F. L. Convention	1,500.00
Expense of Alternate Delegate to A. F. L. Convention	1,500.00
Committee Expenses	237.65
Miscellaneous	596.65
<i>Total Expenses</i>	\$53,830.10
<i>Net Loss</i>	(\$4,284.76)
<i>Net Worth—July 1, 1950</i>	28,669.53
<i>Net Worth—June 30, 1951</i>	\$24,384.77

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 19, 1951 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule 1

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Schedule of Membership

	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1950
Affiliated Organizations—Beginning of Period	690	750
Affiliated Organizations Accepted During Period:		
Re-Affiliated Organizations	12	22
New Affiliations	41	41
<i>Total Gains</i>	53	63
<i>Totals</i>	743	813
Affiliated Organizations Lost During Period:		
Locals Suspended for Non-Payment of Per Capita Dues, Charters Revoked, or Inactive Organizations	21	44
Locals Resigned	16	79
<i>Total Losses</i>	37	123
Affiliated Organizations—End of Period	706	690

Note: The above schedule is part of a report dated July 19, 1951 and is subject to the comment contained therein.

Schedule 2

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Analysis of Cash

June 30, 1951

	June 30, 1951	June 30, 1950
<i>Current Funds:</i>		
Petty Cash—General Fund	\$25.00	\$25.00
First National Bank of Boston—Checking Accounts:		
General Fund	1,057.91	2,101.73
Year Book Account	744.25	2,734.25
<i>Total Current Funds</i>	<u>\$1,827.16</u>	<u>\$4,860.98</u>
<i>Savings Accounts:</i>		
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank (Book No. 982541)	\$1,287.79	\$1,260.87
Home Savings Bank (Book No. 404189)	589.64	577.31
Warren Institute for Savings (Book No. 139313)	1,853.89	1,815.12
Suffolk Savings Bank (Book No. 555237)	518.83	507.36
<i>Total Savings Accounts</i>	<u>\$4,250.15</u>	<u>\$4,160.66</u>
<i>Total Cash—All Funds</i>	<u>\$6,077.31</u>	<u>\$9,021.64</u>

Note: The above schedule is part of a report dated July 19, 1951 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Schedule 3

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR

Analysis of Convention Expense

Springfield Massachusetts

August 7-11, 1950

Printing: Proceedings	\$2,779.30
Joint Reports	1,362.40
Resolutions and Ballots	419.03
Badges	393.00
Legislative Agents Reports	116.93
Convention Call	81.16
Convention Credentials	45.50
Official Labor Record of Massachusetts Legislature 1949-1950 Session	816.90
Miscellaneous	53.35
	<hr/>
Hotel—Room, Meals, Tips, etc.	1,081.01
Credential Committee	195.00
Entertainment	242.94
Stenotyping and Typewriting	585.49
Sergeant-at-Arms	272.50
Signs, Posters and Pictures	525.00
Miscellaneous	511.52
Janitors	256.25
	<hr/>
<i>Total</i>	\$9,737.28

Note: The above schedule is part of a report dated July 19, 1951 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY
Certified Public Accountants

40 COURT STREET
 BOSTON

July 19, 1951.

Massachusetts Federation of Labor—Committee on Education
 11 Beacon Street
 Boston, Massachusetts
 Gentlemen:

In accordance with instructions, we have made an examination of the financial records of the Committee on Education for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, and in conjunction therewith hereby submit the following:

Exhibit 1 Balance Sheet—as at June 30, 1951

Exhibit 2 Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth
 —For the Year Ended June 30, 1951.

BALANCE SHEET COMMENTS

Cash	<u>\$6,756.99</u>
------------	-------------------

The above consists of balances on deposits in the First National Bank of Boston in the following accounts:

General	\$4,195.10
Special	201.60
Samuel Gompers Centennial Banquet	2,360.29
Total	<u>\$6,756.99</u>

These funds may be used, pursuant to the provisions in Article 6, Section 7A of the constitution of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, for political, educational, and administrative expenses, within the provisions of state and federal laws.

Receipts were traced to the depository bank and disbursements were verified by reference to vouchers and cancelled checks. The balance in each account was reconciled with verifications received from the depository.

Due from Massachusetts Federation of Labor..... \$2,910.85

At June 30, 1951, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor was indebted to the General Fund of the Committee on Education in the amount of \$2,910.85. The amount is in agreement with the reciprocal balance as shown on the records of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

Scholarship Award Payable

\$1,000.00

This represents the amount payable to the winners of the scholarship contest. At June 30, 1951, the awards had not been presented.

Withholding Tax Payable

\$101.38

At June 30, 1951, the unremitted portion of the second quarter, 1951 withholding tax was \$101.38.

Payroll Taxes Payable

\$85.46

Payroll Taxes Payable at June 30, 1951 were:

Federal Old Age	\$24.82
Massachusetts Unemployment	60.64
Total	<u>\$85.46</u>

Net Worth

\$8,481.00

An analysis of the activity in this account for the year ended June 30, 1951 is as follows:

Balance—July 1, 1950	\$16,089.74
Deduct: Net Loss for Year Ended June 30, 1951	7,608.74

Balance—June 30, 1951.....

\$8,481.00

Respectfully submitted,
 FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY.

Exhibit 1

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
BALANCE SHEET
JUNE 30, 1951

ASSETS

Cash (See Comment in Report).....	\$6,756.99
Due from Massachusetts Federation of Labor	2,910.85
TOTAL ASSETS	\$9,667.84

LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH

Scholarship Award Payable	\$1,000.00
Withholding Tax Payable	101.38
Payroll Taxes Payable	85.46
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<i>\$1,186.84</i>
Net Worth (Exhibit 2)	8,481.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH	\$9,667.84

Note: The above schedule is part of a report dated July 19, 1951 and is subject to the comments contained therein.

Exhibit 2

MASSACHUSETTS FEDERATION OF LABOR—COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION
Statement of Income and Expense and Analysis of Net Worth
 For the Year Ended June 30, 1951

Income

	Special Funds	General Fund	Total
Per Capita Tax		\$28,821.22	\$28,821.22
Contributions:			
Labor's League for Political Education	\$7,238.02		\$7,238.02
Samuel Gompers Centennial Banquet—			
Net	2,735.29		2,735.29
Miscellaneous	930.00		930.00
Subscriptions to "Reporter"		706.00	706.00
Recovery of Bad Debts		154.40	154.40
<i>Totals</i>	\$10,903.31	\$29,681.62	\$40,584.93

Expenses:

Salaries		\$10,973.92	\$10,973.92
Travel		2,173.69	2,173.69
Office Expense		1,718.71	1,718.71
Rent and Light		1,314.00	1,314.00
Telephone and Telegraph		742.53	742.53
Payroll Taxes		342.37	342.37
Postage		1,205.26	1,205.26
Advertising		34.00	34.00
Miscellaneous	1.73	287.10	288.83
Convention Expense		505.87	505.87
"Reporter" Expenses		1,796.85	1,796.85
Robert J. Watt—Fellowship		1,609.85	1,609.85
Scholarship Award		2,043.70	2,043.70
Auditing		335.00	335.00
Meeting Expenses		468.99	468.99
Campaign Expenses	17,970.55	1,000.00	18,970.55
Labor Institute—1950		2,283.59	2,283.59
Labor Institute—1951		141.55	141.55
Printing	400.35	171.00	571.35
Uncollectible Dues		673.06	673.06
<i>Totals</i>	\$18,872.63	\$29,821.04	\$48,193.67
<i>Net Loss</i>	(\$7,469.32)	(\$139.42)	(\$7,608.74)
Net Worth—July 1, 1950			16,089.74
Net Worth—June 30, 1951			\$8,481.00

Note: The above statement is part of a report dated July 19, 1951, and is subject to the comments contained therein.

FLAHERTY, BLISS AND COMPANY.

INDEX

	<i>Page</i>
Addresses:	
Baer, John M. Union Label Trades Department, A.F. of L.	135-137
Barker, B. J., A.F. of L. Representative, Treasury Dept.	104-105
Bernstein, Julius, Executive Secretary Labor's Committee to Combat Intolerance	117-119
Brides, Henry J., President, Massachusetts Federation of Labor	5-6
Butler, Frank, Secretary-Treasurer, Vermont Federation of Labor	139-140
Callaghan, Rev. Hubert C., College of the Holy Cross, Worcester	92-94
Collins, William S., Vice-President Union Labor Life Insurance	24-26
DelMonte, John J., Commissioner of Labor and Industries	39-43
Dever, Paul A., Governor, Commonwealth of Massachusetts	63-64
England, Antonio, Director Division of Employment Security	98-100
Fleming, William D., Senator	4-5
Harold, Raymond, Chairman, Worcester Housing Authority	57-59
Holmstrom, Andrew, Mayor, City of Worcester	4
Hurst, James B., Executive Secretary, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, YMCA	105-107
Kelley, Kenneth J., Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent	46-49
Kelley, Wm. J., O.M.I., Labor Consultant to Assistant Secretary of Defense, Washington	44-45
Kennedy, John F., Congressman	18-21
Lavigne, Francis E., Director of Committee on Political Education	26-27
McCloskey, Stephen, A.F. of L. Liaison Officer, Community Fund	23-24
Miller, Spencer, President, American International College, Springfield	96-98
Mode, Walter, Assistant Regional Director, Federal Security Agency	51-52
O'Dea, James, Jr., Representative	108-109
Shea, William H., President, New Hampshire Federation of Labor	35-37
Shiskin, Boris, Economist, American Federation of Labor	29-32
Taylor, Ruth, Labor Journalist	32-33
Tobin, Maurice J., U. S. Secretary of Labor	151-152
Tompkins, Patrick, Commissioner, Mass. Public Welfare Department	37-38
Walsh, Michael J., N. E. Regional Director, American Federation of Labor....	63
Wells, George, Governor's Councillor	94-96
Committees, Appointment of	16-18
Communications and Telegrams	24, 26, 50
Constitution, Report of Committee	65-71, 109-116, 149-150, 154-156
Convention Call	7
Convention Daily Sessions:	
Monday, August 6th	3-34
Tuesday	35-49
Wednesday	50-90
Thursday	91-126
Friday	127-160
Credentials, Report of Committee	8-15, 91, 127
Delegates, Roll Call of	8-15
Invocations	3, 35, 52
Legislative Agent's Report of Committee	153-154
Oath, Administration of	160
Officers, Election of	75-90
Officers' Report, Report of Committee	124-126
Order of Business	22
Resolutions:	
No. 1. In Memoriam—Freeman M. Saltus	53
No. 2. Constitutional Amendment District VII Vice-Presidents	53, 71, 74

INDEX—Continued

	Page
No. 3. Constitutional Amendment Article IV Section II Representation	53
No. 4. Political Endorsements at Convention—Constitutional Amendment	54
No. 5. Constitutional Amendment—Convention Per Capita Requirements, Article IV Representation	54
No. 6. Revision of Official Labor Record	54
No. 7. Organization of Office Workers	54
No. 8. Referendum on Sickness Compensation	54
No. 9. Police Officers Performing Duties of Civilian Personnel	55
No. 10. Safeguarding our Civil Liberties	55
No. 11. Creating Federal Fair Employment Practice Commission	56
No. 12. U. S. Ratification of Genocide Pact	56
No. 13. Support of Jewish Labor Committee	56
No. 14. Support of Civil Rights	60
No. 15. Union Recognition for Postal Employees	60
No. 16. Support of Arbitration and Conciliation Legislation for Firefighters	60-61
No. 17. Labor Representatives on School Committee	61
No. 18. Support of Teachers Retired Because of Physical Disability	61-62
No. 19. Vacancy in the Office of the Collector of Internal Revenue	141-142
No. 20. Correcting Injustices in Workman's Compensation Act	140-141
No. 21. Infringement of Jurisdiction of I.B.E.W. Local 1505	62
No. 22. Support of CARE Program	62
No. 23. Licensing of Private Trade Schools	101
No. 24. Resolution of Thanks and Appreciation to Donors to Union Label Exhibit	138-139
No. 25. Union Label Week September 2 to 8, 1951	134
No. 26. Encouraging Newspaper Advertising	139
No. 27. Support of Allied Printing Trades Label	131
No. 28. Promoting Union Label on School Text Books	131-133
No. 29. Support of Union Labor Life Insurance Company	102
No. 30. Combining all Fund Campaigns	102
No. 31. Supporting Community Chest	103
No. 32. Adult Education Courses for Workers	103
No. 33. Safety Code for All State Buildings	103
No. 34. Enforcement of State Safety Code for Window Cleaning	104
No. 35. Strengthening State Safety Code	104
No. 36. Federal Compensation for All Occupational Diseases	104
No. 37. Use of Union Made Awnings, Tents and Other Decorations	137
No. 38. Welfare Plans	107
No. 39. Public Relations Program for Federation	107
No. 40. Protection of Workers in Electrical Industry	107-108
No. 41. Vice-Presidents—Article V, Amendment to the Constitution	74-75
No. 42. Passes for Retired Transit Workers	127
No. 43. Partition of Ireland	127
No. 44. Condemning Hungarian Inhumanity	127-128
No. 45. Support of Teamsters Union Label	137-138
No. 46. To Correct Injustices in the 1951 Rent Control Law	128
No. 47. Resolution of Inflation	128
No. 48. Downgrading of Labor in the Postal Service	128-129
No. 49. Salary Adjustment for Postal Employees	129
No. 50. Boston Regional Office of Bureau of Apprenticeship	129-130
No. 51. Allowing Hospital Employees to Organize	130
No. 52. Government Personnel G.S.A.—Discharge of Charwomen	91, 142

INDEX—Continued

	Page
No. 53. Increasing Strike Benefits for Federal Labor Union Members	91, 142
No. 54. Patronizing Union Barber Shops	91, 134
No. 55. Supporting Upholsterer's Union Label	91, 133-134
No. 56. New England Casket Company	91, 133
No. 57. Amendment to the Constitution, Article V, Officers, Section 2, Sentence 1	91, 156-157
No. 58. Protesting Transfer of U. S. Fishing Vessels to Foreign Countries..	91, 117
No. 59. Downgrading of Federal Employees	91, 142
No. 60. Restoration of Postal Service	142-143
No. 61. Quincy Patriot Ledger Lockout	143
No. 62. Increase in Per Capita	129
No. 63. Appreciation to Unionized Bakery Companies	138
No. 64. Resolution of Thanks	157-158
Resolutions, Report of Committee	158-159
Rules, Report of Committee	22
Secretary-Treasurer-Legislative Agent, Report of Committee	153-154
Standing Committee's Reports, Report of	91, 143-148
Tellers, Appointment of	150
Union Label Committee, Report of Committee	131-135

Joint Report of Executive Council and Officers

Affiliations	254-260
American Federation of Labor Convention, Delegates Report of	194-196
Education Committee, Report of	232-239
Executive Council Attendance, Record of Members	191
Financial Statement Certified Public Accountants, Report of	261-269
Foreword	163
Housing Committee, Report of	239-241
Housing, State Board of	228-230
Industrial Accident Board, Report of	223-225
Institute of Labor, Tenth Annual, Summary of	235-237
Labor and Industries, Department of	220-223
Legislation Committee, Report of	250-251
Legislative Agent, Report of	201-219
Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination	230-232
Massachusetts Labor Relations Commission, Report of	225-228
Officers	166
Organization Committee, Report of	248
President, Report of	167-169
Saltus, Freeman M.	164-165
Roll Call Votes of Executive Council	191-193
Secretary-Treasurer, Report of	197-200
Social Security Committee, Report of	243-246
Some Legal Developments in the Labor Field—Robert M. Segal.....	251-254
Taxation Committee, Report of	241-242
Union Labels Committee, Report of	247-248
Vice-Presidents, Report of	170-190
Workmen's Compensation Committee, Report of	248-250

